

ACTA ARCHAEOLOGICA

ACADEMIAE SCIENTIARUM HUNGARICAE

ADIUVANTIBUS

A. DOBROVITS, F. FÜLEP, L. GEREVICH, J. HARMATTA, M. PÁRDUCZ

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GY. MORAVCSIK

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ACTA ARCHAEOLOGICA

ТОМ XVIII

Л. ВЕРТЕШ

ВЕРХНЕПАЛЕОЛИТИЧЕСКАЯ СТОЯНКА НА ГОРЕ ХЕНЬЕ ПРИ СЕЛЕ БОДРОГКЕРЕСТУР

(Резюме)

В ходе спасательных раскопок осенью 1963 года автор открыл на плоской вершине горы Хенье при Бодрогкерестуре стоянку, где Енё Хиллебранд вероятно тоже провел раскопки уже в 1920—21 годах. Сильно поврежденная стоянка лежит в глубине 60—70 сантиметров под поверхностью. Она дала поразительно типичные и красивые орудия.

По радиоуглеродным исследованиям возраст находок определяется в 28 700 годах. По своему составу они соответствуют среднеевропейским восточно-граветтским находкам подобного возраста, причем проявляют сходство с находками из близлежащей Арки, которые являются гораздо более молодыми и носят известные «ориньякоидные» черты. Автор продвигает гипотезу, по которой «ориньякские» черты, обнаруживаемые в отдельных молодых формах восточного граветти, не восходят к этническим или культурным расхождениям, а лишь к возрастным, и возникли они вследствие микролитизации.

А. МОЖОЛИЧ

НЫИРЕДЬХАЗСКИЕ И САРВАШОВСКИЕ ЗОЛОТЫЕ НАХОДКИ

(Резюме)

Изучением некоторых комплексов находок автор старается датировать недавно обнаруженный в Ныиредьхазе и известный уже с прошлого века сарвашовские золотые клады (рис. 16). Различные горизонты отдельных кладов имеют поразительно единый состав. При датировании прочной основой оказалось то, что золотые предметы, подобные отдельным бронзовым находкам (Гемже-Эгеттердэ, Ольчваапати и т. п.), принадлежат к двум вышеупомянутым золотымкладам. Для кладов опайского горизонта характерны комплексы колечки (браслеты четырехугольного и круглого сечения) а также густо гофрированные браслеты: вот более молодая фаза периода Б IV.

М. ПАРДУЦ

МОГИЛЬНИК СКИФСКОЙ ЭПОХИ В ТАПИОСЕЛЕ

(Резюме)

В течение семи лет было проведено девять раскопок в могильнике примерно в 3 километра к востоку от села. Число открытых до сих пор могил — 467. Из погребений скифской эпохи в 230 были обнаружены скелеты: 201 скорченный, 2 вытянутых, в восьми могилах туловище лежало на спине, и лишь ноги были скорченными. Положение скелетов в остальных могилах нельзя было определить из-за опустошенности. Из кремационных погребений (211 могил) в 183 прах был рассыпан, в 28 — в урнах. Число символических погребений была 13, конных — 1. Опираясь на определяющие возраст данные предметов скифского и кельтского характера в могильнике, кладбище можно отнести к периоду между последней третью VI века нашей эры и 250/120 годами. Открытие могильника еще не закончено.

Ф. ФЮЛЕП

НОВЫЕ ПРИМЕЧАНИЯ К ВОПРОСУ СИНАГОГИ В ИНТЕРЦИЗЕ

(Резюме)

В первом томе¹ труда, подытоживающего историю Интерцизы, опубликованного в 1954 году Академией наук Венгрии, автор публикует надпись, упоминающую синагогу евреев в Интерцизе.⁵ Носящий надпись камень был сооружен Космием, *praepositus stationis*, в честь Севера Александра и его матери Июлии Мамеи.⁶ В течение

ние десятилетий идет спор об интерпретации слова *spondilla* в последней строчке надписи.¹⁴ С. Шейбер опубликовал надпись два раза^{19, 20} и толковал слово *Spondilla* как название населенного пункта, т. е. предполагал наличие слово-отделительной точки после слова *Spondill*. Присоединением отделенную таким образом от слова букву «А» к последующему слову *synag(oga)*, получилась форма *archisynagogus*²⁴. Тщательное естественнонаучное исследование надписи³⁴ не подтверждает гипотезу, по которой имеется точка на упомянутом месте, значит слово *spondilla* нельзя разделить. Мы рассматриваем слово как название должности Космия в синагоге. Можно надеяться на то, что в течение раскопок, проводимых современным методом, становится возможным определить могилы членов еврейской диаспоры в могильнике Интерцизы.

А. С. БУРГЕР

ПОЗДНЕРИМСКОЕ КЛАДБИЩЕ В ШАГВАРЕ

(Резюме)

Между 1937 и 1942 годами Аладар Радноти открыл могильник древнехристианского характера укрепленного города Шагвара—Трициана —, созданного на территории Паннонии в IV веке н. э. возле главной артерии Сопиане—Аррабона. Самый крупный позднеримский могильник (342 могилы) со своими значительными находками и древнехристианскими могильными сооружениями является одним из важнейших местонахождений. Автор доказывает, что поселение укрепленного города было в других общественных экономических и этнических условиях, чем население вдоль лимеса или в малых поселках. Было установлено и то, что и христианство внедрилось раньше и в более организованной форме в города, чем в менее крупные поселенные пункты.

И. БОНА

«CUNDPALD FECIT» БОКАЛ ИЗ ПЕТЁХАЗЫ И НАЧАЛА РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ ХРИСТИАНСТВА СРЕДИ БАВАРСКО-ФРАНКСКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ

(Резюме)

В первой части статьи автор дает подробный новый анализ раннесредневекового позолоченного медного бокала, найденного в 1879 году в Петёхазе (комитат Дьёр—Шопрон) вероятно в могиле, затем исследует надпись «*Cundpald fecit*» на бокале, современные морфологические и технические его связи и орнаментику. Он устанавливает, что бокал Кундпальда был изготовлен в баварском цехе около Зальцбурга между 760 и 780 годами.

Во второй части автор старается дать ответ на вопрос, кем был епископ, в могиле которого бокал был найден. Анализом современных источников он приходит к выводу, что бокал Кундпальда попал в Паннонию по всей вероятности вместе с зальцбургским коадьютором Теодориком и можно предполагать, что бокал происходит из его могилы.

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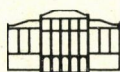
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L. VÉRTES

THE UPPER PALAEOLITHIC SITE ON MT. HENYE AT BODROGKERESZTÚR

(PLATES I—X)

I

Antecedents, Topography. The successful excavations at Arka¹ called attention to the study of the North Hungarian Palaeolithic which has been quite negligently treated up to now. In the inventory book of the Hungarian National Museum I also found the following entry: «Bodrogkeresztúr, Mt. Henye. Estate of Count Széchenyi Wolkenstein. Mesolithic.» The twenty flint objects originated from the excavation of J. Hillebrand (1920—21). These include 3 burins, 5 different end-scrapers and a few unretouched blades. One of the burins is very similar to the special Arka type and generally speaking it is evident that the implements do not belong to the Mesolithic but to the East Gravettian group.²

During my 1963 field trip a settlement was found on the top of Mt. Henye which I suspected of being identical with Hillebrand's site. Since a vineyard endangered the area in the same year between October 2 and 15 an area of approximately 150 m² was unearthed and some trenches prepared for research.

Mt. Henye lies between Bodrogkeresztúr and Tarcál somewhat to the west. A part of the area is used for viniculture. On the flat top of the hill in the immediate vicinity of the triangulation point an area was again ploughed up for vinicultural purposes in 1963. This brought to the surface tools and silex chips over an area approximately 25 m² in diameter.

II

The Excavation. A 1 m wide and 47 m long trench was dug which crossed the area of the finds in a north-south direction. According to the profile of the trench the area was likely to have been ploughed even earlier; the recent ploughing penetrated below this stratum into the underlying loess and disturbed the traces of the settlement. A part of the original level of the cultural horizon remained only at the southern, slightly sloping end of the trench.

The eastern square joining the test-trench was sterile and material was found only in the surfaces west of the trench although — in most instances — in a disturbed state. Only at the western end of the squares *E*, *G*, *J* where the crest of the hill begins to slope is the loess thicker, and there was found an undisturbed horizon of the settlement which stretched over a few square meters.

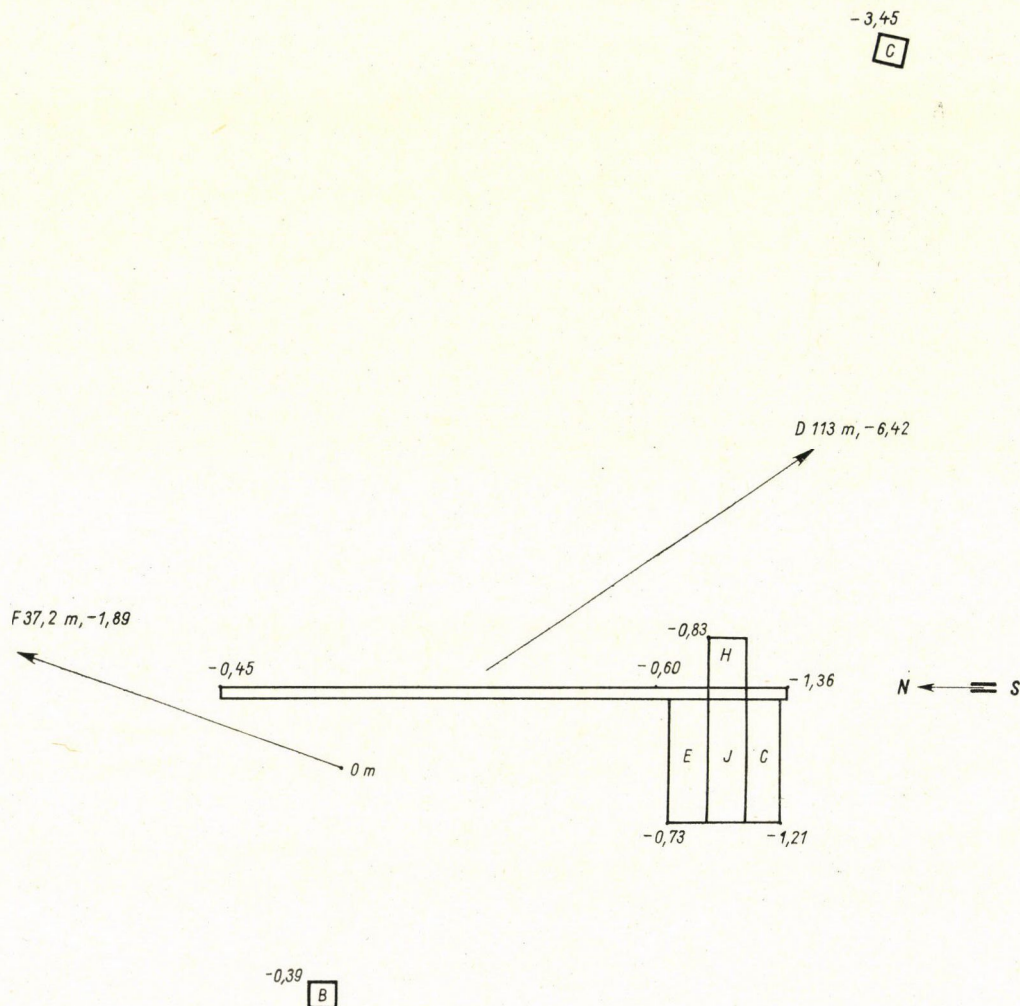
A few test trenches were prepared further away from the central ones. The former were 2 × 2 m² and were made in order to clarify the relation of the layers and to define the limits of the settlement (squares *B*, *C*, *D*, *F*). In squares *D* and *F* a few implements and flakes were found in their original positions. The rest of the squares proved to be barren. Fig. 1 presents the map of the

¹ L. VÉRTES: Acta Arch. 14 (1962) 143—157 and Quartär 15/16 (1964/65) 79—132.

² L. VÉRTES: Az őskőkor és az átmeneti kőkor em-

lékei Magyarországon (Remains of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in Hungary). A Magyar Régészet Kézikönyve I. Bpest, 1965. p. 199.

finds of the excavated squares. Figs 2 to 5 show the detailed drawings of the different squares and their arrangement depicted somewhat schematically because of the disturbances. As they indicate no large object was found. Besides small bone and flint accumulations an oval fireplace was found in square *J* as well as the jaw bone of a mammoth surrounded by flint flakes. It

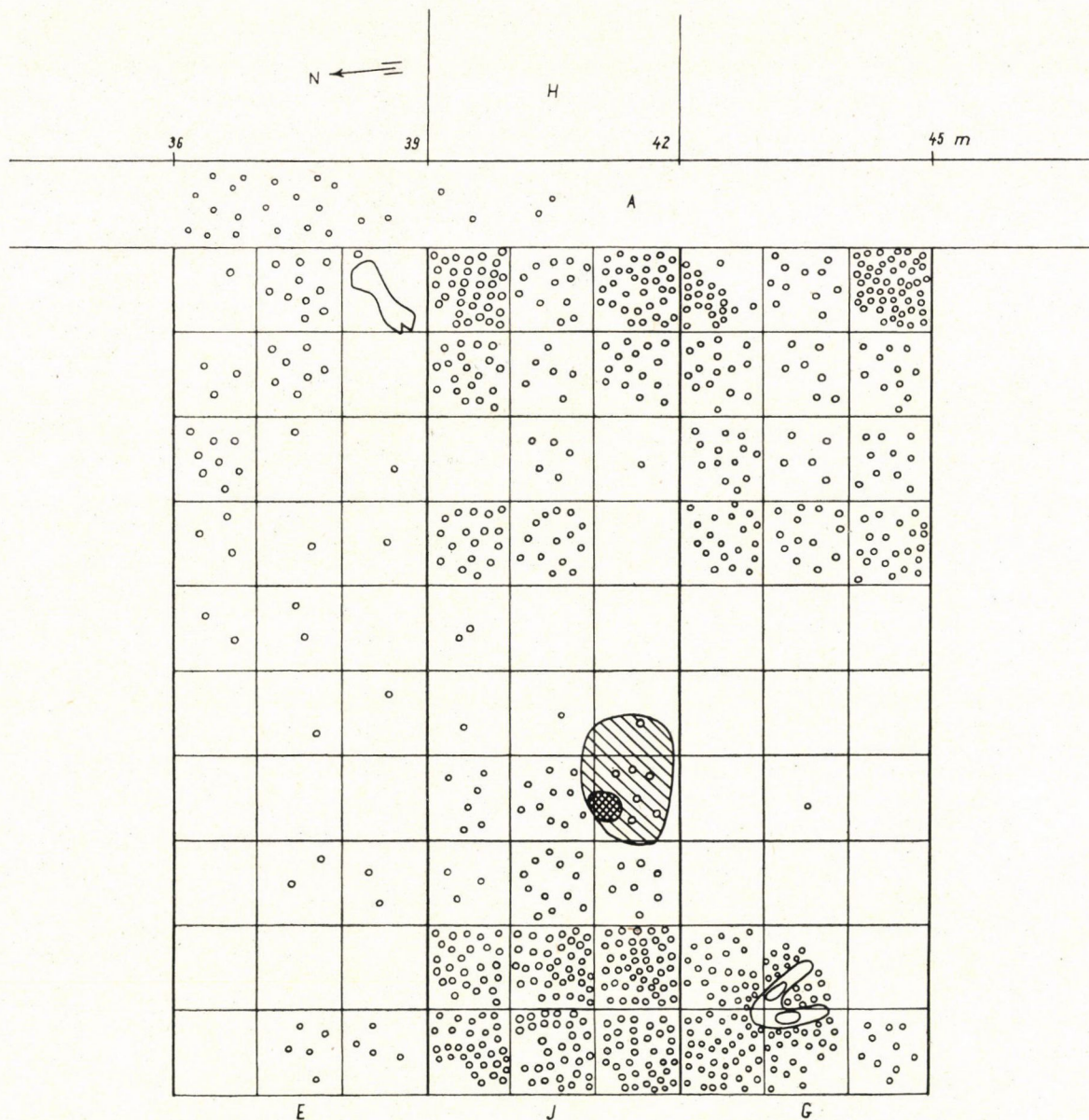


1. Excavation trenches of the Mt. Henye site at Bodrogkeresztúr

would likely be profitable to continue excavating west of squares *E*, *G* and *J* and it is to be hoped that the settlement surface will be found undisturbed in that area.

Stratigraphy. The stratigraphy is relatively simple because of the thin loess layer. Trench *F* contained the thickest and most structured stratigraphy:

- 0— 30 cm: brown, disturbed humic soil
- 30— 60 cm: light yellow loessy layer
- 60— 70 cm: brownish layer (remains of a fossil soil?)
- 70—110 cm: yellowish, loessy layer
- 110—140 cm: cultural horizon with charcoal, in places burnt; yellowish-brown
- 150 cm: andesite matrix

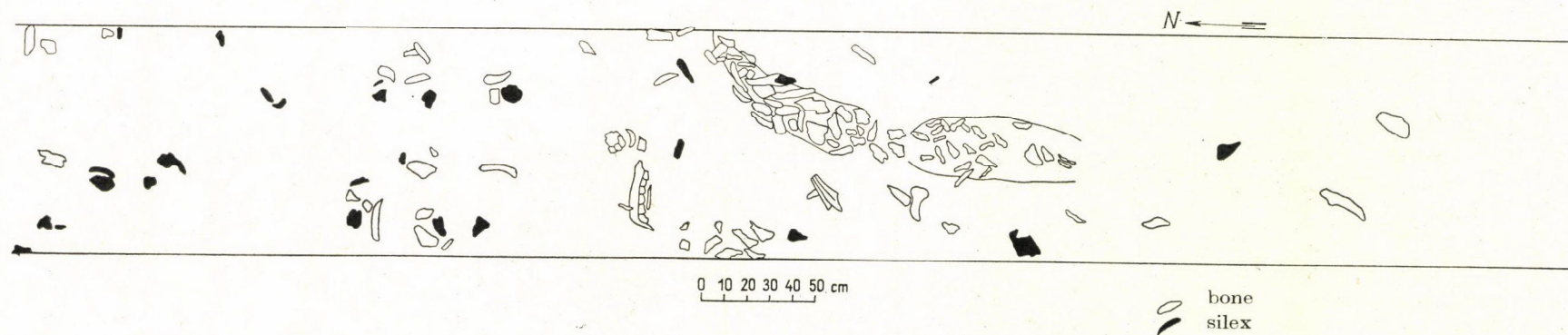


2. Central trenches with flint finds. Slightly schematicized
(The small circles mark the silex finds.)

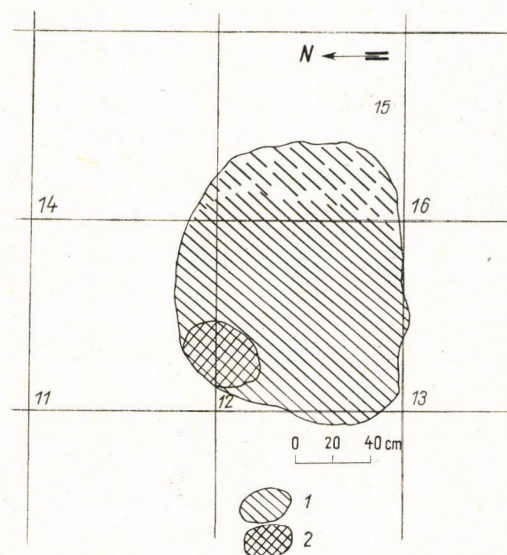
The stratigraphy of the layers of trench *D*:

- 0— 25 cm: brown, disturbed humic soil
- 25— 47 cm: light brown soil, with signs of older disturbance
- 47— 70 cm: light yellow, loessy layer with traces of a cultural horizon on the bottom
- 70—150 cm: yellow, loessy, sterile layer; below it andesite

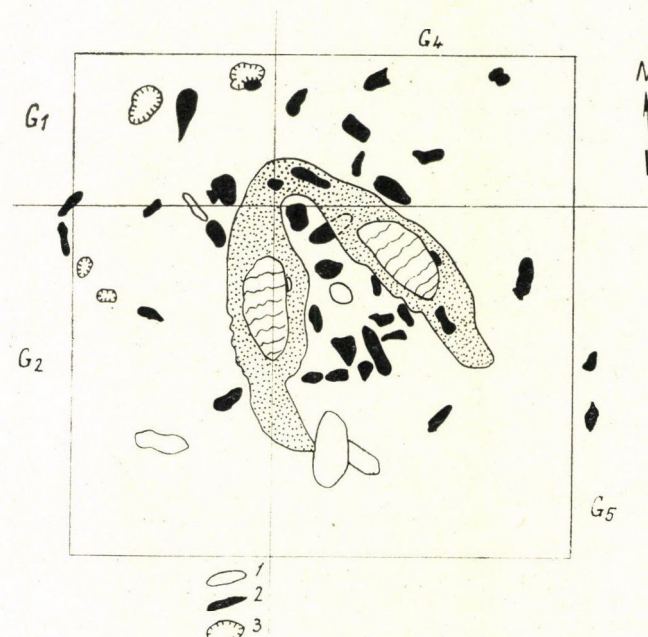
In the area of the central surfaces the arrangement of the layers was rather simple: there was loess material under the top soil and the native rock (andesite) occurred at a depth of 80—130 cm.



3. Trench A from the thirty-sixth metre



4. Spots of fireplaces found in squares 11, 12, 14, 15 of J
1. Surface with charcoal; 2. Red-burnt place



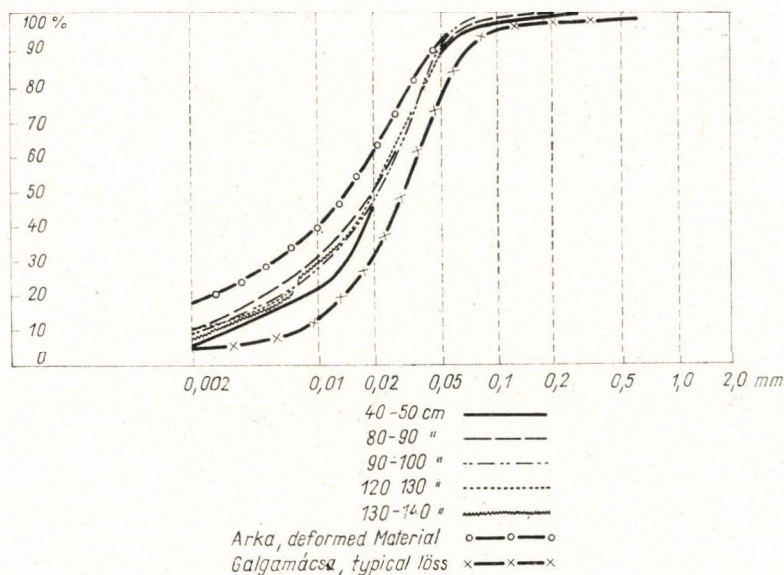
5. Mammoth mandible in square G, 1, 2, 4, 5
1. bones; 2. implements; 3. hammer-stones

Absolute Chronology. The absolute dating of the finds is provided by the results of the C-14 examination which was carried out by the Geochron Laboratories paid from a Wenner-Gren Foundation grant. According to their results (Oct. 30, 1964) the age of the site is

$$\text{GXO195} = 28,700 \pm 3,000 \text{ C-14 years.}$$

This dating fairly well coincides with the other data and unambiguously places the finds to the Paudorf interstadial.³

Geological Observations. D. Moldvay at my request examined the collected samples: «The examined samples do not originate from typical loess: they contain too great a quantity of



6. Granulometric analysis of the layers of Bodrogkeresztúr

fine particles. In comparison to the typical loess the color of this sample is rather brown and it is more clayey. Only its carbonate content approaches that of the usual loess, especially at the 80—90 cm level. Consequently it seems probable that the layers are either shifted loess and as such it changed even its mineral composition slightly or it changed in its own place under the effect of climatic factors. Since the point, from which the sample was taken, is the top of a hill and C-14 examination determines the time of its formation as $28,700 \pm 300$ years, it was formed immediately after the Paudorf interstadial. These data adequately explain its character different from the typical loess.» (Cf. Fig. 6.)

Flora and Fauna. The fauna provided some data on the climate and hunting at the time of the origin of the settlement. M. Kretzoi studied the unearthed bones. According to him the most common species is the horse (94 bones, from approximately 9 animals), secondly the *Alces* (59 bones from 9 animals). Among the determinable bones 7 belong to the mammoth (from at least 3 animals) and there are 5 bison bones from a single animal as well as one bone each from rabbit and cave lion. The list of fauna is unusual because of the frequency of the elk but this animal is much more characteristic of the marshy biotope of the junction of the Tisza and the Bodrog than of the climate.

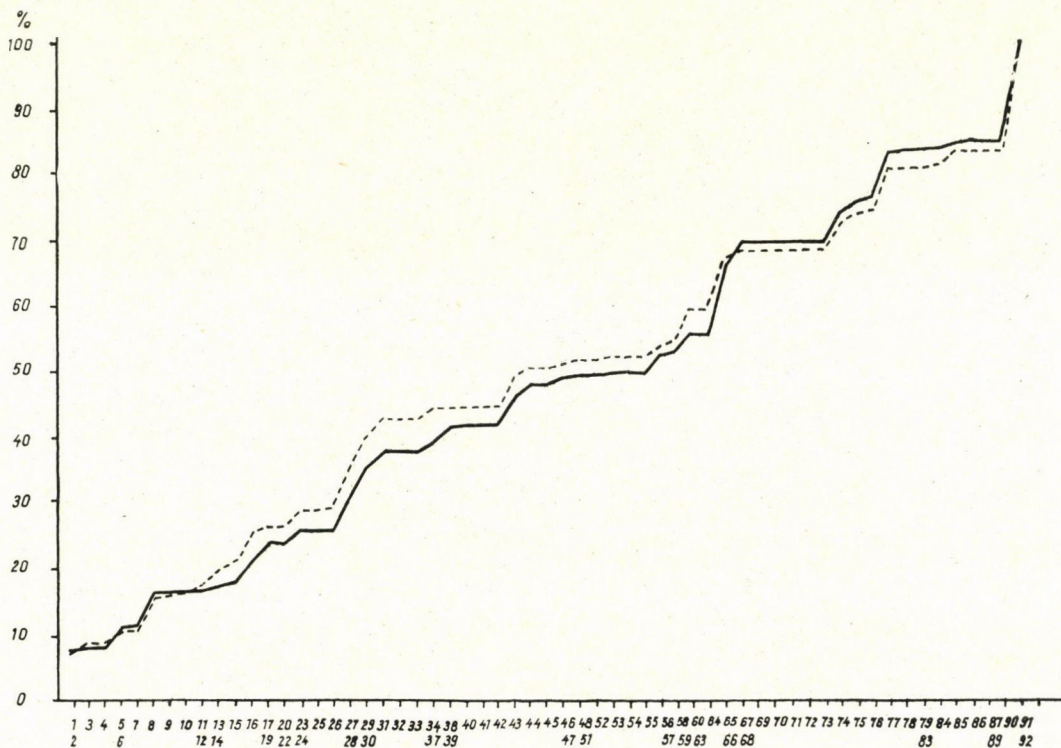
³ Here let me express my thanks to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for their support of Palaeolithic research in Hungary, and to H. W. KRUEGER, head

of the Geochron Lab., M. KRETZOI, J. STIEBER, D. MOLDVAY for the scientific examinations.

The charcoal samples were analyzed by J. Stieber. All of the examined 154 charcoal pieces are the remains of the *Picea-Larix* group. It is worthwhile to compare this result with the 13–17,000 year-old finds from Arka which lies only a few kilometers from the site. There we have only 9 charcoal pieces from the *Picea-Larix* group in comparison to the 106 from *Pinus*.

III

Implements. In addition to a great number of flint flakes a total of 356 typical implements, 24 blades with retouched ridges, 251 unretouched blades and 61 cores (total: 692 pieces) were found. Of these 113 implements were collected from the surface, but even the excavated ones are



7. Cumulative graph of the implement distribution of Mt. Henye and Arka
(Broken line: Arka; continuous line: Bodrogkeresztúr.)

from disturbed sites. The entire material is published in together but it has to be added that due to the many scattered tools and to the disturbance the finds cannot assuredly be regarded as representative of the given industry. By this it is meant that the percentage of the different types might slightly differ from what the original composition represented and the absence of certain types, as for instance the shouldered points, should not lead to far-reaching conclusions.⁴

According to our present knowledge the industry of Mt. Henye contains the most finely worked implements of the Upper Palaeolithic in Hungary. The types are really typical which is unusual especially in case of the burin for the Upper Palaeolithic in Hungary. Up to now similarly finely worked implements were found in Central Europe only at certain large Moravian loess sites

⁴ Cf. L. VÉRTES: Quartär 15/16, p. 101.

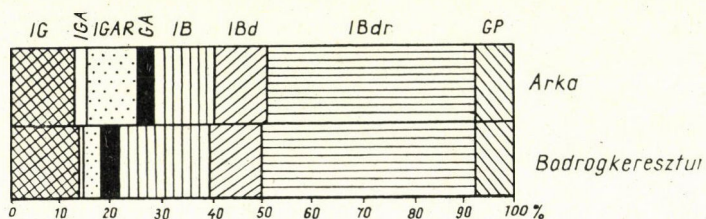
or at Willendorf. The list of implements is published according to the typology of D. de Sonneville-Bordes:

Type	pieces	%
1—2. end-scraper	27	7.6
3. double end-scraper	3	0.8
5. end-scraper on retouched blade	6	1.7
6. end-scraper on Aurignacian blade	4	1.1
7. fan-shaped end-scraper	1	0.3
8. end-scraper on flake	17	4.8
9. round-scrappers	1	0.3
13. nose-scraper	3	0.8
15. core-scraper	2	0.6
16. «rabot»	11	3.1
17. end-scraper — burin	9	2.5
23. borer	6	1.7
24. «Zinken»	1	0.3
27. burin terminal	8	2.2
28. angle burin	11	3.1
29. burin transversal	11	3.1
30. burin transversal on broken blade	3	0.8
31. burin multiple	10	2.8
34. burin on transversally truncated blade	2	0.6
35. burin on obliquely truncated blade	3	0.8
38. burin on longitudinally retouched blade	5	1.4
39. burin on strangulated blade	2	0.6
40. burin on multiple truncated blade	1	0.3
41. multiple, mixed burin	1	0.3
43. core burin	17	4.8
44. flat burin	4	1.1
46—47. Chatelperron knife	3	0.8
48—49. Gravette point	2	0.6
50—51. microgravette	1	0.3
53. Kent point	1	0.3
56—57. tanged implement	9	2.5
58—59. backed blade	1	0.3
60. transversally truncated blade	2	0.6
61. obliquely truncated blade	5	1.4
65—66. retouched blade	35	9.8
67—68. blade with Aurignacian retouch	12	3.4
69. à face plane leaf-point	1	0.3
74. strangulated implement	17	4.8
75. denticulated implement	5	1.4
76. esquillé	3	0.8
77. side-scraper	26	7.3
78. raclette	1	0.3
85. micro-backed blade	9	2.5
86. micro-backed truncated blade	1	0.3
90. Dufour-lamelle	1	0.3
92. others		
retoucher and grindstone	10	
chopping-tool	23	
hammerstone	7	
hand-axe-like implement	3	
amulet	4	
hematite piece	1	
red paint	1	
atypical implement	3	
total	52	14.6
		356 pieces

On the basis of these data we made a cumulative graph which may be seen in Figure 7 alongside of the graph of Arka made with the same method. The line of the two convincingly proves that in spite of the differences given later the two sites are related. This becomes clear even when we compare the index values converted to 100% for the sake of comparison (the index values were prepared after D. de Sonneville-Bordes). The «Aurignacian side» (from IG to IB) is somewhat backward in case of the Bodrogkeresztúr industry because of the lack of «Aurignacian» end-scraper-

ers. Otherwise the proportions of the two are strikingly similar (Fig. 8). The difference between the two industries is in itself sufficiently explained by the time difference between the two.

One of the most common implement types is the end-scraper (21%). They are generally made of unretouched blades (Pl. I, 11, 14) but occasionally of retouched blades (Pl. I, 2, 4, 12), even on the end of Aurignacian blades (Pl. I, 9, 10). There occur oblique-edged (Pl. I, 5), fan-shaped (Pl. I, 13) and short end-scrapers, too (Pl. I, 7, 8). The «carinated» types are also made of blades (Pl. I, 6). The end-scraper—burin combinations are also not rare (Pl. I, 1; Pl. II, 21). The «rabots» are very typical. They are also in most instances combined with burins (Pl. III, 26), doubled (Pl. VII, 46) or may even have side-scraper edges (Pl. VI, 33). We find similar implements in the Arka industry. There are giant forms too which are, however, still smaller than those of Arka. One of the characteristics of the Bodrogkeresztúr industry is the existence of the intermediary



8. Technological indices of the implements of Mt. Henye and Arka

forms between the «rabot» and these carinate types of heavy burins. Flake scrapers are also frequent. But on the other hand the «aurignacoid» true caréné forms and the «ogivals» are missing. There are altogether 3 nose-scrapers in the finds but even these are not characteristic. Some end-scrapers having a protruding tip on their front above the scraping edge due to too steep flakings resemble the types known from Arka (Pl. I, 3).

Approximately 22% of the industry are burins. These are the most variable in type, have the best workmanship and among them the finest are those made of blades: the terminal, angular and side-edged «dièdre» burins (Pl. II, 18, 19, 20, 22). The types combined with blunted blades characteristic of the East Gravettian are frequent (Pl. II, 15, 16). The flat burins (Pl. II, 17; Pl. III, 25) are also typical but not frequent, as well as the double and multi-edged burins (Pl. III, 24; Pl. V, 30). The angle burins (Pl. III, 27; Pl. V, 31; Pl. VI, 34) made of large flakes—frequently of tabular flint—are also characteristic of the industry as well as the similarly made lateral burins (Pl. VI, 32). Among these latter we find an especially well-worked subgroup whose implements are probably the most similar to the so-called «burin caréné» of the French Palaeolithic (Pl. III, 23; Pl. IV, 28).⁵

The core burins comprise 4.8% of the industry. They have varied shapes, are well-worked implements including forms which present an archaic effect (Pl. VI, 37; Pl. VII 39). Some of them were also made in a caréné form (Pl. IV, 29) and certain specimens are gigantoliths.

The borer-«Zinken» group with mostly atypical implements is poor (Pl. VII, 41; Pl. IX, 57).

There are many retouched blades (Pl. VII, 40) and we find a few Aurignacian-type ones, too (Pl. VII, 38). The «pièce à cran» form is frequent and on certain blades even the point in addition to the area of the base is retouched (Pl. VIII, 52), but the true «point à cran» is lacking. Also there are no «Solutréan-type» leaf-points but the surface retouch in a few instances, especially on blades, can be found (Pl. VII, 45). This technique was used for making the edge and a part of the surface of an unusually fine mousteroid point made of obsidian. This implement could be determined as belonging to the à face plan group; it seems to fit the best here (Pl. VIII, 51).

⁵ Prof. F. BORDES was kind enough to show me this implement type from the Corbiac material in 1964.

There are a few large slim blades which are retouched in a way reminiscent of the Chatelperron knives and there are also some Gravettian points (Pl. VII, 42). The backed microblades are also not rare (2.3%; cf. Pl. VII, 44). There is only one single typical example of the Dufour-lamelle (Pl. VIII, 53).

The side-scrapers and notched implements are frequent. There are three esquillé forms, one of which reminds us of the typical East Gravettian concave-edge burin.

The cores are characteristically Upper Palaeolithic with pointed, cylindrical, double based and flat forms which were frequently transformed into scrapers or burins. The boat-shaped core fragment is frequent. It possibly had its own special function (Pl. VI, 36).

Among the tools listed under «Others» there is a high amount of chopping tools. They are infrequently made of flakes (Pl. VI, 35) and in most instances of obsidian nodules (Pl. VII, 43; Pl. VIII, 48) or of flint pebbles. There are a few implements reminding us of hand-axes, too (Pl. VIII, 50). To this group I classed the hammerstone, the finely-worked polished retoucheurs, and polishing stones (Pl. VIII, 49), one ferro-mica (hematite) nodule, one red paint nodule and finally the amulets.

The finest specimen among these is published separately. This is a crescent-shaped piece made of limestone with regular notches on the edge.⁶ I consider this unusual piece to be a lunar calendar and/or an uterus-symbol. A marl object of similar shape but without notches is likely to belong to the same group (or is an unfinished specimen) (Pl. IX, 54). A regular triangular-shaped object made of planparallel silex plate deserves attention, but it is difficult to interpret it. Its height is 110 mm, its base is 83 mm while its thickness is 14–16 mm. On its surface are three irregular scratches but nothing seems to indicate that it served as a tool or retoucheur (Pl. IX, 56). Therefore with reservations it was determined as an amulet. In the East Gravettian sites of the Soviet Union such forms are not rare. There is a hemispherical-shaped limestone pebble with a smoothened surface included in this group.

Later the unretouched blades will be returned to. Here it should be mentioned that at our site blades having a so-called retouched crest are frequent, too. A part of these are surely not core edges.

Raw Material. Nineteen per cent of the implements are made of obsidian. The high proportion is not striking for the site is near Tokaj, the heart of the obsidian sources. Among the workshop waste there is an abundant amount of this raw material and there are several intact obsidian nodules found which were probably taken to the settlement for processing.

Thirty-seven per cent of the implements are made of so-called «kövelő», a white homogeneous amorph silica-gel which in cases resembles the material of the semi-opal and just like the limnoquartzite could originate from the action of post-volcanic springs. This material frequently is found in planparallel tablets 2–3 cm thick. The multi-angular burins and triangular amulets are made of such material. The sources of the «kövelő» may also be found in the area of Tokaj. The raw material of the remaining 44% of the implements are mainly of local limnoquartzite while a few of them are of sandstone (retoucheurs, hammer-stones) and only a few are made from radiolarite or jasper, *i.e.*, from raw materials which they probably found in the form of pebbles at the not too distant northern river valley. Two flakes or rather blades made of a speckled hornstone characteristic of the Polish *Swieciechow* originate from farther away. This raw material is found at other Hungarian sites, too, and we can count on the fact that it travelled greater distances during the Upper Palaeolithic already as commercial goods.⁷

⁶ L. VÉRTES: Science 149 (1965) 855–56. I do not wish to discuss the problems of this object in detail here especially because C. SCHUSTER (according to his letter of Dec. 11, 1965) will treat the general prob-

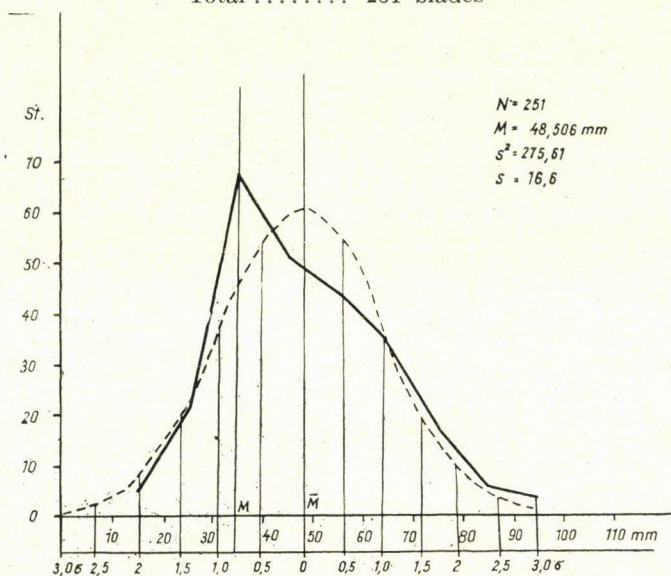
lems of the «notched disk» type in his forthcoming work.

⁷ L. VÉRTES: Acta Arch. Carpathica 1 (1960) 167–172.

Technological Features. Usually I provide the technological features of the implements in addition to the listing of types. Here it seems sufficient to treat the data of only the unretouched blades.

There are 251 measurable blades. The distribution of their lengths is as follows:

< 10 mm	=	0 blades
10—20 mm	=	5 „
20—30 mm	=	21 „
30—40 mm	=	67 „
40—50 mm	=	51 „
50—60 mm	=	44 „
60—70 mm	=	35 „
70—80 mm	=	18 „
80—90 mm	=	6 „
90—100 mm	=	4 „
Total		251 blades



9. Length distribution of the blades of Mt. Henye. Continuous line: frequency histogram; broken line: calculated normal-curve

The average length of the blades (M) = 48.51 mm, the variance of the length (s^2) = 275.61. The frequency histogram of the blade lengths is represented on a graph as well as the normal distribution curve computed from the data.⁸ The distribution of length experienced here is also a lognormal distribution; this was to be expected according to my experiences (Fig. 9).

A t -test for comparing the data of the blades to those of the Arka blades is interesting. The mean of length of the 1159 blades from Arka is 43.9 mm, their variance 402.8. Let us examine whether there is a significant difference between the two types of blade groups.

$$t = \frac{48.8 - 43.9}{\sqrt{\frac{275.6}{251} + \frac{402.8}{1159}}} = 3.833; P < 0.1 \%$$

The difference caused mainly by the almost double variance of the blades of Arka is significant. It was in regard to this parameter that it was stated elsewhere that it expresses the degree of standardization of an industry.⁹ It was proved—in regard to Arka—that since it is in a «mutational»

⁸ For the calculations cf. L. VÉRTES: Quartär 15/16 108. The data mentioned in the following are also to be found here.

⁹ L. VÉRTES (Editor): Tata. Eine mittelpaläolithische Travertin-Siedlung in Ungarn, Arch. Hung. XLIII. Budapest 1964. 239.

stage of development it could not have been too specialized, or having a standard technology. The narrow variance of the blade lengths of Bodrogkeresztúr shows, on the other hand, specialization which is also reflected by the easily typifiable implements with perfect workmanship. The industry of Bodrogkeresztúr is more standardized than that of Arka. When speaking about the connections of the two sites this has to be taken into consideration.

Mammoth Mandible. The mandible of a mammoth was found in squares 1, 2, 4 and 5 of surface G. It lay in the yellow loessy material, undisturbed, approximately 80–90 cm below the surface. Under it was an entirely sterile stratum 40 cm thick. The mandible lay with the teeth downwards, forming an angle of 340° to the north-east. The mandible was damaged near the roots of teeth. The roots of the teeth were exposed, otherwise it is well-preserved.

In the circle (with a radius of cca 1 meter) which can be drawn around the mandible we found seven implements, 22 unretouched blades, 3 hammer-stone fragments made of sandstone pebbles and 30 flint flakes on the same level. Among these a few rested on the bone. A part of the flint was lying on a slant as if the mandible had been in a shallow pit.¹⁰ (Fig. 5, Pl. X, 1.)

The excavation squares around the mandible of the mammoth were poor in bone finds. Generally speaking, few bones were found in the western section of the trenches. The single mammoth mandible in the shallow pit surrounded by hammer-stones, implements and flint waste was most likely to have been a sort of stool or anvil in a small workshop.

Analogies of the Industry of Mt. Henye. The industry is evidently a manifestation of the East Gravettian group and absolute chronological date places it to the older ones. Typologically this is shown by the frequently found Aurignacian retouch on the implements, while the Aurignacian-type end-scrapers are missing; by the relatively low percentage of backed pygmy blades, by the uniformly large size of the implements, i.e., the lack of microlithization—which occurred already in Arka—it creates a striking contrast with the gigantoliths there. Every old East Gravettian material contains analogies to some of the types known from Mt. Henye. Therefore it makes no sense to include the routine work of archaeology here, the seeking of analogies.

Finds of approximately identical dating from, for example, the 7th stratum of Willendorf II¹¹ and the material of Dolní Věstonice¹² are of identical character; there is very likely to be a close relation between our industry and the implements of Tibava¹³ whose nature and age seem to represent a midway between Bodrogkeresztúr and Arka. As far as it can be concluded from the surface finds the material of Parassa I is also close to that of Mt. Henye.¹⁴

The analogy with Arka is striking especially in relation to gigantoliths, to archaic elements (the chopping-tools) and the «heavy» burin—end-scraper—rabot combinations which are quite uncommon at other sites.

The occurrence of archaic implements in itself does not secure a special status for the treated industry. As soon as they were thoroughly examined it became clear that most and probably all Upper Palaeolithic finds include them.¹⁵ The occurrence of giant implements was evaluated as a consequence of the limno-quartzite raw material mined in Arka and at the same time a precondition of its mining. The implements of Mt. Henye are also mostly made of the silica-gel and limno-quartzite—occurring in veins—which can be mined there. Here again we do not have to find a newer explanation for the appearance of gigantoliths, but if these forms are truly related to mining, then their subordinate role and smaller size mark an essentially lower level of mining on Mt. Henye.

¹⁰ The position of the mandible and the flints were reconstructed on the basis of drawings and photographs and the group was set up at the Archaeological Exhibition of the Hungarian National Museum.

¹¹ Cf. F. FELGENHAUER: Mitt. Präh. Komm. Öst. 8–9 (1956–59).

¹² K. ABSOLON: Výzkum diluviální stanice lovečů mamutů v Dolních Věstonicích. Jahr 1924, 1925,

1926, Brno 1938, 1942–1944–1945. B. KLIMA: Památky arch. 47 (1956) 193–210. B. KLIMA: Dolní Věstonice, Monumenta Archaeologica XI, Praha 1963.

¹³ L. BANESZ: Slov. Arch. 8 (1960) 7–52.

¹⁴ M. GÁBORI: Slov. Arch. 5 (1957) 253–270.

¹⁵ Cf. K. VALOCH: Čas. Mor. Mus. 47 (1962) 5–34; L. SAWICKI: Światowit 23 (1960) 161–188.

Conclusions. Considering only the Hungarian finds, a hypothesis is possible. The seventeen thousand-year old material from Arka and Ságvár,¹⁶ the 10,000-year old material from Szekszárd¹⁷ and that from Szob being also young (younger than the maximum of the W 3)¹⁸ contain certain elements which could be defined as aurignacoid, *i.e.*, thick, short or almost circular end-scrapers which are fairly close to the keeled scrapers. These do not yet occur in Pilismarót, Parassa, and Bodrogkeresztúr: microlithization did not yet develop these forms in the early East Gravettian cultures mentioned, which follow — generally speaking — the same trend of evolution and are approximately of the same age.¹⁹ This means that the «aurignacoid» features found in the industries of W 3 or even sooner do not necessarily relate them to ethnic units with temporal and spatial contiguity, *i.e.*, to relate them directly to the inheritance of human groups living 10—15,000 years earlier. These types may be regarded as the result of new invention connected with increasing microlithization. In this connotation the two types of Gravettian «groups» found in Hungary might represent two temporal horizons of an identical cultural phylum.

This assumption could be supported by the material of such sites where in several strata there were finds developing in a \pm direct line. Such a site could be Molodova V where approximately the 8th or 9th layer can be compared to the material of Mt. Henye.²⁰ In the 10th layer of Molodova V keeled scrapers were found, but there were none in the upper levels. Nevertheless in the 3—1 layers microlithization again produced a kind of scraper made of short, thick blades and flakes. The short flake scrapers are similar to the keeled scrapers.

In the 4th and 5th layers of Willendorf II there are «Kiel-» and «Schnauzen-Schabers», while from the upper strata there are none. Neither was the material of the uppermost (9th) stratum yet microlithized. Thus, we were unable to trace the reappearing of the short end-scrapers, but we do know that development shows a trend in this direction in case of the material of the Austrian sites, too. Such types as, for instance, the circular and oval scrapers, the double end-scrapers, the «Polyederstichel» *etc.* vanish then appear again between the 5th and 9th strata of Willendorf, as it may be seen from the illustrative table of Felgenhauer. These phenomena lend at least some plausibility to my hypothesis.

Summary. The material from Mt. Henye at Bodrogkeresztúr is from approximately the same age as the upper, so-called Central European Aurignacian II culture at Istállóskő Cave, but there are essential differences between the two. As one of the early forms of manifestation of the «*sensu lato*» East Gravettian it is genetically connected to the Arka industry but it is older and more specialized: it is at a relatively quiet, conservative state. Its creators were horse, deer and reindeer hunters; they were adapted to living by the river terraces and on the top of the loess hills by the river; in all probability they migrated several times north to south and back along the valleys of the Hernád and the rivers parallel to it. It is possible that this human group came from the East, from the area of the Soviet Union not much before the origin of the approximately 29,000-year old settlement of Bodrogkeresztúr. But if we take into consideration the old Gravettian implement types discovered in the cave of Szeleta and at other older Szeletian sites²¹ it is also possible that this group lived already a longer time ago in this area.

This site is important in Hungary, for its implements are fine and typical, its age and character suggest the possibility of finding art remains in this area. Therefore it is advisable to continue the excavation at the yet unexcavated western half of the settlement which is likely to be undisturbed.

¹⁶ V. GÁBORI-CSÁNK: Arch. Ért. (1960) 125—129.

¹⁷ L. VÉRTES *et al.*: Światowit 24 (1962) 159—230.

¹⁸ M. GÁBORI—V. GÁBORI: Acta Arch. 8 (1957) 3—117, cf. p. 85—86.

¹⁹ Cf. L. VÉRTES: A Magyar Régészet Kézikönyve

I. p. 194.

²⁰ O. P. ČERNÝŠ: Палеолитична стоянка Молодове V. Київ, 1961.

²¹ L. VÉRTES: Arh. Vestnik 13—14 (Brodarjev Sbornik) (1962—63) 167—195.

DIE GOLDFUNDE VON NYIREGYHÁZA UND VON SZARVASSZÓ

Der Goldfund von Nyíregyháza kam 1963 beim Bau der Häuser der Petőfi-Strasse 12–16 zum Vorschein. Die Arbeiter schnitten mit der Hacke das Tongefäß, worin der Goldschatz lag, entzwei. Die Erde wurde von ihnen nicht untersucht, ja sogar auch die andere Hälfte des Gefäßes wurde aus dem Boden nicht herausgenommen. Nach Aussage des einen Erdarbeiters lag das Gefäß in 130–140 cm Tiefe. Die darin befindlichen Goldstücke wurden von den Arbeitern gemustert, gebogen und deshalb sind sie in einem so schlechten Zustand, aber auch nur teilweise in das Museum gelangt.¹

1. Verbogenes Bruchstück eines Armbandes mit rhombischem Querschnitt. Gewicht: 104,25 g (Abb. 1, 1). 2. Ovaler Blechohrring, gebogen, beschädigt. Über dem halbkreisförmigen Ausschnitt zwei dornförmige Fortsätze übereinandergebogen. Dm: 7,6 × 6,5 cm, Gewicht: 14,13 g (Abb. 1, 2). 3. Bruchstück eines ebensolchen Ohrringes. Gew: 1,6 g (Abb. 1, 3). 4. Nadelschaft mit umlaufenden Linienstreifen, der Kopf ist abgebrochen. L: 8,6 cm, Gewicht 4,32 g (Abb. 1, 4). 5. Bruchstück eines Blechbandes. Am erhaltenen Ende etwas breiter mit zwei eingepunzten Punkten. Das Stück ist mit keilförmigen Linienbändern verziert. Br: 0,6 cm, Gewicht: 4,94 g (Abb. 1, 5). 6. Goldenes Diadem. Interessant daran ist, daß das Muster an der Innenseite ist, ferner verdient der Verschuß beachtet zu werden. Ein Goldblechband wurde bis zur Mitte eingeschnitten und auf die zwei Äste die beiden Enden des Diadems aufgerollt. Die andere Hälfte wurde zurückgebogen und die Enden mit dünnem Golddraht zusammengebunden (Abb. 1, 6). Die Verzierung ist sehr grob, unregelmäßig. An den Rändern sind Tannenzweigmuster, zwischen diesen Halbkreise, getriebene Punkte (Abb. 2–3). Br: 3,3 cm, Gewicht: 104,25 g. An der jetzigen Außenseite des ursprünglich zusammengebogenen Diadems sind die Muster kaum sichtbar. Es könnte nicht nach außen gewendet werden ohne den Verschuß zu lösen und den Golddraht herunterzunehmen.

Vom Fund wissen wir leider nicht, ob er die Beigaben eines Grabes darstelle oder ein Schatzfund sei. Zwei Umstände scheinen die erstere Annahme zu rechtfertigen: 1. in diesem Gebiet waren viele Urnengräber; 2. das Diadem ist umgewendet, die Kehrseite nach außen. Volkskundliche Parallelen, aber auch Beobachtungen in prähistorischen Gräberfeldern zeigen, daß nach dem Tod oder bei der Bestattung die persönlichen Gebrauchsgegenstände vielfach umgewendet, zerbrochen, verstümmelt wurden, oder in das Grab ein Miniaturexemplar des im Leben gebrauchten Gegenstandes gelegt wurde. Die Verschiedenartigkeit der Mitgabe von Beigaben spiegelt getreu die Anschauungen über das Jenseits wieder.

Der Goldfund von Szarvasszó (Sarasáu, ehem. Komitat Máramaros, Nordostsiebenbürgen) kam 1847 zum Vorschein.²

Ein Teil gelangte in das Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, ein Teil in den Besitz der Familie Mihályi in Máramarossziget (ca 2–3 Pfund, also mehr als ein Kg); diese Stücke sind heute verschollen. Einige Schmuckgegenstände wurden angeblich in Wien, wieder andere einem Sammler verkauft. Diese Angaben sind nicht kontrollierbar.³

¹ Bei den Arbeiten in der Petőfi-Strasse kamen zahlreiche Gefäße zum Vorschein, die alle vernichtet wurden und vom dortigen Museum wurde niemand verständigt. Der eine Arbeiter nahm die Goldgegenstände zu sich und schließlich gelangten die Stücke auf offiziellem Wege in das Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum.

Inv.—Nr. 64.50.1–6.

² Der ganze Fund bzw. die erhaltenen Stücke wurden bis jetzt noch nicht veröffentlicht. Über die Fundumstände siehe AK 5 (1865) S. 37–39.

³ Nach dem Inventar erwarb das MNM (16/1848) von diesem Fund 182 # und 52 Gran, also 640,04 g.

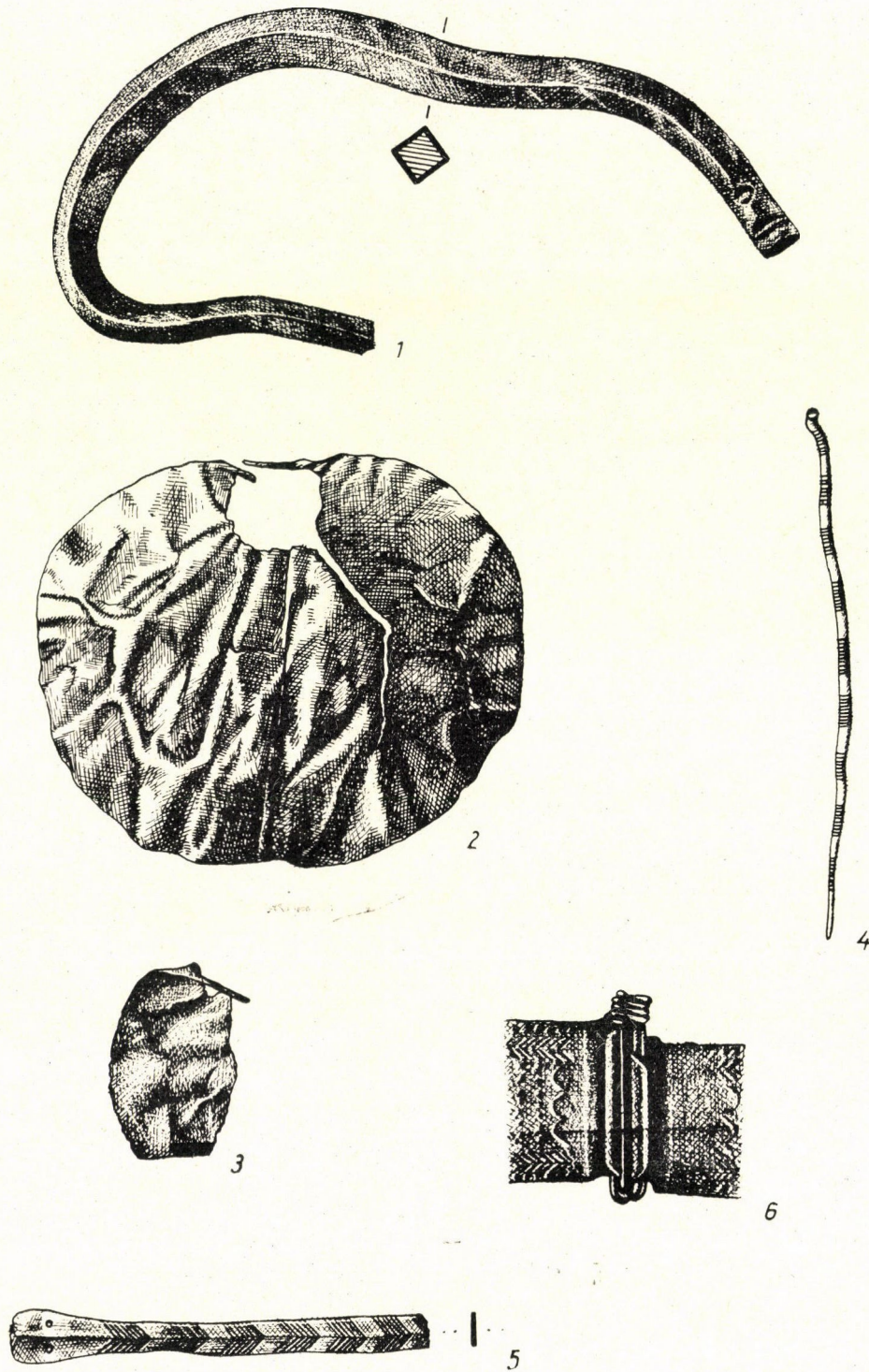


Abb. 1. Goldfund von Nyíregyháza—Petőfi Straße

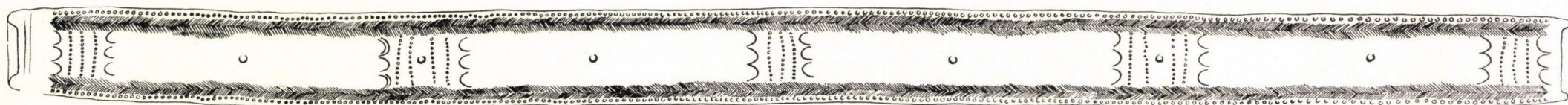


Abb. 2. Muster des Diadems von Nyíregyháza—Petőfi-Straße

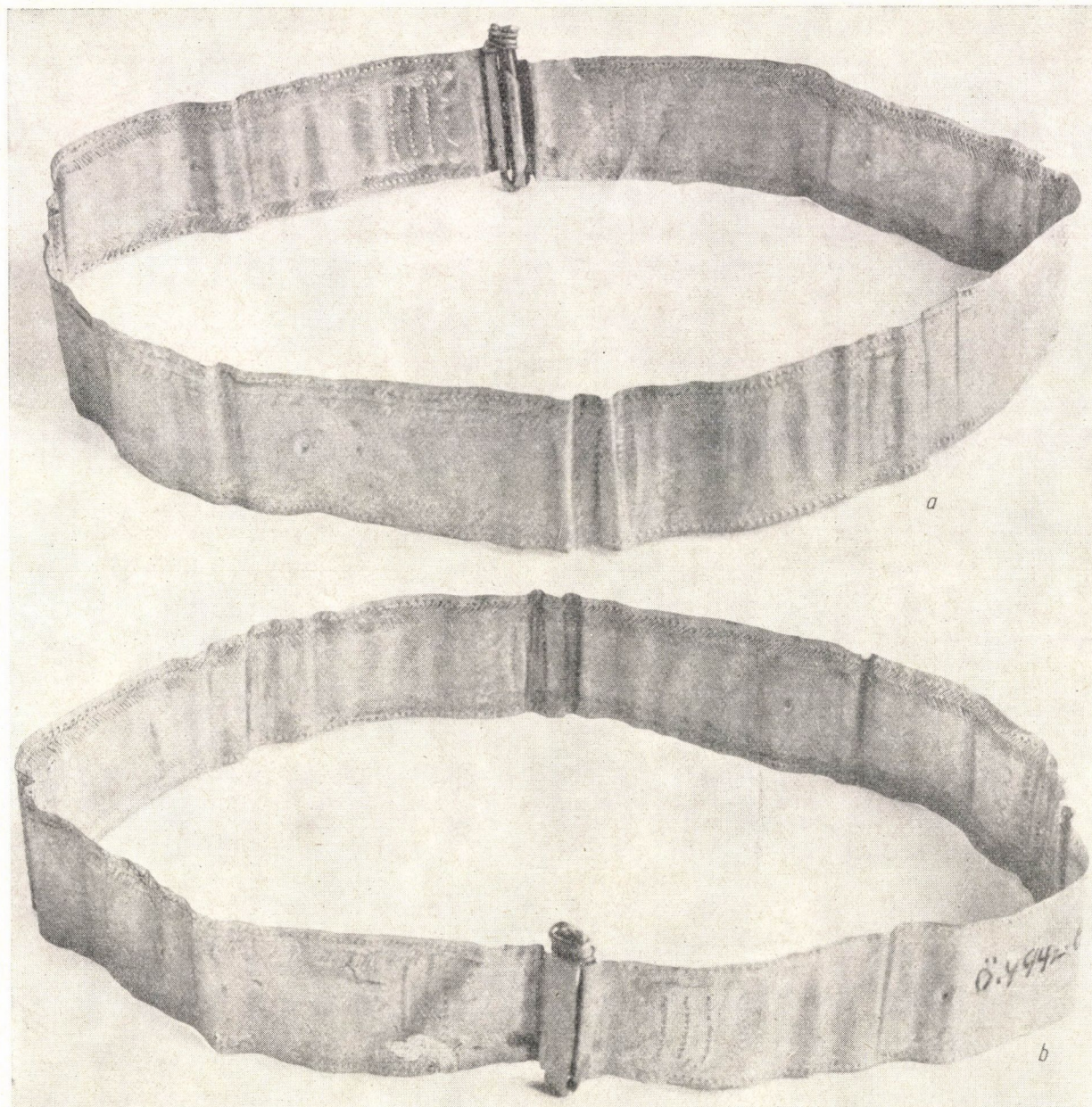


Abb. 3. Diadem des Goldfundes von Nyíregyháza—Petőfi Straße

1. Zwei flache Spiralscheiben aus breitem Blech. Gegen die Mitte mündet das breite Blech in eine feine Drahtspirale, gegen den äußeren Rand hat das Band in der Mitte eine Rippe mit Punkten zu beiden Seiten. Die Spirale ist mit schraffierten Dreiecken und an deren Spitzen mit drei und zwei Punkten verziert. Dm: 7,1 cm, 7,3 cm; Gew: 30,21 g, 30,68 gr (Abb. 4, 1—2; Rückseite: Abb. 5, 1—2). 2. Bruchstück einer ähnlichen Spirale. Dm: 6,1 cm, Gew: 15,22 g (Abb. 4, 5; Abb. 5, 4). 3. Bruchstück einer ähnlichen flachen Spirale. An der Spitze der schraffierten Dreiecke sind je fünf Punkte in Kreuzform angeordnet. Dm: 5,8 cm, Gew: 13,68 g (Abb. 4, 3; Abb. 5, 3). 4. Bruchstück einer flachen Spirale: Endstück mit Rippe und daran sich anschließendem Draht. Gew: 1,94 g (Abb. 4, 4). Nach diesem Stück scheint es wahrscheinlich zu sein, daß die ersten zwei Spiralen sich in einem Draht fortsetzten. 5. Zwei halbmondförmige Blechohrringe; ihre Drahtenden berühren sich. Ihr Muster stimmt mit dem der ersten beiden Spiralen überein: der mit dem Ausschnitt parallel verlaufenden Linie schließen sich schraffierte Dreiecke und an ihren Spitzen Punkte an. Dm: 3,5 × 3 cm; 3,5 × 3,1 cm; Gew: 3,96 g, 3,82 g (Abb. 4, 6—7). 6. Ähnlicher Blechohrring ohne Verzierung. Dm: 3,2 × 3,6 cm; Gew: 3,23 g (Abb. 4, 8). 7. Verschieden große Perlen, 43 Stück. Gew: 10,78 g (Abb. 4, 9). Nach der Beschreibung von F. Rómer besaß das MNM 64 Stück: die fehlenden Perlen sind wahrscheinlich mit den Perlen anderer Goldfunde vermischt

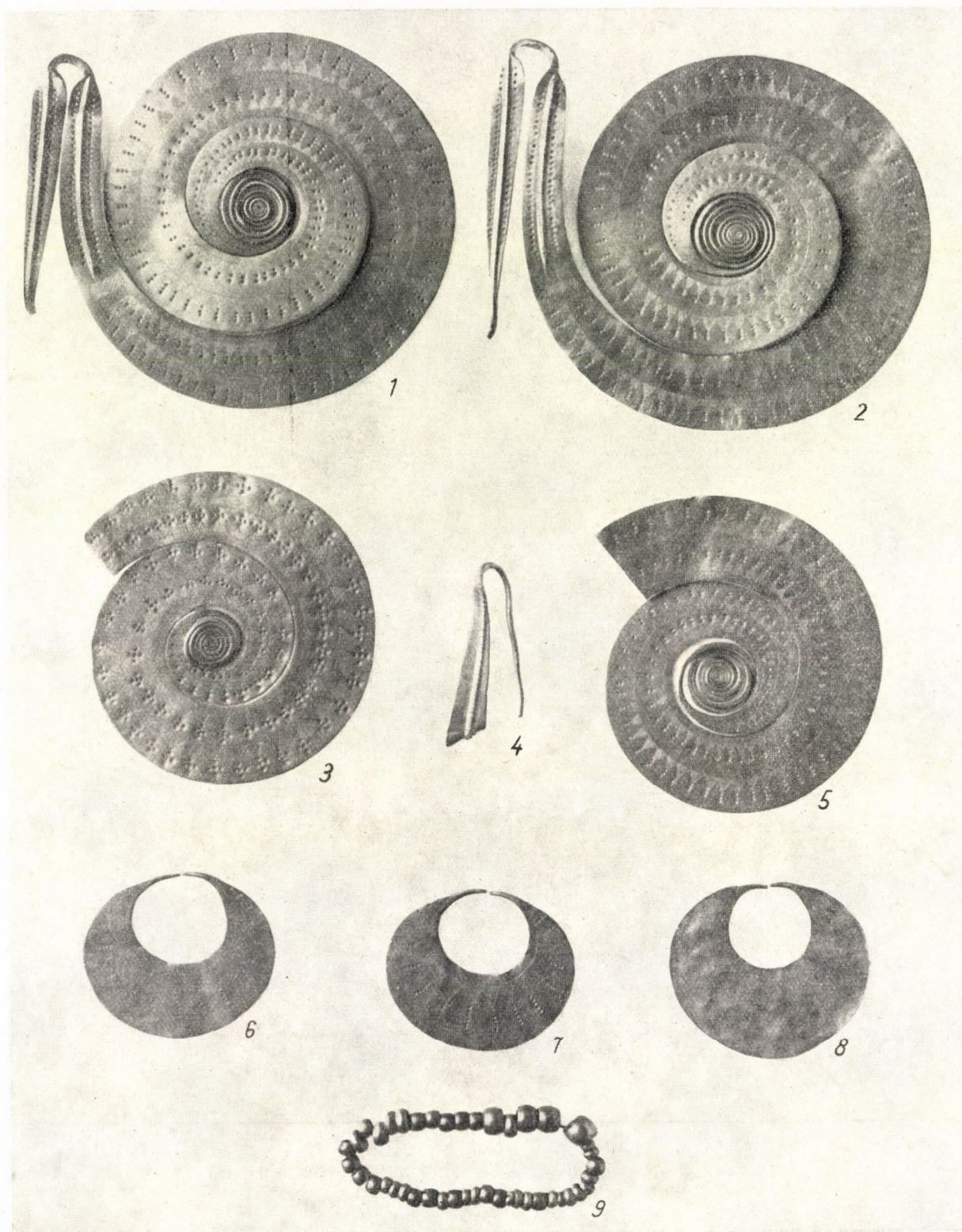


Abb. 4. Goldfund von Szarvasszó

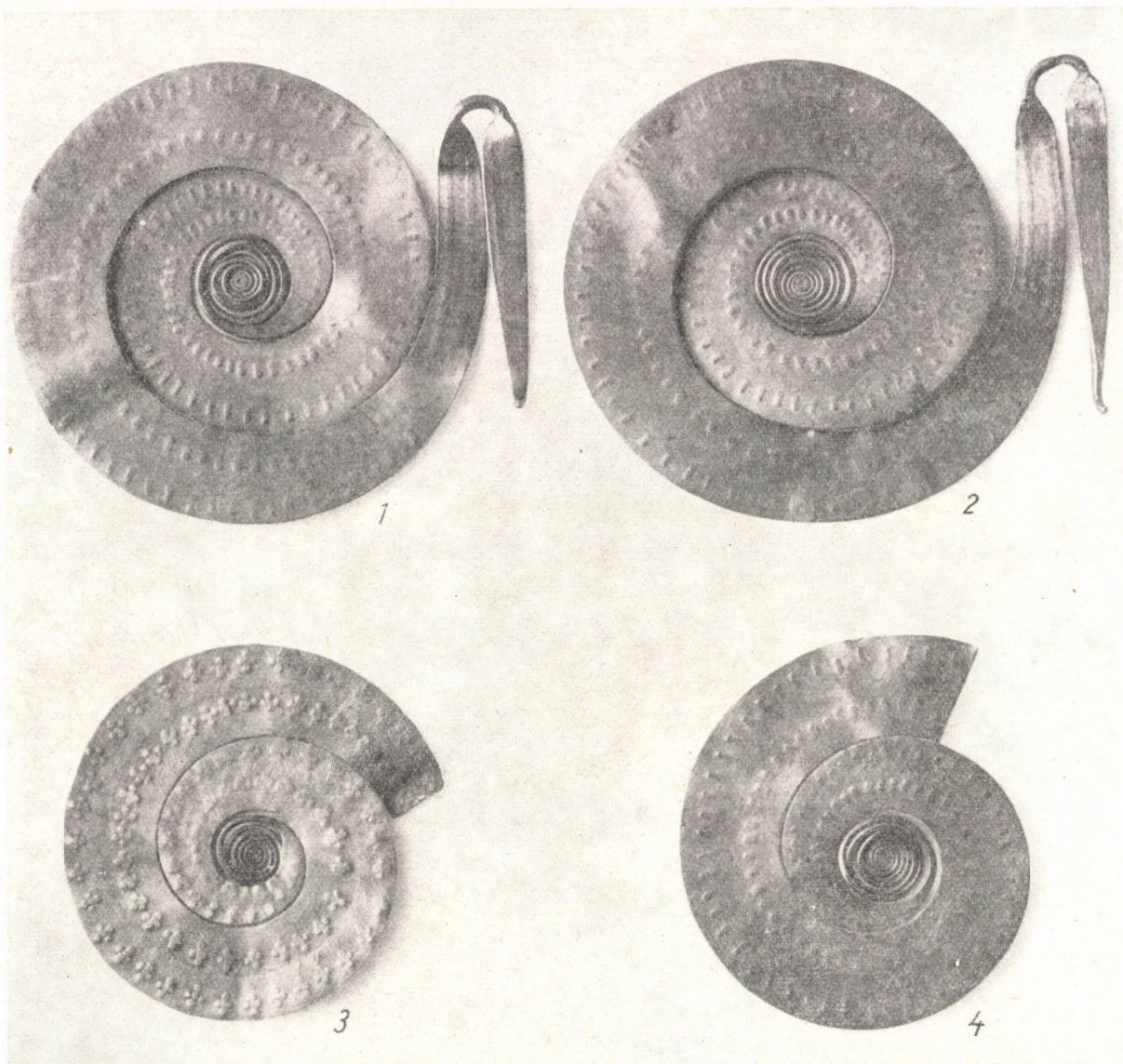


Abb. 5. Rückseite der Goldspiralen von Szarvasszó

oder im Laufe der 120 Jahre, die seit der Einlieferung verstrichen sind bzw. während der Weltkriege, verloren gegangen. 8. Die im Inventar beschriebenen zwei Ringe hatten viereckigen Querschnitt. Ihr Gesamtgewicht betrug 46 # 7 Gran = 161,49 g⁴. Nach Rómer betrug der größte Dm des einen Stückes 35 mm, sein Gewicht: 3 1/8 # 10,54 g. Hier handelt es sich offenbar um einen Irrtum oder einen Druckfehler, oder war das eine Arm-band ungewöhnlich groß und dick (Abb. 8, 3). Sie sind nach diesen widersprechenden Angaben nicht identifizierbar⁵. 9. Kette von enggerippten Ringen mit unverzierten, sich berührenden, spitzen Enden. Ursprünglich im Inventar 86 Stück eingetragen, heute 81 Stück als von Szarvasszó stammend registriert. Wegen ungenügender Gewichtsangaben kann man sie aus jenen «unbekannten Fundortes» nicht auswählen. Gewicht der 86 Stücke: 99 #, 10 Gran = 347 g, Gewicht der 81 Stücke: 328,08 g (Abb. 6).

Im Besitz der Familie Mihályi befanden sich in den sechziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts folgende Gegenstände⁶: 10. Acht Goldspiralen, davon zwei größere; ihre Muster stimmten mit den unter Nr. 1 beschriebenen Spiralen überein (Abb. 7, 2–3; Abb. 7, 2 nach Hampel scheint mit Abb. 8, 1 nach Rómer identisch zu sein); drei mittelgroße und davon waren zwei rechtsseitig, eine linksseitig (Abb. 7, 1, 4 und Abb. 8, 6)

⁴ AK 5 (1865) S. 41: II, c.

⁵ AK 5 (1865) S. 43, Abb. 5. Das MNM besitzt mehrere solche Armbänder, doch können von diesen

wegen den unkontrollierbaren Gewichtsangaben nicht jene zwei von Szarvasszó ausgewählt werden.

⁶ AK 5 (1865) S. 37–39.

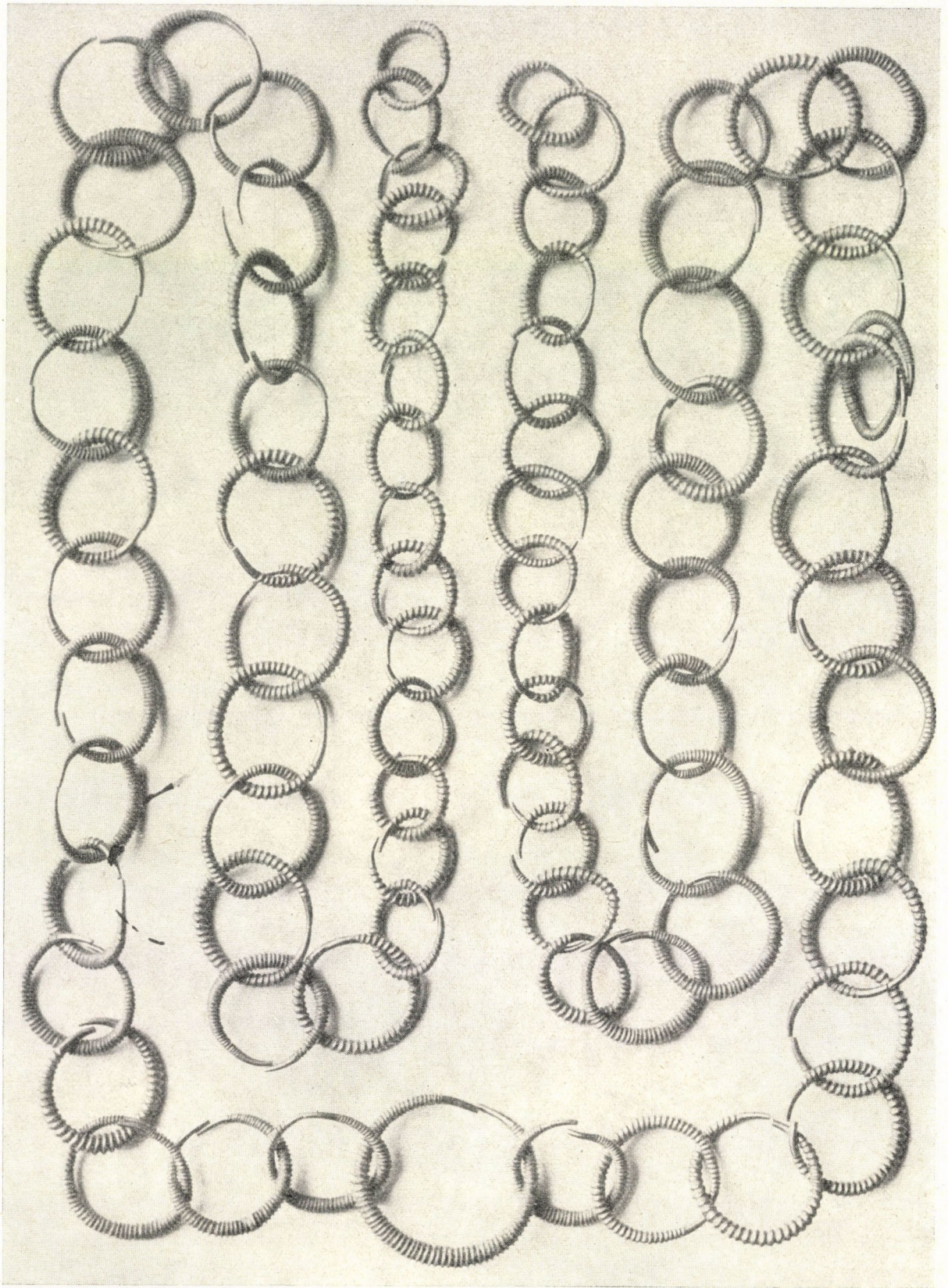


Abb. 6. Goldfund von Szarvasszó

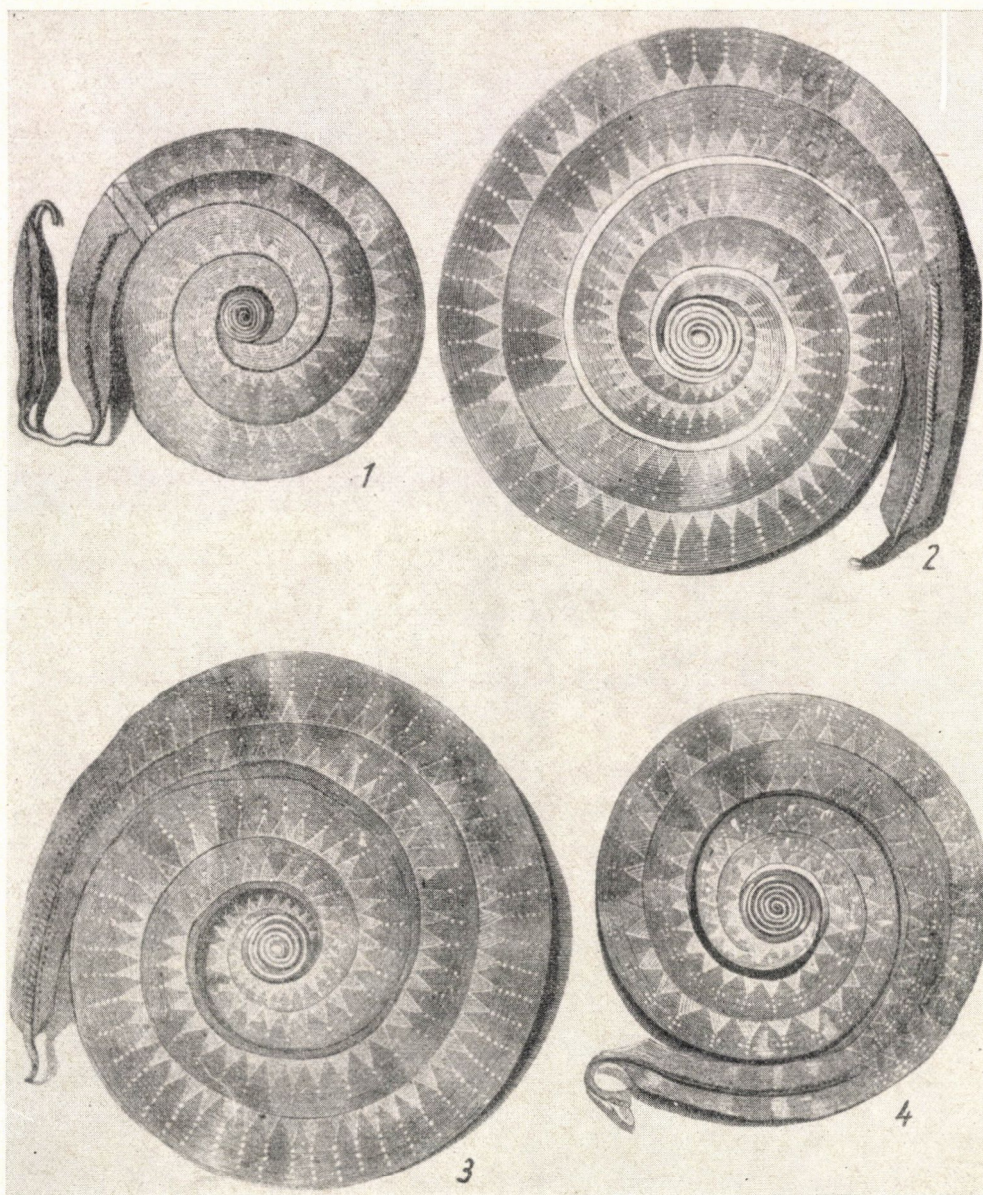


Abb. 7. Goldspiralen von Szarvasszó in der Sammlung Mihályi; verschollen. Nach J. Hampel

und drei kleinere Exemplare. Die acht Stücke wogen $32 \frac{10}{16}$, nach heutiger Gewichtseinheit: 112,5 g. Ihre Verzierung steht den zwei größten nahe, doch war darunter auch ein Stück wie Abb. 4, 3 (Abb. 7,4). 11. Römer hat noch zwei flache Spiralen veröffentlicht (Abb. 8, 4–5). 12. Nach Römer besaß das MNM 64 Goldperlen, im Besitz der Familie befanden sich «etwa 400 Stück», ferner wurden in den sechziger Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts «dem Pester Pfandhaus 3–4 Ketten mit etwa 200–300 Goldperlen angeboten; es wäre sehr interessant zu erfahren, ob diese zu dem Schatz von Szarvasszó gehörten . . .». F. Römer unterschied viererlei Perlen: a) L: 5,5 mm, Dm: 4 mm; b) L: 4,5 mm, Dm: 3 mm; c) L: 4 mm, Dm: 2 mm; d) «Schmetterlingförmige, 1/2 mm breit, 5 mm hoch mit einem Loch». Diese mögen Flitter gewesen sein.

Nach der Beschreibung von J. Mihályi befanden sich im Besitz seiner Mutter acht Goldscheiben, ferner gerippte Ringe (wahrscheinlich ähnliche wie Abb. 6) und ca 400 Goldperlen⁷.

⁷ AK 5 (1865) S. 38.

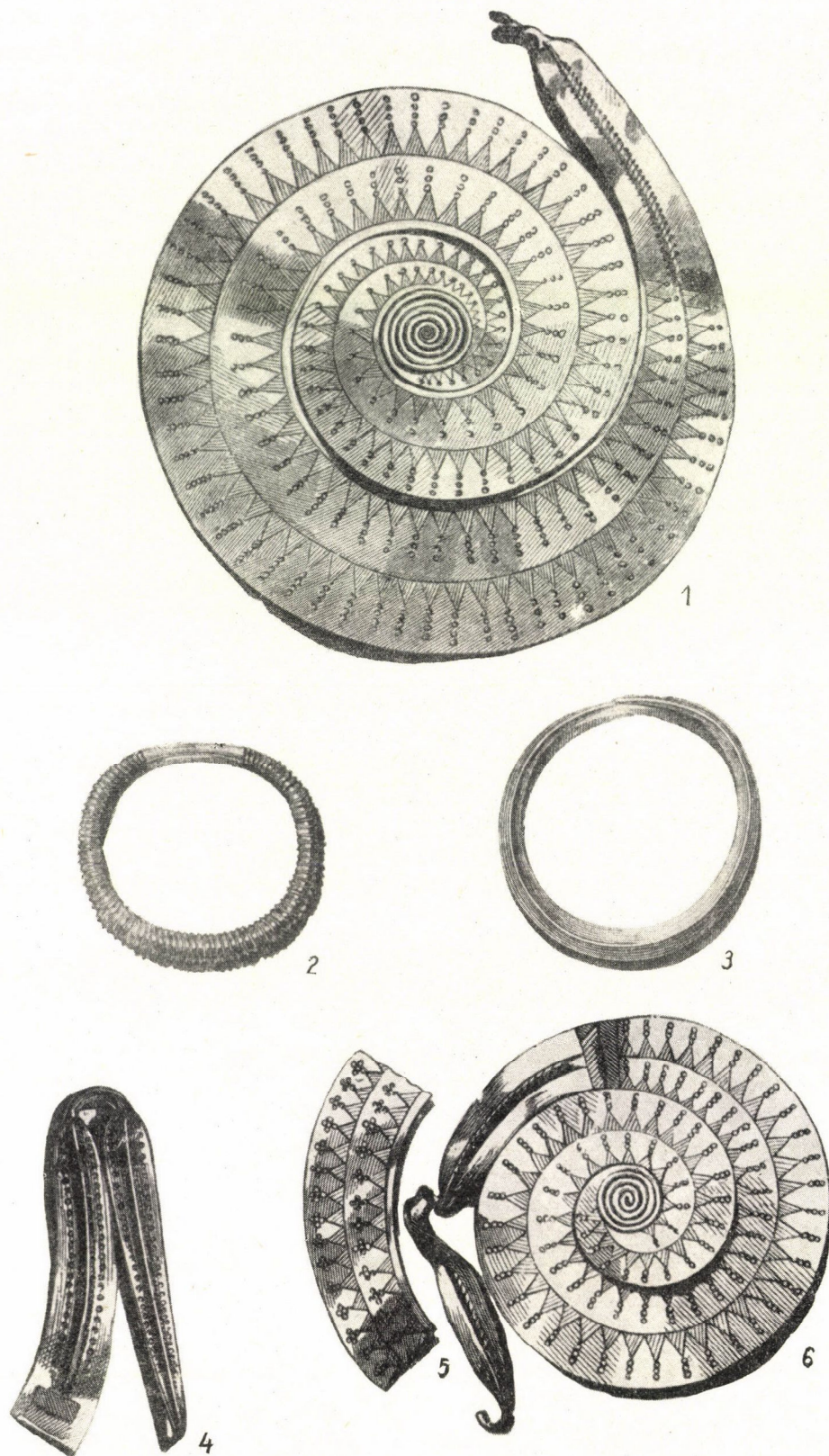


Abb. 8. Goldfund von Szarvasszó nach F. Rómer

Der Schatzfund lag nach einigen Beschreibungen in der Erde, nach anderen «unter zerbrochenen Gefäßbruchstücken». Die von mehreren Autoren erwähnten Bronzen haben nach der Beschreibung von Mihályi kaum zum Goldfund gehört.

Eine Übersicht über die verwandten Gold- und Bronzefunde liefert brauchbare Stützpunkte zur zeitlichen Bestimmung.

Der Goldfund aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros (Nordostsiebenbürgen). Ebensolche Goldringe, wie sie im Goldfund von Szarvasszó vorkommen, gehörten zu dem aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros. M. Roska meinte, daß dieser letztere Goldfund ein Teil des Goldfundes von Szarvasszó sei.⁸ Wenn dies auch nicht ausgeschlossen ist, kann man dies heute kaum mehr beweisen.

Die ausführlichste Beschreibung des Goldfundes ist die von J. Hampel. 1880 wurden dem MNM zweimal Goldringe zum Kauf angeboten. Die ersten fünfzehn hatten alle viereckigen Querschnitt, von den anderen ein und zwanzig hatten dreizehn viereckigen, ein Stück runden Querschnitt und sieben waren enggerippt. Ihr Gesamtgewicht betrug: 500,35 g. Ein anderer Antiquitätenhändler bot weitere sechzehn zum Verkauf an und bezeichnete Marosvásárhely als Fundort. Ihr Gewicht: 442,5 gr. Das MNM erwarb 19 Stück, sechzehn G. Kárász in Szeged, «die übrigen sieben Ringe kaufte Prof. Hochstätter für das Wiener Museum». Das Inventar beschreibt die Ringe (Inv.-Nr. 55/1879) so oberflächlich, daß ihre Identifizierung nicht möglich ist. Heute werden nämlich 21 Stück als aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros stammend bezeichnet, von diesen sind drei eng gerippt, achtzehn haben viereckigen Querschnitt. J. Hampel hat zwar das Gewicht von 52 Ringen mitgeteilt, aber er hat das Gewicht der Stücke aus dem Kom. Máramaros nicht gesondert. Infolgedessen kann man von den 21 Stück die neunzehn nicht auswählen, die sicher zu dem Fund gehörten. Unter diesen befindet sich nicht der Ring mit rundem Querschnitt, wovon J. Hampel schreibt.

Der Fund aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros bekräftigt jedenfalls, daß die enggerippten Ringe/Armbänder und die mit viereckigem und rundem Querschnitt gleichzeitig sind. Für diese Fundassoziation können wir auch weitere Beispiele aufzählen⁹.

Der Goldfund von Oláhkecel (Cătăluşa, ehem. Kom. Szilágy, Siebenbürgen). Der genaue Fundort ist nach dem Inventar (122 [1868] 1—14) bei Oláhkecel, «am Fuße der Meszes-Gebirgskette». Nach der Beschreibung, den genauen Gewichtsangaben können die Ringe mit Sicherheit identifiziert werden¹⁰. Nach J. Hampel wurde hier einmal ein Fund mit zehn Bronze- und einem Goldarmring gehoben, ferner «1868 an dieser Stelle vierzehn Goldringe gefunden». Es ist nicht bekannt, wo der erste Fund aufbewahrt wird; der zweite befindet sich im MNM.

Er besteht aus drei ganzen und einem fragmentarischen Ring mit viereckigem Querschnitt (Abb. 9, 11—14), ferner zehn enggerippten und von diesen ist ebenfalls ein Stück fragmentarisch (Abb. 9, 1—10). Gewichte der ersteren: 28,75 g, 31,49 g, 35,95 g, des Bruchstückes: 29,13 g. Ihr Dm: 6 cm, 6,8 cm, 6,3 cm, 5,6 cm. Gewichte der enggerippten Ringe (Abb. 9, 1—10): 29,41 g, 29,17 g, 29,54 g, 18,60 g, 19,43 g, 19,47 g, 23,01 g (verbogen, Bruchstück), 19,87 g, 19,53 g, 17,66 g; ihr Dm 4,7 cm (Abb. 9,10), 6,2 cm (Abb. 9, 1).

Der Goldfund von Bodrogszadány (jetzt Sáradszadány, Kom. Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén). Zum Goldfund gehören in der Mehrzahl Ringe mit viereckigem Querschnitt, doch auch ein enggerippter und einige mit rundem Querschnitt. Also enthält der Fund ähnliche Ringe wie auch der Goldfund aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros.

Vom Goldfund von Bodrogszadány gelangte leider nur ein Teil in das MNM. Trotzdem ist es nicht uninteressant, die Gewichte zu untersuchen, natürlich nur der ganz erhaltenen Stücke. Gewicht des enggerippten Ringes: 16,35 g; der Ringe mit rundem Querschnitt: 7,91 g, 8,82 g, 9,68 g, 16,40 g; der Ringe und Armbänder mit viereckigem Querschnitt: 5,22 g, 5,79 g, 9,87 g, 10,25 g, 13,41 g, 16,93 g, 16,99 g, 21,27 g, 27,78 g, 31,09 g, 34,48 g, 53,80 g, 55,06 g, 62,40 g, 66,65 g, 68,42 g¹¹.

⁸ Erdély régészeti repertórium. Kolozsvár 1942. S. 256.

⁹ J. HAMPEL: A bronzkor emlékei Magyarhonban I—III. Budapest 1886, 1892, 1896. Abkürzung: Bronzkor, Bd. II. S. 81—84.

¹⁰ J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Bd. II, S. 106. — Ders.,

Trouvailles de l'âge de bronze en Hongrie. Budapest 1886, S. 89. An beiden Stellen beruft sich J. HAMPEL irrtümlich auf Taf. 46, anstatt Taf. 48, 2—3.

¹¹ A. MOZSOLICS: Der Goldfund von Velem-Szentvid. Praehistorica I. Basel 1950. Taf. 10, 2—5, 10; 11, 1—18, 21.

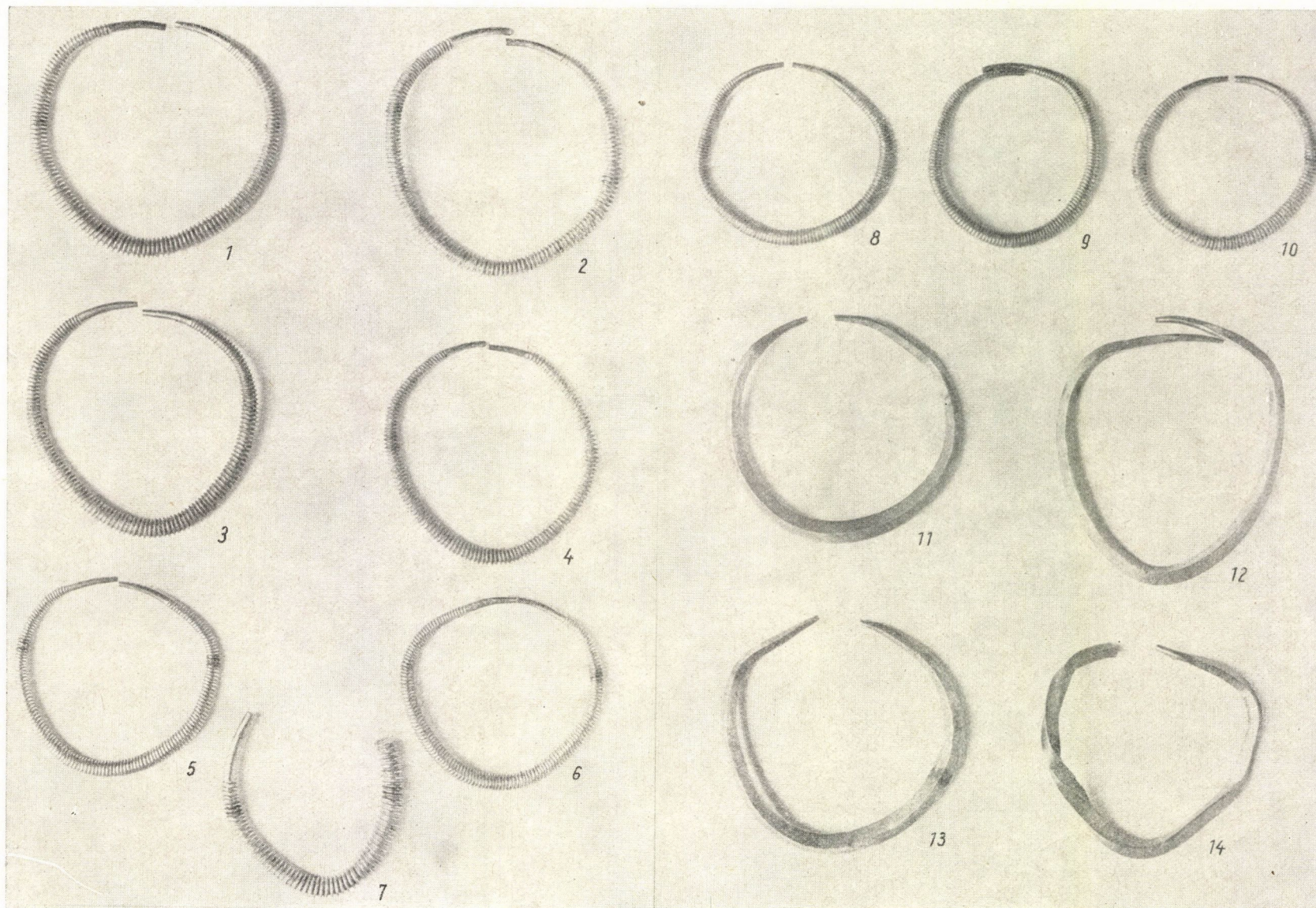


Abb. 9. Goldfund von Oláhkecel

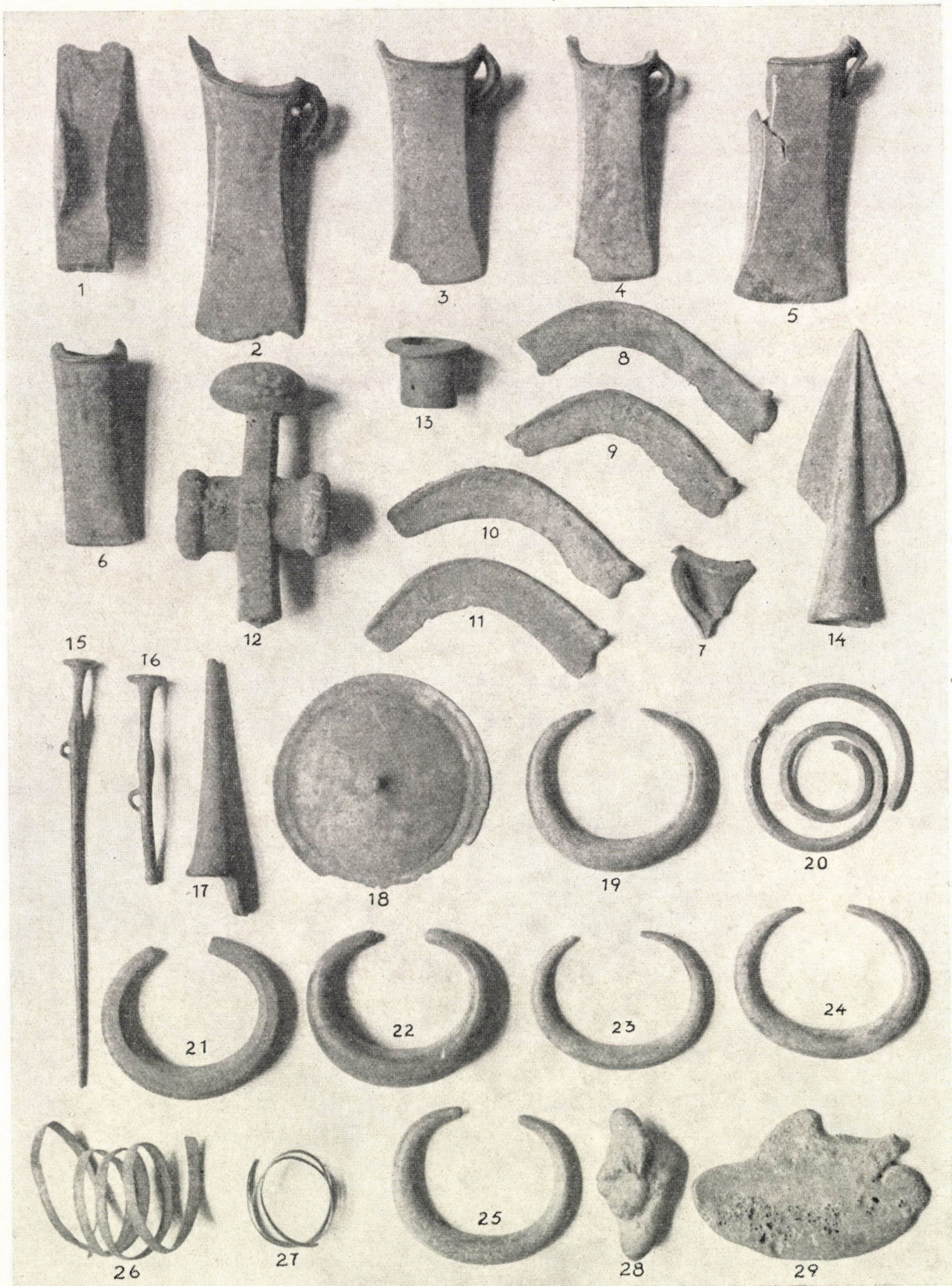


Abb. 10. Bronzefund von Gemzse-Égetterdő

Es seien Fundassoziationen berücksichtigt, worin enggerippte Ringe/Armbänder und solche mit viereckigem Querschnitt zusammen vorkommen, weil sich diese zu den halbmondförmigen Blechhorringen in den Funden von Nyíregyháza und Szarvasszó gesellen.

Der Bronzefund von Gemzse-Égetterdő (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár). Das Depot wurde 1921 samt der goldenen Kette entdeckt. Ursprünglich bestand es aus 51 Stück. Der größte Teil wurde vom Bezirksgericht beschlagnahmt¹².

1. Mittelständiges Lappenbeil mit italischer Kerbe, Schneide abgebrochen. L: 9,1 cm (Abb. 10, 1). 2. Tüllenbeile mit halbmondförmigem Rand und sechseckigem Querschnitt, alle beschädigt. L: 11,1 cm, 8,9 cm, 9 cm (Abb. 10, 2–4). 3. Ebensolches fragmentarisches Tüllenbeil. L: 10 cm (Abb. 10, 5). 4. Tüllenhammer mit schmaler Schlagfläche und halbmondförmigem Rand. L: 7,5 cm (Abb. 10, 6). 5. Randstück eines Tüllen-

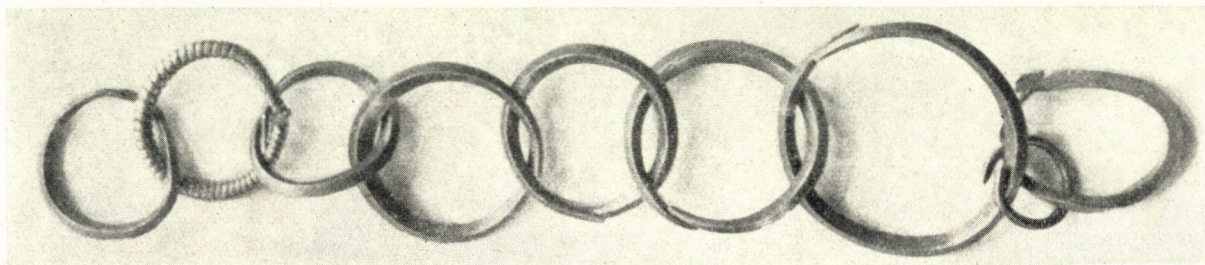


Abb. 11. Goldkette von Gemzse-Égetterdő

beiles mit halbmondförmigem Rand. L: 3,7 cm (Abb. 10, 7). 6. Knopfsicheln mit gerade abgeschnittener Spitze. Spw: 10,5 cm, 9,2 cm, 10,2 cm, 9,7 cm (Abb. 10, 8–11). 7. Axt mit gedrückt kugeligem Nackenknauf aus der Familie der Nackenscheibenäxte Typus D. Die beiden Enden der Schafttröhre ringförmig verdickt. Bruchstück. L: 10 cm, Dm des Knaufes: 4 cm (Abb. 10, 12). 8. Kurzer Zylinder mit waagerechter Krempe. L: 2,4 cm, Dm: 3,4 cm, Dm des Zylinders: 2,2 cm (Abb. 10, 13). 9. Speerspitze, im oberen Teil in der Mitte scharfer Grat. L: 11,3 cm (Abb. 10, 14). 10. Nadeln mit kleinem flachem Knopf, fazettiertem verdicktem Hals und kleiner Öse. Das eine Stück fragmentarisch. L: 16,3 cm, 7,8 cm, Dm des Kopfes: 1,2 cm, 1,6 cm (Abb. 10, 15–16). 11. Kegelförmiges, massives Bronzestück mit kleinem Flügel an der Basis; Gebrauchsbestimmung unbekannt. L: 10 cm (Abb. 10, 17). 12. Großer Bronzeknopf mit waagerecht aufliegender und mit zwei Kreisrippen verzierter Krempe, in der Mitte kleiner Knopf, unten Öse; leicht beschädigt. Dm: 8,6 cm (Abb. 10, 18). 13. Stark abgenutztes, ovales Armband mit offenen, spitzen Enden, rundem Querschnitt, Spuren von Linienbändern. Dm: 7,2 cm (Abb. 10, 19). 14. Bruchstück einer flachen Spirale aus Draht mit rhombischem Querschnitt. Dm: 6 cm (Abb. 10, 20). 15. Ovale Armband mit sechseckigem Querschnitt, sich verschmälern den offenen Enden. Dm: 7 cm (Abb. 10, 21). 16. Dickere und dünnere ovale Armbänder mit sich verjüngenden, offenen Enden. Dm: 7,4 cm, 6,9 cm, 7,2 cm, 7,2 cm (Abb. 10, 22–25). 17. Spiralbruchstücke aus flachem Bronzeband. Br: 0,5 cm (Abb. 10, 26–27). 18. Bronzeklumpen. L: 5,7 cm (Abb. 10, 28). 19. Flacher, blasiger Bronzeklumpen, davon ein kleines Stück abgeschnitten. L: 8,8 cm (Abb. 10, 29). Alle Stücke haben lichtgrüne Patina. 20. Goldene Kette aus sieben Ringen mit rhombischem Querschnitt (das Ende des einen Ringes ist abgebrochen), einem enggerippten Ring mit beschädigten Enden, einem kleinen Ring aus Draht mit rundem Querschnitt. Gewicht: 26,5 g (Abb. 11). Alle drei Ringarten, nämlich die mit rhombischem und rundem Querschnitt und die enggerippten enthielten die Goldfunde aus dem ehem. Kom. Máramaros und von Bodrogsadány.

Der Bronzefund von Olcsvaapáti (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár). Nach dem Inventar¹³ wurde der Fund bei Kanalisationsarbeiten in der unmittelbaren Umgebung von Olcsvaapáti entdeckt. Die Patina ist einheitlich. Zusammen damit wurden noch ein kleiner Henkelbecher mit schrägen Kanneluren, eine kleine Schale, eine Fußschüssel mit stark ausladendem und fazettiertem Rand, Schüsselbruchstück mit Warze, Tonperle und Gefäßfragmente eingeliefert. Die Keramik und die kleinen Bronzestücke (Abb. 12, 9–14) haben kaum zum Depotfund gehört.

¹² Museum von Nyíregyháza, Inv.—Nr. 58.19.1–29.

¹³ Im MNM, Inv.—Nr. 1/1930/1–22. Geschenk. — F. TOMPA: 24./25. BRGK, S. 103; Taf. 48, 11–13; Taf. 49, 24–30; Taf. 50, 26, 28. Siehe auch den ersten Fund von Olcsvaapáti: J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Bd.

II. S. 106–108. Das junghallstattzeitliche-frühkeltische Armband, das nicht nur J. HAMPEL beschreibt, sondern das auch im Inventar des MNM als zum Fund gehörig bezeichnet wird, gehört natürlich nicht zu dem in die Periode B IV datierbaren Bronzefund.

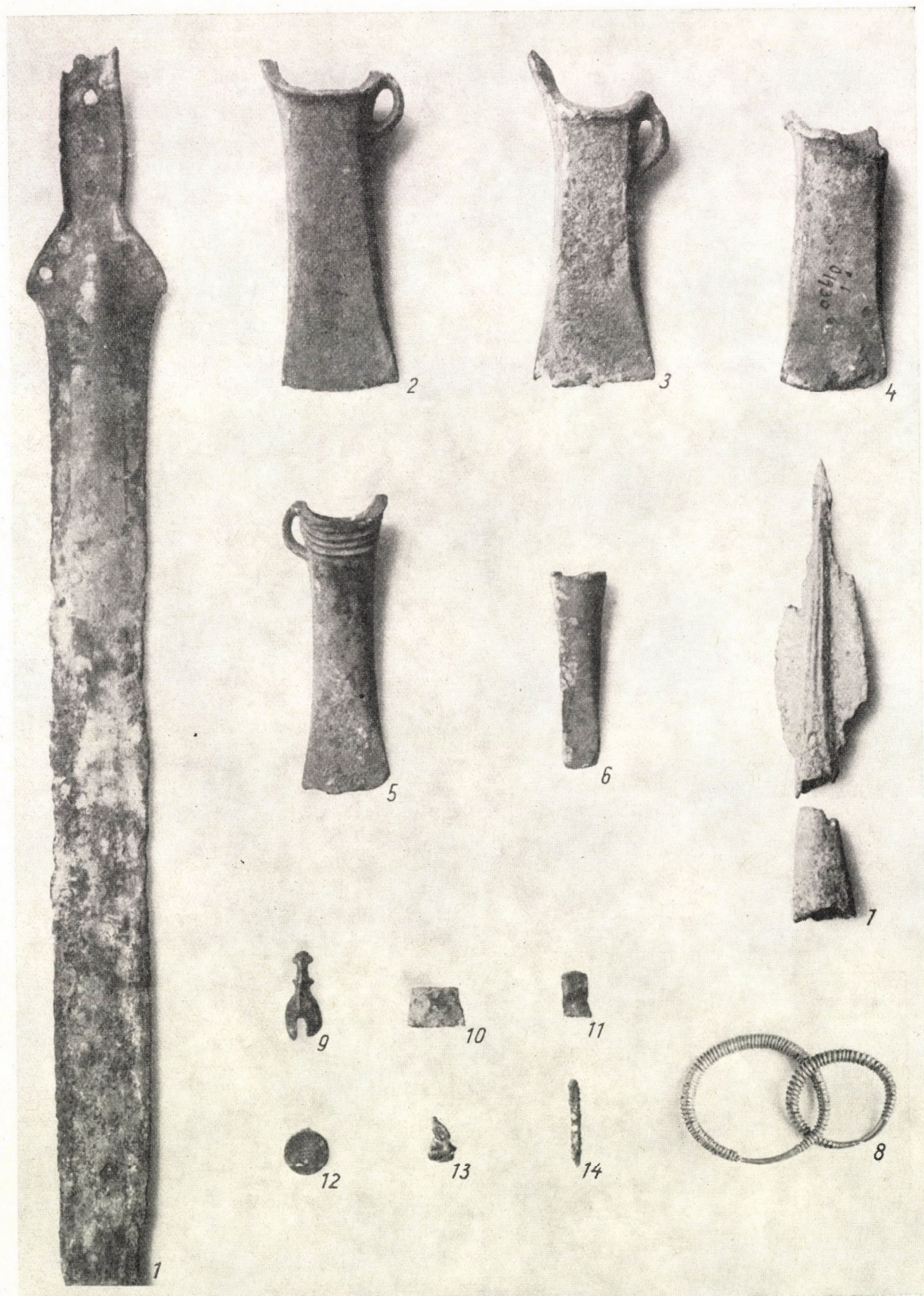


Abb. 12. Bronzefund von Olesvaapáti

1. Griffzungenschwert. Die aufgekantete Griffzunge ist beim vierten Loch abgebrochen, Heftrücken schräg mit je zwei Nietlöchern. Die Klinge hat eine sehr breite Rippe. L: 54,5 cm (Abb. 12, 1). 2. Tüllenbeil mit Öse und halbkreisförmigem Rand, der Querschnitt ist sechseckig. L: 11,5 cm (Abb. 12, 2). 3. Ähnliches Beil mit sechseckigem Querschnitt. Die Schneide ist beschädigt. L: 11,7 cm (Abb. 12, 3). 4. Fragment eines ähnlichen Beiles. L: 9,8 cm (Abb. 12, 4). 5. Schmales Tüllenbeil mit Öse, halbkreisförmigem Rand und darunter Rippen, im Querschnitt spitzoval, Schneide beschädigt. L: 10,6 cm (Abb. 12, 5). 6. Tüllenmeißel mit beschädigtem Rand und schräger Schneide. L: 7,1 cm (Abb. 12, 6). 7. Bruchstücke, wahrscheinlich derselben Lanzen spitze mit drei Rippen. L des Schaftes: 4,1 cm (Abb. 12, 7). 8. Zwei enggerippte Goldringe mit sich verjüngenden, unverzierten Enden. Das eine Ende des größeren Ringes ist abgebrochen. Dm: 2,8 cm, 2 cm; Gew. 5,99 g, 3,46 g (Abb. 12, 8). Die Patina der Gegenstände ist lichtgrün, stellenweise mit dunkelgrüner Edelpatina, wie an dem Heftausschnitt des Schwertes. Die kleinen Bronzen haben eine blaugrüne Patina und mögen zu der gleichzeitig eingelieferten Keramik gehört haben. 9. Halbmondförmiges Schmuckstück mit kurzem Stiel, vielleicht zum Aufnähen bestimmt. L: 3,2 cm (Abb. 12, 9). 10. Bruchstück einer Sägeklinge mit stark abgenutzten Zähnen. L: 2,1 cm, Br: 1,5 cm (Abb. 12, 10). 11. Leicht verbogenes Blechstückchen. L: 1,7 cm (Abb. 12, 11). 12. Dickes, rundes Bronzestück. Halbfabrikat? Dm: 1,6 cm (Abb. 12, 12). 13. Bronzestückchen (Abb. 12, 13). 14. Durch die wilde Patina beschädigter Bronzestab, vielleicht Bruchstück einer Ahle. Querschnitt: viereckig. L: 3,3 cm (Abb. 12, 14)¹⁴.

Der Bronzefund von Tákos (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár). Er wurde südlich von der Ortschaft beim Graben eines Kanals, wahrscheinlich am Rand einer bronzzeitlichen Siedlung — auf einem grösseren Areal mit Scherben an der Oberfläche — entdeckt. Das Depot wurde wahrscheinlich in einer bereits offenen Grube versteckt und so kommt es, daß damit auch Scherben eingeliefert wurden.¹⁵

1. Verbogener Golddraht mit rhombischem Querschnitt. Gew: 7,12 g (Abb. 13, 1). 2. Tüllenbeil mit fast rechteckigem Querschnitt halbmondförmigem Rand; stark beschädigt. L: 8,9 cm (Abb. 13, 2). 3. Tüllenbeil mit halbmondförmigem Rand, geschwungener Schneide, fragmentarisch, Querschnitt sechseckig. L: 8,9 cm (Abb. 13, 3). 4. Bruchstücke von verschiedenen Beilen, alle mögen Tüllenbeile gewesen sein. L: 3,7 cm, 2,3 cm, 5,4 cm, 6,2 cm, 2,9 cm (Abb. 13, 4—5, 6—7, 9). 5. Bruchstück eines schmalen Beiles, wahrscheinlich mit mittelständiger Lappe. L: 2,8 cm (Abb. 13, 8). 6. Randstück eines Tüllenbeiles mit verdicktem Rand und darunter einer Rippe. L: 4,4 cm (Abb. 13, 11). 7. Randstück eines Tüllenbeiles mit halbmondförmigem Rand, Nr. 2 ähnlich. L: 2,6 cm (Abb. 13, 10). 8. Bruchstücke von Blechanhängern mit eingerollten Enden und unter dem Loch mit Zipfel. (Abb. 13, 13—14). 9. Gußzapfen. L: 3,1 cm (Abb. 13, 15). 10. Fragmente von Knopfsicheln mit Rippe unter dem Rücken. L(16): 6,9 cm (Abb. 13, 16—18). 11. Bruchstück einer Sichel mit Mittelrippe auf der Griffzunge. L: 5,1 cm (Abb. 13, 19). 12. Fragment einer Schwertklinge mit je einer Linie neben den Rändern. L: 11,1 cm (Abb. 13, 12). 13. Gußkuchenfragment, sehr blasig (Abb. 13, 20). 14. Ovale Armband, Rohling mit Gußnähten. Dm: 8,2 cm, Gewicht: 128,5 g (Abb. 13, 21). 15. Ovale Armband mit rundem Querschnitt, darauf drei kleine Einschnitte. Dm: 7,6 cm, Dicke in der Mitte: 1,4 cm, Gewicht: 137,55 g. Unverziert (Abb. 13, 22). 16. Scherben aus der Grube, worin angeblich der Bronzefund lag: Randstück eines groben, roten Topfes; Seitenstück eines innen roten, außen schwarzen, mit Rippen verzierten Gefäßes; Seitenstück eines dickwandigen roten Gefäßes (Abb. 13, 23—25). 17. Lehmewurfstück mit Astabdrücken. Die Patina der Bronzen ist nicht einheitlich, mehrere sind bronzefarben, weil von den Findern abgerieben. Die beiden Armbänder verschieden, das eine hat Edelpatina.

Der Goldfund von Rozsály (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár)¹⁶. Neben dem kleinen Goldfund, der in einem Gefäßchen von der Art der Felsőzöcsér Ware lag, waren drei Nackenscheibenäxte in die Erde gesteckt. Es sind nicht alle Goldschmuckstücke erhalten, auch fehlen zwei Nackenscheibenäxte. In vorliegender Arbeit wird der Goldfund wegen der flachen Spiralen berücksichtigt.

1. Spiralanhänger aus Goldblech, gegen die Mitte der Spiralen dünner Draht. Der äußere Rand der Spiralen endet in einem Blech mit Mittelrippe, bei den Biegungen gehen die Blechstreifen in dünne Drähte über, ähnlich wie bei den Spiralscheiben von Szarvasszó (Abb. 4, 1—5). Diese letzteren können also ebenso rekonstruiert werden wie die von Rozsály, nur waren sie bedeutend größer. L: 2,2 cm, 2,3 cm; Br: 3,9 cm, 4,3 cm; Dm der flachen Spiralen: 1,6 cm; Gewicht: 6,88 g, 6,87 g (Abb. 14, 1—2). 2. Kahnförmige Lockenringe aus Goldblech, zwischen den beiden Hälften je ein dünner Stab und an einem Ende Golddraht, dessen Spitze zurückgebogen ist. Stark verbogen, beschädigt. L: 3,9 cm, 4 cm, 4,5 cm; Gewicht: 4,58 g, 4,69 g, 4,75 g (Abb. 14, 6—7, 13). 3.

¹⁴ Im Déri-Museum, Debrecen, ein Armband mit dieser Fundortsangabe.

¹⁵ Das Depot ist kaum vollständig. Im MNM, Kauf. Inv.-Nr: 65.12.1—12 und 65.31.1—5. Protokoll von J. KÖREK, woraus ich die Angaben über die Fundumstände entnehme.

¹⁶ AK 11 (1879) S. 133—134. — AÉ 12 (1878) S. 34. — J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Bd. II. S. 129.—

M. ROSKA: Magyar városok és Vármegyék monográfiája XXVIII (1939). — A. MOZSOLICS: Inventaria Arch., in Vorbereitung. Siehe hier Abbildung des Gefäßes und der Nackenscheibenaxte. Die Goldschmuckstücke von Rozsály und Szarvasszó verglich bereits E. ZACHARIA: Dacia 3 (1959). S. 126—127, 129; Abb. 13, 2, 5.



Abb. 13. Bronzefund von Tákos

Ebensolche, stark zusammengedrückte, kahnförmige Lockenringe. Gewicht: 4,73 g, 4,64 g, 4,74 g, 6,16 g, 6,17 g (Abb. 14, 8–12). 4. Kette aus drei Ringen mit übereinandergreifenden Enden und rechteckigem Querschnitt. Ihre Br: 0,5 cm, Dicke: 0,2 cm, Dm: 2,3 × 2 cm, 2,9 × 2,2 cm, 2,5 × 2 cm; Gewicht: 23,32 g (Abb. 14, 3–5). 5. Nackenscheibenaxt, Typus D¹⁷, mit kegelförmigem Dorn und sechs kleinen Warzen rundherum. 6. Rotes Gefäßchen, Bruchstück.

Der Fund von Vásárosnamény (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár). Im Museum von Nyíregyháza werden zwei Blechhohrringe aufbewahrt, die denen von Nyíregyháza, was die Form betrifft, auffallend gleichen. Diese letzteren sind mit einem sehr dichten Perlenmuster verziert, die Reihen folgen dem Ausschnitt bzw. dem Rand. Beide sind fragmentarisch. Gewicht: 4,5 g, 4,1 g; Dm: 5,7 cm, 5,6 cm (Abb. 15, 1–2).

Nach der Beschreibung der wichtigsten Funde, die die Datierung des Goldschatzes von Nyíregyháza ermöglichen, sei kurz auf die einzelnen Stücke zurückgegriffen. Blechhohrringe wie Abb. 1, 2–3 gehören noch zu dem Goldfund von Szarvasszó (Abb. 4, 6–8), Vásárosnamény (Abb. 15). Zwei ganz kleine Exemplare unbekannten Fundortes und ein ähnliches, doch dickes Stück mit ziemlich großem Ausschnitt von Váncsod (Kom. Hajdú-Bihar) besitzt das MNM.

Zu dem Bruchstück des Goldbandes (Abb. 1, 5) kann man keine entsprechenden Vergleichsstücke nennen, höchstens sei daran erinnert, daß zu Bronzefunden des Horizontes von Ópályi öfters Handschutzspiralen gehören, die ein ähnliches keilförmiges, gewöhnlich aber mit schraffierten Dreiecken kombiniertes Muster haben¹⁸.

¹⁷ Über die typologische Einteilung der Nackenscheibenäxte siehe A. MOZSOLICS: Bronzefunde des Karpatenbeckens. In Vorbereitung.

¹⁸ z. B. Handschutzspiralen von Salgótarján. J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Taf. 37, 1–2.

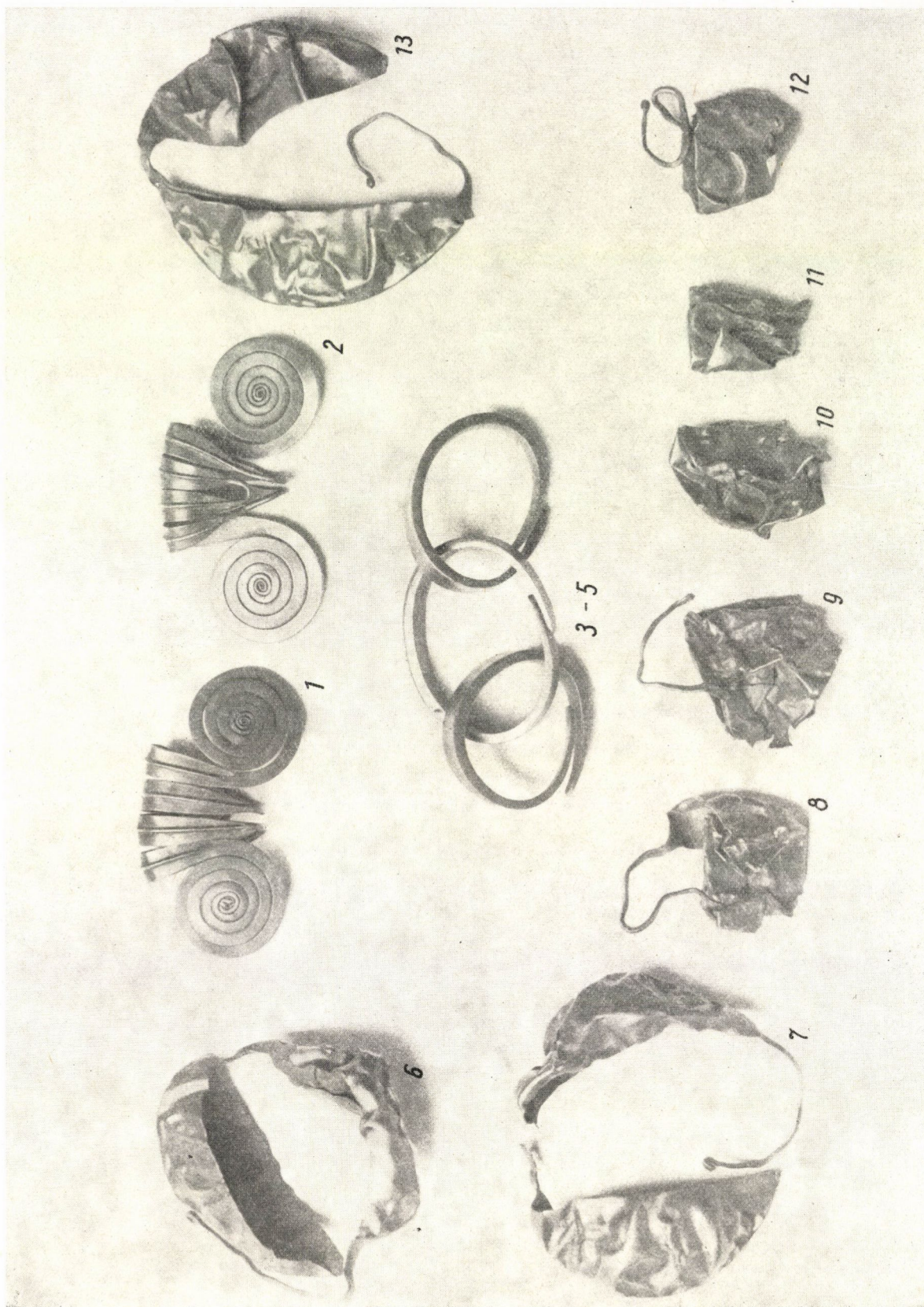


Abb. 14. Goldfund von Rozsály

Ebensolche Diademe wie das von Nyíregyháza (Abb. 2—3) sind bislang unbekannt. Auch die sehr primitive Verzierung findet man in dieser Art nicht auf größeren Bronzen wieder. Aber der merkwürdige Verschuß kann sehr gut mit dem gleichzeitiger Bronzediademe verglichen werden; die Enden dieser letzteren sind beiderseits auf einen schlingenförmig gebogenen, parallel verlaufenden Draht aufgerollt und die Drahtenden zu flachen Spiralen ausgebildet. In der Mitte sitzt zuweilen noch ein kegelförmiger Bronzeknopf. Zu dieser Gruppe gehören die beiden Diademe von Istenmező, ferner das von Vácszentlászló und das Bruchstück des Bronzedepots von Rimaszombat¹⁹.

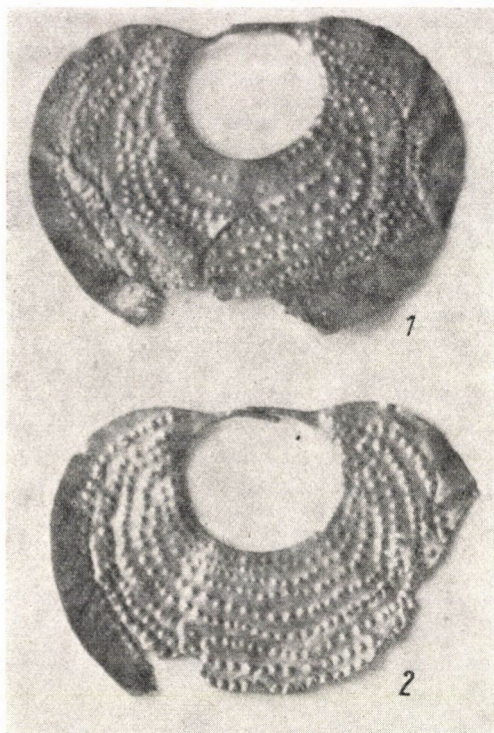


Abb. 15. Goldblechanhänger von Vásárosnamény

In Istenmező wurden zwei Diademe entdeckt, wovon eines in das MNM gelangte, eines in die Sammlung Ipolyi; dieses wurde auf einem Schädel in einem Skelettgrab entdeckt, am Hals lagen «Ostrea-artige Perlen, beim Skelett rechts und links kleine kegelförmige Bronzeknöpfe», ferner «trompetenartige Anhänger» und Bruchstücke von «feinen, dünnen Messern»²⁰. Bei den trompetenartigen Anhängern wird man entweder an tütenförmige Bronzebleche denken müssen, wie solche auch zu dem Bronzefund von Rimaszombat gehören²¹, oder an solche wie die Exemplare des Bronzefundes von Ópályi oder ähnliche Stücke derselben Zeit²².

Das Diadem von Vácszentlászló wurde zusammen mit einer Bronzeschale und Nadeln gefunden²³. Diese letzteren waren angeblich in die Erde gesteckt und einige waren bis 58 cm lang. In der Mitte des Diadems lag die Schale und darin waren noch verschiedene (nach Varsányi zum

¹⁹ J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Taf. 38, 2—4.

²⁰ J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Bd. II, S. 61.

²¹ J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Taf. 113, 15—17.

²² A. MOZSOLICS: Acta Arch. Hung. 15 (1963) Taf. 4, 7—9. Siehe auch J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Taf. 54, 11. Die der Stufe B III haben gewöhnlich Glockenform,

so z. B. die von Rákospalota: siehe ebendort, Taf. 87, 10.

²³ J. HAMPEL: Trouvailles de l'âge de bronze en Hongrie. Budapest 1886. S. 106. — J. VARSÁNYI—FL. RÓMER: AE 4 (1871) S. 196—198.

Pferdezaumzeug gehörige) Zierstücke aus Bronze. Das Bruchstück des Depots von Rimaszombat ist durch die dazugehörigen anderen Bronzen datiert: Spätphase von B IV. P. Patay erwähnt von Nagybátöny (Grab 873) ein Miniaturdiadem mit einem ähnlichen Verschuß. Das Gräberfeld stammt aus der Periode B IV.²⁴

Das goldene Blechbanddiadem von Nyíregyháza hat einen ähnlichen Verschuß, doch mit dem Unterschied, daß die Enden auf die zwei Äste aufgerollt sind und die Enden des Bandes mit einem Golddraht umwickelt sind. Wie die Enden in Wirklichkeit ausgesehen haben, entzieht sich unserer Kenntnis; man kann sie auch mit Spiralen vorstellen. Blechdiademe waren übrigens lange in Gebrauch, sie hatten indessen verschiedene Formen. Die Aufmerksamkeit sei vor allem auf das schöne, reich verzierte Bronzediadem mit je zwei Löchern an beiden Enden eines Grabes von Csabrendek gelenkt²⁵, oder an die ebenfalls verzierten von Kék und Kemecse (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár)²⁶ erinnert, auch diese mit Löchern an den Enden und schließlich an die schönen jüngeren Goldblechdiademe von Velem-Szentvid, Ság-Berg und die mit diesen verwandten Stücke²⁷. Das Diadem von Csabrendek stammt, auf Grund der anderen Beigaben und der ebenso verzierten Gürtelbleche, aus der Zeit nach dem Depothorizont von Kosziderpadlás und noch vor dem Depot-horizont von Felsőbalog. Die Muster des Diadems von Nyíregyháza, Tannenzweigmotiv und Halbkreisbögen, kommen in mehreren Stufen vor; jedenfalls widerspricht die Verzierung selbst der Datierung, die wir vorschlagen, nicht.

Einen ähnlichen Verschuß hatte auch der bronzene Reif von Roga (Kr. Neubrandenburg)²⁸. Der heutige Verschuß ist allerdings dem ursprünglichen nachgebildet, der aus Eisen bestand; er war sehr schlecht erhalten. Die beiden Enden des Diadems — teilweise mit figuralen Darstellungen — waren auf die parallel verlaufenden Äste des in der Mitte zusammengebogenen Eisendrahtes aufgerollt. Der Bronzefund, wozu auch andere Gegenstände gehören, wird in das 9—7. Jh. v. u. Z. datiert.

Wir streben hier die genauere zeitliche Bestimmung der beiden Goldfunde von Nyíregyháza und Szarvasszó an, die teilweise ganz außergewöhnliche Gegenstände enthalten, die in Bronzefunden fehlen: halbmondförmige Blechohrringe, Blechbandspiralen, Diadem. Wir sind in der glücklichen Lage, einige Bronzefunde zu besitzen, die auch ähnliche Goldgegenstände enthalten, wie die aufgezählten Goldfunde, und so kann man sie mit den eben genannten Goldfunden vergleichen und sie eindeutig datieren. Die Typenassoziationen unterliegen innerhalb eines Depothorizontes keinen nennenswerten Schwankungen, höchstens können in diesem Fund diese und in einem anderen jene Typen bzw. Gegenstände fehlen. Die Funde von Nyíregyháza und Szarvasszó verbinden die Blechohrringe (Abb. 1, 2—3; Abb. 4, 6—8) und die Ringe/Armringe mit rhombischem Querschnitt (Abb. 1, 1; Abb. 8, 3), die von Szarvasszó und Rozsály die Blechbandspiralen (Abb. 4, 1—5; Abb. 5; Abb. 7, 1—4; Abb. 8, 1, 4—6; Abb. 14, 1—2), die von Szarvasszó, Oláhkecel, Kom. Máramaros, Bodrogszadány, Gemzse, Olcsvaapáti die enggerippten Ringe/Armringe (Abb. 6; Abb. 11; Abb. 12, 8); die von Nyíregyháza, Szarvasszó, Oláhkecel, Kom. Máramaros, Bodrogszadány, Gemzse, Tákos die Ringe/Armringe mit rhombischem Querschnitt (Abb. 1, 1; Abb. 8, 3; Abb. 11; Abb. 13, 1), die aus dem Kom. Máramaros, Bodrogszadány, Gemzse die Ringe mit rundem Querschnitt (Abb. 11), die von Gemzse, Tákos (Abb. 10, 19, 22—25; Abb. 13, 21—22) und Ópályi²⁹ die ovalen Bronzearmbänder mit rundem Querschnitt.

²⁴ AÉ 81 (1954) S. 45, Abb. 17, 6.

²⁵ K. DARNAY: AÉ 21 (1901) S. 432—435, Abb. 1—6.

²⁶ Museum von Nyíregyháza. — J. HAMPEL: Bronz-kor. Taf. 196, 1.

²⁷ A. MOZSOLICS: Praehistorica I. Basel 1950, Taf. 1; Taf. 3, 29; Taf. 4, 1; S. 7 ff.

²⁸ Museum von Schwerin. Technik der Bronzezeit, Sonderausstellung 1965 des Museums für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Schwerin. Abb. 90—91. Schriftliche Mitteilungen von PROF. SCHULDT.

²⁹ A. MOZSOLICS: Acta Arch. Hung. 15 (1963) Taf. 5, 7—8.

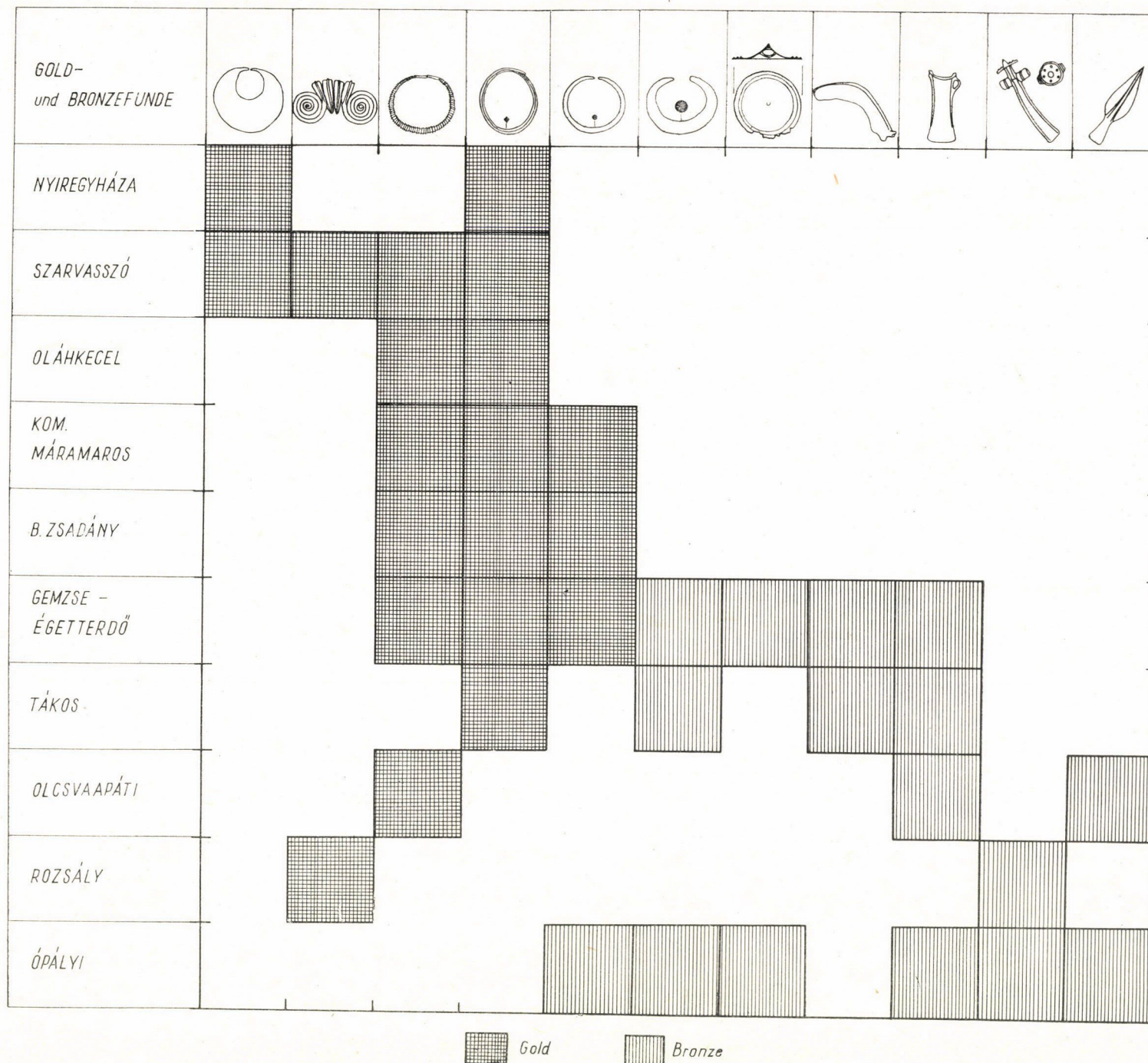


Abb. 16. Typenassoziation einiger Gold- und Bronzefunde

Zu den Funden von Gemzse (Abb. 10, 18) und Ópályi gehören gleiche Bronzeknöpfe³⁰, zu den Funden von Gemzse und Tákos Knopfsicheln (Abb. 10, 8—11; Abb. 13, 16—18), zu denen von Gemzse, Tákos, Olcsvaapáti und Ópályi³¹ Tüllenbeile mit halbmondförmigem Rand und sechseckigem Querschnitt (Abb. 10, 2—5; Abb. 12, 2—4; Abb. 13, 2—3). Gleiche Nackenscheibenäxte Typus D enthält der Goldfund von Rozsály und der Bronzefund von Ópályi³² und auch die Axt mit gedrückt kugeligem Knauf des Bronzefundes von Gemzse ist nach der Schafttröhre eine Variante des Typus D (Abb. 10, 12)³³. Die Bronzefunde von Olcsvaapáti (Abb. 12, 7) und Ópályi³⁴ haben gleiche Lanzen spitzen. Wie sich die verschiedenen Gegenstände sowohl aus Gold als auch Bronze innerhalb der hier aufgezählten Gold- und Bronzefunde verteilen und mit welchen wichtigsten Typen sie vergesellschaftet sind, veranschaulicht Abb. 16. Hier wurden nur jene Typen berücksichtigt, die für diesen Fundhorizont besonders charakteristisch sind und in mehreren Gold oder Bronzefunden die Einheitlichkeit der Typenassoziation bestätigen. Für diese Einheitlichkeit ließen sich noch zahlreiche Beispiele anführen. Als wichtigsten Fund dieser Reihe betrachten wir den von Gemzse, da er Goldgegenstände enthält, wie die Goldfunde der Art von Szarvasszó, aber auch Bronzen wie sie für die Depotfunde der Art von Ópályi charakteristisch sind. Somit läßt sich einwandfrei nachweisen, daß der große Goldfund von Szarvasszó zur Zeit des Depotfundhorizontes von Ópályi in die Erde gelangte.

Ohne uns weiter in die Problematik der Gold- und Bronzefunde des Horizontes von Ópályi zu vertiefen, sei zusammenfassend festgestellt, daß die Ringe/Armbänder mit rundem oder rhombischem Querschnitt, ferner die enggerippten als Typenassoziation diesem Fundhorizont angehören, womit nicht gesagt sei, daß z. B. die Ringe/Armbänder mit rhombischem Querschnitt nicht auch schon in früheren Depotfunden vorkommen (z. B. Rákospalota)³⁵.

Manche Schmuck-, Waffen- oder Werkzeugtypen — wie z. B. die Armringe mit rhombischem Querschnitt — kommen sowohl in älteren als auch in jüngeren Funden vor, deshalb kann man bei der chronologischen Beurteilung der einzelnen Depots nicht von einem oder dem anderen Typus ausgehen. Ausschlaggebend sind immer die *Typenassoziationen*, wie wir dies an Hand von mehreren Gold- und Bronzefunden zu veranschaulichen suchten. Auf der Grundlage der Typenassoziationen reihen wir die Goldfunde von Nyíregyháza und Szarvasszó dem Depothorizont von Ópályi zu: Ende der Stufe B IV³⁶.

³⁰ ebd., Taf. 4, 2—3.

³¹ ebd., Taf. 4, 5.

³² Inventaria Arch. In Vorbereitung. — Acta Arch. Hung. 15 (1963) Taf. 3, 3.

³³ Vergleiche z. B. die eine Axt des Depotfundes von Nyírbélték (Kom. Szabolcs-Szatmár), wozu auch ovale Armbänder mit rundem Querschnitt gehören wie zu den Depots von Gemzse, Tákos, Ópályi. Acta Arch. Hung. 15 (1963) Taf. 6, 2. Die Axt ist in dem

Fund von Nyírbélték zusammen mit einer Axt Typus E. ebd., Taf. 6, 1.

³⁴ Acta Arch. Hung. 15 (1964) Taf. 4, 4.

³⁵ J. HAMPEL: Bronzkor. Taf. 86, 4.

³⁶ Über die Depotfunde der Stufe B IV wird eine Monographie vorbereitet, deshalb seien weitere Funde dieser Gruppe in der vorliegenden Arbeit nicht berücksichtigt und auch auf die historischen Ursachen dieses Fundhorizontes nicht eingegangen.

M. PÁRDU CZ

THE SCYTHIAN AGE CEMETERY AT TÁPIÓSZELE

(PLATES XI—LXXIV)

I. INTRODUCTION

The largest cemetery of the local Scythian Age has been excavated by us at Tápiószele as a result of work carried on for several years. The cemetery was discovered by the Blaskovich brothers, two enthusiastic inhabitants of the village, with a passion for archeology. The excavations could be started in 1938 through their generous financial and other support. During the whole time of the excavations continued with shorter or longer breaks up to 1953, they very often supported our work in a way beyond their possibilities. For all this we express our gratitude also at this place.

Excavations were carried on in 1938, 1941 (14th to 27th September), 1942 (7th to 20th September), 1943 (17th May to 6th June, and 27th September to 11th October), and then in 1947—48, as well as in 1950 (two excavations), 1951, 1952 (two excavations), and 1953. The excavation of 1938 was directed by N. Fettich, and in 1941—1943 Á. Bottyán was in charge of the direction of the excavations, naturally in collaboration with N. Fettich. In 1942 they opened the mound at the edge of the cemetery with joint work (Fig. 13). The excavations carried on after 1947 were directed by the author. The distribution by years of the opened graves is as follows: Graves 1—92 were opened in 1938, Graves 93—118 in 1941, Graves 119—131 in 1942, Graves 132—208 in the framework of the first season of work of 1943, and Graves 209—252 in the framework of the second season of work during the same year. In 1947 we excavated Graves 253—304, as well as Graves 431—433, in 1948 Graves 434—443, in 1950 during the first season of work Graves 331—359, during the second season of work Graves 444—459, in 1951 Graves 360—386 and 460—467, in 1952 in the framework of the first season of work Graves 387—429, and in that of the second season of work Graves 305—330, and finally in 1953 Grave 430.

We have opened so far altogether 467 graves, but by this the cemetery is by far not exhausted. Quite surely there are undiscovered graves in the northern part of excavation area *C* (Fig. 11), as well as in the eastern part of excavation area *D* (Fig. 12). The complete excavation is desirable, but we have to remark here that a considerable part of the cemetery has been destroyed. This happened partly at the time of construction work carried on in the farmsteads of Mrs. Miskolczi and I. Miskolczi, and partly at the planting of a vineyard and an orchard in the area of the cemetery. But graves were destroyed also at the partial cutting of the trees of a 4 metres wide forest belt along the field paths crossing each other here.

Unfortunately the value of the graves to be described here is not identical. The number of graves excavated by 1943 is 252 (92 graves excavated by Fettich, and 160 by Bottyán). The restoration and possible conservation of the finds of graves opened by Fettich have been done, and the excavator has also completed the inventory. The inventory records accompanied by drawings facilitated the identification of the objects remaining after 1944. The finds originating from the excavation carried on by Bottyán in 1941 (Graves 93—118) were also restored and conserved. Their stocktaking has been completed similarly to the former ones. On the other hand, the finds resulting from later excavations of Á. Bottyán (Graves 119—252) were not opened from the pack-

ing made at the time of the excavations. Exceptions are only a few graves, the grave goods of which seemed to be more significant, and the mortuary gifts consisting of whole vessels. Even these grave goods were only sporadically preserved.

All the metal objects and beads of these graves, as well as part of the ceramic finds were destroyed in the course of the war acts around the building of the Hungarian National Museum in 1944—45. And unfortunately the same thing happened also to a significant part of the accumulated anthropological material.

The excavation records and maps of Á. Bottyán have been preserved. On the basis of these we could restore the part of the cemetery excavated by him, and the position of graves found in it. In fact these render the only data regarding the position and orientation of the graves with skeletons. We suppose, of course, that at the time the drawing of the graves and skeletons was made in accordance with the real situation. Reading the description of the graves, we can really regret that their finds have been destroyed. Bits, fibulae, razors, earthen seals, pins, etc. — besides the ceramic finds — make us think that we have lost data almost indispensable for the judgement of the people to whom the cemetery belonged.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES OF THE CEMETERY

The questions of the chronological definitions and cultural affiliation are very important not only from the view-point of this cemetery, but from that of the whole local Scythian Age. These questions must be answered in the first place on the basis of the graves excavated after 1947 (215 graves), and completely preserved. We endeavour also in this part of the valuation to use all reliable data of the part of cemetery excavated before 1944. Their publication was needed for this reason.

Grave 1. In a depth of 80 cm tightly contracted female skeleton lying on its left side. «The skeleton was lying in E—W orientation, facing to the south.» Thus it was put in the grave with its head to east. Grave goods: 1. Behind it at the shoulder a high-handled mug, gray in colour, wheel-turned (Pl. XXIII, 1). With considerably sharp bulging, and flat base. Height 9.8 cm., mouth diameter 8.3 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (11/1939.1).¹ 2. Among the bones of the chest double conical spindle-whorl (Pl. XI, 1). Brown in colour. Height 2 centimetres, diameter 2.6 cm.

Grave 2. Burial with strewn ashes. The excavation records contain the following data on the grave: «In a depth of 80 cm., in the ditch of grave 3 (2 m. wide), between grave 3 and the horse bones in the earth, near each other the following objects were lying: an iron spiral, an iron pin, an earthen spindle-whorl, a narrow-necked earthen tumbler, a tumbler with handle, and farther off a dish. There were no remnants of a skeleton.» In this cemetery later on we came across the description of such graves, which contained in all probability strewn ashes, but the calcinated human bones were found almost only in traces among the grave goods. In such cases a few small fragments of calcinated human bones can easily escape the attention. Very likely this happened also in the case of Grave 2. Grave goods: 1. Cylindrical iron pin, length 4.8 centimetres (Pl. XI, 3). 2. Iron bracelet with ends overlapping each other, presumably made of wire with circular cross-section. Diameter 5.3 cm. (Pl. XI, 2). 3. Biconical, grayish-red earthen spindle-whorl (Pl. XI, 4). 4. Small hand-made vessel with biconical form, brown in colour (Pl. XXIII, 3). Its rim is cylindrical. At the base of the rim two drilled holes opposite to each other can be seen. Height 6.8 cm., mouth diameter 4.3 cm., base diameter 2.2 cm. (11/1939.5). 5. High-handled mug, yellowish-gray in colour (Pl. XXIII, 4). Height 8.4 cm., mouth diameter 8.2 cm. by

¹ If the method of manufacture and the colour of the vessels are not mentioned, then we are dealing in each case with wheel-made, grey vessels, in the first place with high-handled mugs, bowls with drawn in or outcurving rims and bottle-shaped vessels. At the end of the description of the objects the figures in brackets indicate partly the inventory Nos of the Hungarian National Museum (for example 11/1939. 1 and 2/1942. 1) and partly those of the Tápiószele Museum (for example 53.9.13, 18—21, 23). The figures also indicate the place of storage. The inventory numbers of the excavation carried on since 1947 are not given; all those objects which have come to light

from this cemetery since this date are kept in the Hungarian National Museum. In the case of the high-handled mugs, if we do not say anything else about the handle, we understand invariably band-handles slightly deepening in the middle.

In those cases, where the dimensions of the objects are missing, it should be understood that unfortunately the objects in question have been destroyed on account of war acts and only the photographs of these objects have remained. Exceptions are the vessels of the graves excavated in and after 1947, which have been preserved and their sizes are shown by the data of the plates.

10.8 cm., base diameter 4.2 cm. Consequently its mouth is somewhat oval. 6. Bowl with horizontally turned out rim (Pl. XXIII, 2). Height 9.2 cm., mouth diameter 25 cm., base diameter 7.7 cm.

*Graves 3–4 (3).*² Double grave. The excavation records clearly say that one of them is a cremation burial and was in a depth of about 55 cm. (Grave 3). The other (Grave 4) is a double inhumation burial, it was lying in a depth of 90 cm. According to the evidence of the grave goods they were not of the same age.

Grave 3. In the western half of the grave pit dug out by the excavator «... in a higher layer, in a large mass of ashes, (the thickness of the layer of ashes was about 20–30 cm.) there were burnt tiny bones. In the middle a big bowl (in a depth of 55 cm.). Beside the bowl on the northern side the thigh-bone of a «hog», inside to the east, in a somewhat deeper layer a mug with handle, the handle towards the bowl, similarly in standing position. West of the rim of the bowl, at a distance of about 40 cm. an iron spear is lying, not quite horizontally, somewhat downwards with its point.»³ Thus, the grave goods are as follows: 1. Bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXIII, 6). The base slightly profiled. Height 8.8 cm., mouth diameter 24 cm., base diameter 7.7 cm. (11/1939.8)⁴. 2. High-handled mug, very likely the specimen shown on Pl. XXIII, 5.⁵ The excavation records mention a high-handled mug also among the grave goods of Grave 4. There is, however, no definite reference to indicate which specimen was found in Grave 3 and which in Grave 4 (or in the cremation grave and the grave containing skeletons). In the graves belonging to the period in most of the cases the gray wheel-turned bowl was accompanied by gray, wheel-turned (less frequently hand-made, brown, etc.) high-handled mugs. At any rate the definite reference would be important, because the other high-handled mug of the ensemble belongs to the Late Copper Age Pécel culture, and if it was the grave good of the graves with skeletons, then Grave 4 belongs to the Pécel culture. The data of the mug shown on Pl. XXIII, 5 are: height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. Its base is slightly profiled (11/1939.9). 3. Iron spear in a considerably oxidized state (Pl. XI, 7a–b; Pl. XVII, 1). Present length 21.5 cm., of which the socket represents 17 cm. Diameter of the socket opening 2.2 cm.

Grave 4. «In the eastern half of the grave pit dug out by the excavator two skeletons are lying in a deeper layer (deeper than the layer of ashes of Grave 3). The bottom of the grave, on which they are lying, is 90 cm. deep.»⁶ This description points to the fact that, at least in part, Grave 4 was under the patch of Grave 3, and this is true also from the stratigraphic view-point, i.e. Grave 4 is earlier, what is also supported by the mug presumed to belong to this grave. «One of the skeletons belonged to a tall young man, his wisdom-teeth did not grow out fully, the other skeleton belonged to a child.» Describing the position of the bones in detail, the excavation records finally state that «the upper part of the skeleton is lying, therefore, on its back, but from the middle of the vertebral column the skeleton is lying on its right side and the knees are bent in. The bones of the young child (the sutures of the skull are not closed) were lying in the lap of the man. It is obvious that the man held the child in his lap». It is questionable, whether the skeleton of the «young man» did not belong actually to a woman? As grave goods only a mug tilted inside was found about 25 cm. outside the skull of the child. It is very likely the specimen shown on Pl. XXIII, 7. Height 10.8 cm., mouth diameter 10.3 cm., base diameter 5 cm. It is yellowish-brown in colour, and has a broad band handle. On the bulging part a row consisting of small, lenticular impressions is running around. From this nine rows formed by similar dots are going perpendicularly downwards. It is a specimen characteristically belonging to the Pécel culture (11/1939.10).

Grave 5 (4). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 80 cm. Circular layer of ashes, with remnants of bones in it. In the middle the thigh-bone of a «hog».

Grave 6 (5). In a depth of 85 cm. tightly contracted young female skeleton. It had no grave goods.

Grave 7 (6). In a depth of 100 cm. strong male skeleton. The chest lying on the back, the head was turned to the left, the pelvis and the legs, in a position corresponding to the contraction, were found lying on the left side. It is questionable, whether the stemmed bowl, the fragments of which were found in the neighbourhood, was the mortuary gift of this grave. We hold it the mortuary gift of this grave with reservation. The map of the cemetery (Fig. 9) shows the position of the grave and the bowl related to each other. The distance (if the map is correct) is so great, that the belonging of the bowl to Grave 7 is not likely. The bowl (Pl. XXIII, 8) is brown in colour, with horizontally turned out rim. Its stem is solid, the stand itself is arched towards the inside. The turned out rim is decorated with oblique channelled ornament. The entire interior surface of the bowl is also decorated with cannelures converging at angles so that the cannelures fill four triangular parts of the surface (Pl. XXIX, 4). Height 12.2 cm., mouth diameter 23.8 cm., base diameter 11.8 cm. (11/1939.12).

Grave 8 (7). In a depth of 90 cm. skeleton of a 2–3 years old child, without any grave goods.

Grave 9 (8). In a depth of 90 cm. tightly contracted female skeleton, lying on the left side, facing south-east. Grave goods: 1. Behind the pelvis a compressed globular whorl (Pl. XI, 6). Height 2.2 cm., diameter 3.6 cm. 2. Bronze pin, pointed on one end, with trace of break on the upper end, perhaps the pin of a fibula (Pl. XI, 5). Length 4.2 cm.

² The figure given in brackets is the registration number appearing in the inventory book and in the case of objects, which have not yet been taken up in the inventory book, this figure is the number given in the excavation records. This was corrected by us in all cases according to the actual position, as for example also in the case of Grave 3. In the excavation records both graves are registered as Grave 3. The corrected grave number, which are given in the first place, represent the final numbering of the graves of the cemetery.

³ The quotation, if there is no reference to the place of the text quoted, means invariably the text of the excavation records.

⁴ The «hog's femur» found in the bowl was in all probability the bone of a sheep or a ram. All bones, found in bowls from graves excavated later (after 1947) in this cemetery, were sheep's bones.

⁵ According to the records of the inventory book, this mug is from Grave 93, but the excavation records mention from Grave 93 only fragments of a mug with handle and these are also available (Pl. XX 2, 5). The specimen discussed here is whole. Thus in this case we did not accept the records of the inventory book.

⁶ The orientation data of the skeleton graves from here onwards are missing. We can give only the orientation data of the graves excavated since 1947.

Grave 10 (9). In a depth of 70 cm. burial with strewn ashes. In a thick layer of ashes stood three vessels in one heap, viz. a bowl, in which a small jug was placed, it had no lid. Beside them was a mug with handle, the handle was broken away. In the ashes there was a large quantity of small bones (calcined human bones?) and a bone of a «hog» (or rather sheep). Unfortunately only the bowl has been preserved, the other vessels were missing already at the inventory taking. The rim of the bowl is drawn in (Pl. XXIII, 9), more correctly the rim bends in an oblique plane towards the interior of the bowl; sharp break at the bending in, flat base. Height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 19.5 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (11/1939.15).

The grave was in trench VIII, and according to the data of the excavation records at some distance from the grave a horse head, vessel fragments and flaked flint were found. There is no reference to the age of the fragments, and the pieces themselves are also missing. In connection with these the excavation records remark that similar fragments, especially horse teeth and «hog's bones» are frequent in the whole cemetery.

Grave 11 (10). In a depth of 90 cm. remainders of an infant's skull. There were no grave goods.

Graves 12 and 13 (11). The excavation records give the description of the two graves together.

Grave 12 (11). In a depth of 80 cm. was a contracted skeleton, lying on the left side. Various beads on the chest and the neck (Pl. XI, 9) viz.: smaller, flat amber, a compressed globular (medium size), brick-red paste (?) with traces of wavy incrustation, cylindric, soiled red paste bead, which had originally raised rims on both ends and two round inlays in the middle.

Grave 13 (11). According to the excavation records there were: «at a distance of 1 m. from the skull of Grave 12 a small cup with soil mixed with ashes around it, fragments of burnt bones and an iron ring in it.» No doubt, we have to do here with an independent cremation grave. The cup (Pl. XXIII, 10) is of biconic shape, yellowish-brown in colour, made of coarse material. The rim is bending out, it is hand-made. Height 9.6, mouth diameter 6.5, base diameter 3.7 cm. (11/1939.17).

Grave 14 (12). In a depth of 100 cm. was the extended skeleton of an 8 to 10 years old child lying on the back, the skull was turned to the left. Small peaked mug between the left shoulder and the mouth, in standing position (Pl. XXIII, 11). It is made of coarse material, high-handled. The characteristic type of the Pécel culture.

Graves 15 and 16 (13). According to the excavation records: in a depth of 75 cm. was a tightly contracted female skeleton, lying on the right side. «Laid over the pelvis and the upper part of the femur is a large bowl. Behind the skeleton, adjacent to the soil of the grave is a layer of ashes (without bones). Somewhat higher than the skeleton, behind the bowl and partly under it, in a little deeper layer is a layer of ashes with a large quantity of burnt bones in it. At the edge of the layer of ashes is a standing jug. At the end of the legs, at the ankle is a clay whorl.»

It seems to be sure that we have to do with two graves also here. The phrase «behind the bowl and partly under it» suggests that the contracted body was laid on the earlier cremation burial. We are perhaps not mistaken, if we regard the bowl and the whorl as the grave goods of the inhumation burial (Grave 15) and the jug as the grave goods of the cremation burial (Grave 16).

Grave 15 (inhumation). Grave goods: 1. biconic whorl (Pl. XI, 8), brick-red, with traces of damage caused by fire, height 2.6 cm., diameter 2.9 cm.; 2. bowl with drawn in rim, and with base-ring (Pl. XXIII, 12), height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 23.6 cm., base diameter 7.6 cm. (11/1939.19).

Grave 16 (cremation) could contain the bottle-shaped, deep swelling, brownish-yellow coloured hand-made vessel, made of coarse material (Pl. XXIII, 13). Slightly oblique, deep incisions are seen on the swelling. Under the bent out rim are four irregular linear patterns running around, still parallel with each other. Height 12, mouth diameter 5.8, base diameter 5.5 cm. (11/1939.20).

In the trench of the grave (trench X) are «fragments of vessels everywhere, among them a rim of a vessel with knob. Flint. Animal bones.»

Grave 17 (14). In a depth of 70 cm. are the remainders of a contracted skeleton of a child. It had no grave goods.

Grave 18 (15). At a depth of 85 cm. is a burial with strewn ashes. Thick layer of ashes, with fragments of sherds in it, and knobbed vessel fragment beside it.

Grave 19 (16). In a depth of 80 cm. is a burial with strewn ashes. Thick layer of ashes, with burnt bones in it. At the two opposite edges of the patch of ashes are: 1. a grayish-red, compressed, globular, crudely fashioned whorl. Perhaps the traces of damage by fire can be seen on it (Pl. XI, 10), height 2.4 cm., diameter 3.6 cm.; 2. soiled red, flattened globular whorl (Pl. XI, 11), height 1.8 cm., diameter 3 cm.; 3. farther inside, but still at the edge of the patch of ashes is a big bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXIII, 15); the bending in of the rim shows a sharp line, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 27.1 cm., base diameter 8.2 cm. (11/1939.22); 4. beside the bowl, more inside is a high-handled mug (Pl. XXIII, 14), with profiled base, light red in colour (or reddish-yellow), height 7.9, mouth diameter 10 by 11.5, base diameter 5.5 cm.; 5. beside the mug is a small vessel (Pl. XXIII, 16), faint red coloured and biconic shaped, height 4.1, mouth diameter 2.2, base diameter 2.6 cm. (11/1939.24).

Grave 20 (17). In a depth of 85 cm. is a child's skeleton. On account of its very mouldy state situation and position cannot be determined. It had no grave goods.

«Towards the end of the grave trench (trench XII) (counted from the road) are the fragments of a bowl and a cup with handle, side by side.» At the end of the trench were broken sherds and a horse tooth.

Grave 21 (18). In a depth of 80 cm. was the tightly contracted and considerably mouldy skeleton of a man (?), lying on the left side. There were no grave goods.

Grave 22 (19). In a depth of 90 cm. was an older female skeleton, lying on the left side, in a very mouldy state. Grave goods: 1. in front of the knees was a tumbled over earthen tumbler (Pl. XXIII, 17), nearly cylindrical, with turned out rim, blackish-gray in colour, with yellow spot, crude material, height 6.6 cm., mouth diameter 4.2 cm., base diameter 4.2 cm. (11/1939.26); 2. about the place of the right ear was a bronze ring with round cross-section and overlapping ends (Pl. XII, 1), one end is pointed, diameter 1 by 1.3 cm.; 3. on the neck and chest were beads: 7 pieces of different sized, brownish coloured, cylindrical eyed beads, with bulging out rims on both ends; the eyes and the rims are faint yellow in colour (Pl. XII, 2-3, 6-7, 10-12); 2 pieces of small globular blue glass beads (Pl. XII, 4-5); similar, but with bigger faint yellow eye inlay (Pl. XII, 9, 13),

and a larger, similarly depressed globular brown bead, with faint yellow incrustation with wavy lines (Pl. XII, 8); 4. about the waist was an iron fragment; 5. at the bottom of the grave was a flint.

Grave 23 (19). According to the excavation records: «Behind the skeleton (of Grave 22), in a layer of ashes a large quantity of burnt bones, among them an iron knife of good quality.» The remark is interpolated in the description of Grave 22, but it is sure that we have to do with a separate grave. The length of the iron knife (Pl. XII, 14) is 11.3 cm. the tang is 1.5 cm.

Between Graves 21 and 22, in trench XIII in a depth of 70 cm. a nice flint-stone was found.

Grave 24 (20). In a depth of 70 cm. burial with strewn ashes. In the layer saturated with ashes (its diameter was about 1 m.) burnt bones were found. Grave goods: 1. a bowl, set into a layer of ashes (Pl. XXIV, 2), its base is highly profiled; 2. a tumbled over, high-handled mug in the bowl (Pl. XXIV, 3), with sharp break, its rim is somewhat swollen, height 9.9 cm., mouth diameter 11.3 by 12.4 cm., base diameter 6.2 cm. (11/1939.32); 3. beside them is a small, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. XXIV, 1), fawn-coloured, under the rim a row of knobs runs around, very likely a clay band divided by knobs was smoothed on the surface of the vessel, height 9.7 cm., mouth diameter 8.4 cm., base diameter 8.5 cm. (11/1939.31), it was covered with a slab of stone; 4. on the other side is a small tumbler, which has been preserved in a very bad state, only one side of it could be preserved; 5. in the barrel-shaped vessel is a biconic, brick-red whorl (Pl. XII, 22), height 2.8 cm., diameter 3.3 cm. A cracking originating from burning is seen on it.

In the vicinity of Grave 24 (in trench XI?) a horse tooth and the joints of a horse leg were lying. At the more distant points of the trench vessel fragments and bones sporadically occurred.

Grave 25 (21). In a depth of 80 cm. a human jaw-bone and two lower arm bones were found (destroyed grave?).

Grave 26 (21). In the description of Grave 25 the excavation records write as follows: «layer of ashes and burnt bones». It seems that the earlier skeleton burial was destroyed at the digging of the cremation grave. But it is not impossible either that Grave 25 contained the remainders of a partly cremated skeleton. The question cannot be decided today. On the basis of the experiences gathered so far, we think rather of two separate graves. Neither of the two graves had any grave goods.

In trench XVI a large quantity of sherds, as well as 7 smaller and larger whetstones and a horse tooth came to light. At place «a» the:

Grave 27 (22). In a depth of 70 cm. a layer of ashes with a diameter of 30 cm. was found. In it were burnt bones, and above it fragments of a vessel.

Graves 28 and 29 (23). From the excavation records it can only be concluded that here too there were two burials, viz. an inhumation burial and a cremation burial. Their position as compared to each other is unclarified, the proper division of the grave goods is partly also questionable. «In a thick layer of ashes was a bowl with drawn in rim, set on its edge (Pl. XXIX, 3). It is not whole.» It was held together by seven pairs of yarn or metal clamps attached to holes, already before its placing into the grave. Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 32.5 cm., base diameter 10 cm. (11/1939.34). «Outside the layer of ashes, close by it were remainders of a human skeleton, the bones were in a very bad state.» It was very likely contracted. «Among the bones of the skeleton burnt bones too were found. At the end of the skeleton was an iron knife.» (Pl. XII, 25) Only the blade was preserved, its present length is 8.3 cm. It is in a highly oxidized state.

Grave 30 (24). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 90 cm. The finds of vessels were arranged in a row, viz.: 1. a bottle-shaped vessel, its mouth and part of its neck missing (Pl. XXIV, 6), at present height 12.2 cm., base diameter 5.2 cm. (11/1939.38); 2. a slightly profiled base of a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXIV, 8), beside it there were very many bones in the ashes; 3. in the middle of the layer of burnt bones was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXIV, 7), with slightly profiled base, height 8.7 cm., mouth diameter 9.7 cm. by 10.9 cm., base diameter 4.8 cm. (11/1939.37); 4. at the edge of the layer of burnt bones was an iron spear (Pl. XVII, 2).

Grave 31 (25). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 100 cm. At the edge of the layer of ashes or bones with a diameter of about 50 cm. were: 1. a high-handled mug (Pl. XXIII, 18), dark gray in colour, its rim slightly swollen, height 9.6 cm., mouth diameter 8.5 by 10 cm., base diameter 4.6 cm. (11/1939.40); 2. faint red, biconic shaped whorl (Pl. XII, 27), on both sides slightly discernible horizontal ribbing running around height 2.6 cm., diameter 2.8 cm.; 3. brick-red globular whorl, decorated with horizontal ribbing running around (Pl. XII, 26), height 2.3 cm., diameter 2.8 cm.; 4. iron knife with convex back, in two pieces, length 14.5 cm., the tang of which is 2 cm. (Pl. XII, 28).

Grave 32 (26). At a distance of about one m. from Grave 31 was a somewhat smaller layer of ashes; in it a large number of burnt human bones (skull, shin, etc.) were found. These formed an almost continuous layer. It had no grave goods.

Grave 33 (27). In a depth of 85 cm. were the remainders of the contracted skeleton of an infant. It had no grave goods.

Grave 34 (28). In a depth of 100 cm. was the contracted skeleton of a young child. It had no grave goods.

Grave 35 (29). In a depth of 120 cm. was the contracted skeleton of a strong man. The skull was facing almost entirely downwards.

Grave 36 (30). In a depth of 90 cm. was the almost entirely decayed skeleton of a child. The position could, therefore, not be determined. About the place of the skull were four brown, cylindrical beads (Pl. XII, 15–18). All of them have faint yellow rim. Three were decorated with round dot inlay of the same colour and one with wavy line inlay; there was one globular faint yellow paste bead (Pl. XII, 20–21, in two pieces); and one small globular blue glass-bead (Pl. XII, 19).

In the trench of Grave 36 (trench XXI) and in its south-eastern end, in a depth of two spits was the skull of a stag together with the brow-antler, in a burnt layer. These bones are also considerably burnt, especially the brow-antler.

Grave 37 (31). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 95 cm. Grave goods: 1. in the layer of burnt bones (among the bones the crown of a human tooth) was a bowl with slightly turned in rim (Pl. XXIV, 12), the turning in of the rim forms a sharp line, and the part of rim above this is incurving, the base is flat, but

slightly profiled, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 28 cm., base diameter 6.8 cm. (11/1939.44); 2. beside the bowl, inside was an inward tumbling, high-handled mug (Pl. XXIV, 11), dark gray in colour, its rim slightly swollen, height 9.6 cm., mouth diameter 7.6 cm. by 9.2 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (11/1939.45).

Grave 38 (32). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 95 cm. Grave goods: 1. a large whetstone at one spit above the bottom; 2. a broken bowl with drawn in rim under the whetstone (Pl. XXIV, 10); 3. an outward tumbling small mug beside the bowl (Pl. XXIV, 9), a brown, biconical, hand-made small vessel, height 6.2 cm., mouth diameter 3.3 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (11/1939.47).

Grave 39 (33). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 90 cm. The ashes and in them the fragments of bones appeared in a round patch. It had no grave goods.

Grave 40 (34). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 95 cm. Towards the edge of the layer of calcined human bones were: 1. a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXIV, 13), its side is divided in two thirds of its height, height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 24.2 cm., base diameter 6.8 cm. (11/1939.48); 2. a bottle-shaped small vessel with graphite-like lustre beside the bowl, inside (Pl. XXIV, 14), it is divided at the height of the shoulder, decorated with vertical cannellures above the swelling.

Grave 41 (35). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. According to the excavation records there was only a layer of ashes in the grave, without burnt human bones. Grave goods: 1. a completely mouldered bowl (very likely hand-modelled) beside the layer of ashes; 2. a high-handled mug in the ashes (Pl. XXIV 15), the mouth is slightly deformed, the base is profiled, height 8.7 cm., mouth diameter 6.7 cm. by 8.2 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm (11/1939.50).

Grave 42 (36). Tightly contracted skeleton of a young woman lying on the left side, in a depth of 100 cm. Around the neck were beads, viz. 16 pieces of flattened, globular, yellow paste (?) beads, and one blue glass-bead, of similar shape (Pl. XII, 29).

Grave 43 (37). Almost completely decayed skeleton of an infant in a depth of 75 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 44 (38). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 80 cm. Grave goods: 1. dark gray, high-handled mug (Pl. XXIV, 5) beside a layer of burnt bones, height 8.1 cm., mouth diameter 7.6 cm. by 8.7 cm., base diameter 5.3 cm. (11/1939.52); 2. at the same place faint red, one-handled small filtering vessel (Pl. XXIV, 4), cylindrical, with slightly turned in rim, handle broken away, only its stump has remained, flat base, hand-modelled, height 7.8 cm., mouth diameter 7.6 cm. by 9.8 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (11/1939.53); 3. into the small filtering vessel No. 2 a dark gray biconic small vessel of coarse workmanship (Pl. XII, 24) was placed, on the swelling four symmetrically arranged knob patterns can be seen, height 4.5 cm., mouth diameter 3.2 cm.; 4. between mugs 1 and 2 was a grayish-red, biconic whorl (Pl. XII, 23), with fissures obviously from firing, height 2.2 cm., diameter 3.2 cm.

Grave 45 (39). Urn burial in a depth of 100 cm. The urn was above a small layer of bones, and there were calcined human bones in it. 1. The hand-made urn (Pl. XXIV, 16) is black in colour and biconic formed. Its rim is missing. Height 18.8 cm., mouth diameter 12.3 cm., base diameter 9 cm. (11/1939.56). 2. At a distance of 1 m. from the urn was a bronze arrow-head deformed by fire (Pl. XIII, 1). Length 2.3 cm.

In trench XIX, at the place marked «X», in the depth of the third spit three fragments of a handled mug fitting together were found. At the end of the trench bones of a horse (leg bone and ribs) came to light.

Grave 46 (40). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 100 cm. The skull separated, the jaw and disturbed shin bones have remained. It had no grave goods.

Grave 47 (41). Skeleton of a child in a depth of 75 cm. Its position cannot be determined. Its grave good was a small brownish-gray, biconic vessel (Pl. XXIV, 17). It is of crude workmanship, and was hand-made. Height 7.3 cm., mouth diameter 4.9 cm., base diameter 4.2 cm. (11/1939.58).

Grave 48 (42). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 70 cm. Grave goods: 1. four pieces of three-edged bronze arrow-heads (Pl. XIII, 3—6), lengths 2.3 cm., 2.8 cm., 2.6 cm., 2.2 cm.; 2. three fragments of bracelet made of bronze wire with oval cross-section (Pl. XIII, 19—21); 3. four small fragmentary bronze plates (Pl. XIII, 29—32), their destination is unknown; 4. fragments of ring made of bronze wire with circular cross-section and 1 mm. diameter, 3 pieces (Pl. XIII, 25—27); 5. globular bronze lumps, originating from smelting (Pl. XIII, 22—23, 28, 33—34); 6. biconic gold bead, damaged by fire (Pl. XIII, 24); 7. beads deformed by fire, made of paste and glass (Pl. XIII, 7—18), among the less damaged pieces there is a small, globular bead with brown eye and also a similar blue glass-bead; 8. biconic, brick-red whorl (Pl. XIII, 38), height 2.5 cm., diameter 3.5 cm.; 9. two globular, brick-red and grayish-red whorls, the latter is deformed by fire, on one of them vertical (Pl. XIII, 37) and on the other oblique (Pl. XIII, 36) ribbing, height 2.7 and 2.6 cm., diameter 2.7 and 2.9 cm., respectively; 10. globular, brick-red whorl with horizontal ribbing running around (Pl. XIII, 35), height 2.6 cm., diameter 2.5 cm.; 11. sheep or goat humerus (Pl. XIII, 39); 12. small iron knife with handle covered with bone, the middle of the back of the knife is culminating; the bone handle is decorated with rows of dots interconnected by straight lines, length 9 cm., of this the handle 3 cm. (Pl. XIII, 2, Pl. XIV, 2, Pl. XXXI, 12).

Grave 49 (43). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 60 cm. Grave goods: 1. biconic, small, low, coarse bowl (Pl. XXIV, 18), faint red in colour, hand-made, height 4.8 cm., mouth diameter 12.2 cm., base diameter about 4.8 cm. (11/1939.66); 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XXIV, 19), height 10.8 cm., mouth diameter 8.5 cm. by 9.6 cm., base diameter 4.8 cm. (11/1939.67).

Grave 50 (44). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXV, 1), profiled base, height 9 cm., mouth diameter 23 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (11/1939.68); 2. sherds of a mug with handle; 3. «hog's» bone.

Grave 51 (45). Sherds of pot and burnt horse bones.

Grave 52 (46). Inhumation burial in a depth of 50 cm. Destroyed. Only shin-bones thrown together, remained.

Grave 53 (47). Grave with strewn ashes (?) in a depth of 60 cm. Grave goods: 1. base of a stemmed bowl (Pl. XXV, 2), dark gray in colour, with sharp proportioning in the middle, on the picture it is shown inversely; the surface of the breaking is polished to some extent, what shows that in a revolved position (as it is

shown on the picture) it was used also as a mug before its placing in the grave, height 7.8 cm., mouth diameter 9.2 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (11/1939.69); 2. fawn-coloured, small bulging vessel (Pl. XXV, 3), with out-turned rim, hand-made, height 5.8 cm., mouth diameter 3.7 cm., base diameter 2.6 cm. (11/1939.70); 3. biconic, brick-red whorl, damaged, height 2.4 cm., diameter 3 cm. (Pl. XIII, 41); 4. two fragments of ring made of thin bronze wire with oval cross-section (Pl. XIII, 40).

In trench XXVIII were stray bones, sherds and a large whetstone.

Grave 54 (48). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXV, 5), dark gray in colour, base slightly profiled, height 8.1 cm., mouth diameter 20.8 cm, base diameter 6.2 cm. (11/1939.73); 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XXV, 4), with considerably outturned rim, height 8.1 cm., mouth diameter 5.6 by 6.8 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (11/1939.74).

Grave 55 (49). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 75 cm. Its only grave good is a bowl (Pl. XXV, 6), with vertical, slightly inturned rim. Hand-modelled, brownish-gray in colour, the base of the rim shows a sharp line of breaking, height 8.9 cm., mouth diameter 18.1 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (11/1939.75).

Grave 56 (50). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 85 cm. The excavation records mention as grave goods a horse bone and pieces of sherds. In the vicinity of the grave, in the thrown out earth a bracelet made of twisted bronze wire was found (Pl. XIV, 1). Its ends are overlapping. Its slightly tapering ends are smooth. Diameter 5.2 cm. by 5.3 cm.

Grave 57 (51). Contracted skeleton in a depth of 40 cm. The trunk was lying on the back, and the legs in a tightly contracted position were lying on the left side. The excavation records mention as grave good the sherds of a broken mug with handle.

Grave 58 (52). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 45 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim in the middle of the layer of ashes (Pl. XXV, 9), the base slightly profiled, height 8.4 cm., mouth diameter 20.4 cm., base diameter 8.3 cm. (11/1939.77); 2. small, high-handled bowl beside the bowl, to the right (Pl. XXV, 8), hand-made, black in colour, rim outturned, the handle has above a sharp turn, with omphalos, which can be seen also inside, height 5.9 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm. by 10.2 cm., base diameter 2.6 cm. (the diameter of the omphalos; 11/1939.79); 3. jug without handle beside the bowl, to the left (Pl. XXV, 7), gray in colour, with dark gray spot, bottle-shaped, the neck is cylindrical and the body round, the rim is outturned, the jug is hand-made, height 13.9 cm., mouth diameter 6.8 cm., base diameter 5.4 cm. (11/1939.78); 4. iron knife with curved blade, full length 8.7 cm., of this 1.7 cm. is the tang (Pl. XIV, 7).

Grave 59 (53). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 35 cm. Its grave good, a bowl, was broken by the plough.

Grave 60 (54). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 50 cm. The pelvis and the arm bones under and beside the skull. Remark of the excavation records: «It was very likely buried in a destroyed condition.» Brick-red, small vessel-shaped whorl under the bones (Pl. XIV, 3). In accordance with the vessel shoulder a line is running around. Height 3 cm, mouth diameter 2 cm.

Grave 61 (55). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 30 cm. Grave goods: 1. grayish-brown, biconic whorl (Pl. XIV, 4), height 1.8 cm., diameter 2.7 cm.; 2. pair of bracelets: a. one of them was made of wire with semicircular cross-section, its ends are slightly overlapping, diameter 3.5 cm. by 3.7 cm. (Pl. XIV, 6); b. the other is made of wire with oval cross-section, open, diameter 3.5 cm. by 4 cm. (Pl. XIV, 5); 3. fawn-coloured, one-handled mug, hand-made (Pl. XXVI, 1), the base is completed, on the bulging are three knobs, the base of one of them is visible, the other two are reconstructions, height 11.7 cm., mouth diameter 8.8 cm. (11/1939.82). The two bracelets were lying at the two sides of the mug.

Grave 62 (56). Contracted skeleton of a young individual in a depth of 60 cm. The position is abnormal: ... «skull facing downwards. The trunk is lying on the left side, the pelvis flat, the legs highly contracted upwards.» There were no grave goods.

Grave 63 (57). A defective skeleton in a depth of 30 cm. «The pelvis is lying in a normal position, the legs, tightly contracted, are lying on the left side.» There were no grave goods.

Grave 64 (58). Female skeleton in a depth of 60 cm. The trunk was lying on the back. The legs, tightly contracted, are lying on the right side. There were no grave goods.

Grave 65 (59). Cremation (urn?) burial in a depth of 30 cm. Grave goods: 1. iron pin with spirally twisted head, in fragments (Pl. XIV, 8–11); it was found in the ashes, among remainders of human bones; 2. bulging urn, hand-made (Pl. XXVI, 4), blackish-gray, with light brown spot; on the bulging are three symmetrically arranged double knobs, height 19.8 cm., mouth diameter 12.5 cm., base diameter 10.6 cm. (11/1939.87); 3. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXVI, 2), blackish-brown, hand-made, with profiled base, height 11.5 cm., mouth diameter 25.5 cm., base diameter 9 cm. (11/1939.86); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVI, 3), brown in colour, crude material, hand-made, the handle is reconstructed, height 8.8 cm., mouth diameter 6.6 cm. by 8 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (11/1939.88).

Grave 66 (60). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Grave goods: 1. grayish-brown, larger size, biconic whorl (Pl. XIV, 16), height 3.2 cm., diameter 4 cm.; 2. bracelet made of iron wire with circular cross-section, in two pieces (Pl. XIV, 12), diameter 5 cm.; 3. completely oxidized fragments of an iron knife (Pl. XIV, 13–15); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVI, 5), brownish-yellow colour, with dark spots, its upper part is missing, present height 7.6 cm., base 5.2 cm. (11/1939.94); 5. small bulging vessel (Pl. XXVI, 6), crude, hand-made, brown coloured, with blackish spots, deep-bulging, height 7.6 cm., mouth diameter 7.8 cm., base diameter 5.9 cm. (11/1939.93); 6. blackish-brown, small globular vessel (Pl. XXVI, 7), hand-made, it is decorated above the bulging with horizontal, and under it with vertical and oblique cannelures, its rim is missing, height 4 cm., base diameter 1.5 cm. (11/1939.95); 7. large-size jug with handle (Pl. XXVI, 8), biconically broadening rim, the body of the vessel sharply bulging; 8. bowl with drawn in rim, hand-made, brown in colour (Pl. XXVI, 9), base profiled, height 10.5 cm., mouth diameter 25.9 cm., base diameter 9.5 cm. (11/1939.90); 9. small bowl with drawn in rim, brown in colour, made of sandy material (Pl. XXVI, 10), hand-made, height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 12.2 cm., base diameter 7.2 cm. (11/1939.92).

Grave 67 (61). Defective skeleton, skull facing SSW. Of the chest only ribs have remained, with one of the arm bones. Hand-made, one-handled pot to the right, tumbled toward the chest (Pl. XXV, 10). Bulging

at the height of the shoulder. The handle is reconstructed. Height 11 cm., mouth diameter 14.3 cm., base diameter 7.1 cm. (11/1939.99).

Grave 68 (62). Contracted skeleton of a robust man (?), lying on the left side. As grave goods it had a brick-red, biconic whorl (Pl. XIV, 17). Both halves are decorated with horizontal ribbing running around, parallel with each other. Height 2.8 cm., diameter 3.7 cm. Cracked from fire.

Grave 69 (63). Contracted skeleton lying on the left side, in a depth of 60 cm. High-handled mug behind the back of the head, tumbling outward. Brownish fawn-coloured (Pl. XXV, 11). Hand-made, of crude material. Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 7.8 cm. by 9 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (11/1939.101). Perhaps the bowl found in a depth of 30 cm. and broken by the plough also belonged to the grave goods of this grave.

Grave 70 (64). Cremation (urn?) burial in a depth of 50 cm. Many small calcined human bones in an area with a diameter of about 30 cm. Grave goods: 1. coarse, deep-bulging urn (Pl. XXV, 12), with outturned rim, blackish-brown in colour, height 18.5 cm., mouth diameter 14 cm., base diameter 10.2 cm. (11/1939.102); 2. piece of iron with a bent end on the left side of the urn; we did not find it in the store; 3. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXV, 13), blackish-brown in colour, hand-made, of crude material, height 6.9 cm., base diameter 7.7 cm. (11/1939.104); 4. biconic urn (Pl. XXV, 14), reconstructed, hand-made, black coloured (with brown spots), under the bulging irregular, oblique, smoothed hatching can be seen, height 13.8 cm., mouth diameter 9.2 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (11/1939.103); 5. two pins made of iron wire with round cross-section, put in vessel No. 4, the wound head of one of them is fragmentary, length 9.8 cm. and 10.2 cm. (Pl. XIV, 18—19); 6. the excavation records mention also a whorl from the same place. We did not find it in the store.

Grave 71 (65). Defective contracted skeleton, lying on the left side in a depth of 80 cm. «It has been preserved only from the waist vertebra downwards. In a distance of about 1 m. is a shoulder-blade, a few vertebrae, and arm bones.» Grave goods: 1. brownish-black, flattened globular whorl at the toes (Pl. XV, 2), height 1.7 cm., diameter 3.3 cm.; 2. fragments of iron nails among the bones (Pl. XV, 3—4).

Without grave number, cylindrical, once eyed and rimmed, brown bead (Pl. XV, 1).

Grave 72 (66). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 40 cm. Human bones in the 5 cm. thick layer of ashes. The bowl serving as grave good was broken and crumbled away. Small decorated fragment of a vessel at the right side of the bowl.

Grave 73 (67). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 40 cm. Fragments of human bones in the ashes. Grave goods: 1. half of a bracelet deformed by fire, made of bronze wire with round cross-section. Parts decorated with oblique hatching alternating with parts left plain; in the plain parts an incised zig-zag line can be seen (Pl. XV, 5); 2. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXVII, 3), the base of the rim shows a sharp line, the base of the bowl is profiled, height 9.4 cm., mouth diameter 23.3 cm., base diameter 7.4 cm. (11/1939.108); 3. half of brick-red, hand-made bowl of crude material, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXVII, 2), height 8.9 cm., mouth diameter 14 cm., base diameter 9.2 cm. (11/1939.109); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVII, 4), height 11 cm., mouth diameter 8.1 cm. by 9.2 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (11/1939.110).

Grave 74 (68). Urn grave in a depth of 75 cm. Grave goods: 1. Villanova type urn, tumbled slightly towards the north (Pl. XXXIII, 12), bulging in its lower third, it has no knobs, height 33 cm., mouth diameter 18.8 cm., base diameter 11.3 cm. (11/1939.112); 2. in the urn among the burnt human bones was the iron mounting of the sheath-end of a knife or dagger (Pl. XV, 8), on its interior side the place of the nail fixing it to the sheath can be seen, length 10 cm., breadth above 3.2 cm., below 1.4 cm., the outer rim of its opening is indented (Pl. XVII, 6); 3. a 1 cm. wide and 3.2 cm. long iron plate fragment stuck to the urn; 4. the excavation records also mention a bone handle from the urn; we did not find it in the store; 5. bowl with drawn in rim beside the urn (Pl. XXVII, 5); brownish-red, hand-made, the rim shows a sharp line at the bending in, here it is decorated by four symmetrically arranged knobs, height 12.8 cm., mouth diameter 28.1 cm., base diameter 9.7 cm. (11/1939.113); 6. bent, pointed iron spear beside the urn and the bowl, to the left (Pl. XVII, 3), length 36 cm., of this the socket 13.3 cm. long, ribbed; 7. remainder of a pierced whetstone, in two pieces (Pl. XV, 7 and Pl. XVII, 5), length 3.5 cm. It is not sure that it belongs to this grave.

Grave 75 (69). Eventually inhumation burial in a depth of 55 cm. According to the excavation records: «A bowl between the two crossed shin-bones, with a small, handled mug in it. Fragment of a thin bronze bracelet at the left side of the bones. No traces of cremation can be seen.» 1. Two pieces of pin made of bronze wire with round cross-section, slightly twisted (Pl. XV, 6), length 3.5 cm. and 2.5 cm. 2. Small, blackish-brown, high-handled mug (Pl. XXVII, 6), of crude material. An omphalos with a diameter of 1.5 cm. in the middle of the base; height 4.5 cm., mouth diameter 6.1 cm. by 6.6 cm., base diameter 3.7 cm. (11/1939.120). 3. The bowl could not be identified, it was not taken up in the inventory already at the time.

Grave 76 (70). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. In a 5 cm. thick layer of ashes with a diameter of 50 cm. were burnt fragments of human bones. Grave goods: 1. high-handled mug, proportioned at the neck bending (Pl. XXVII, 10), height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 6.1 cm. by 6.3 cm., base diameter 3.7 cm. (11/1939.122); 2. small, high-handled bowl (Pl. XXVII, 9), deep-bulging, black coloured, hand-made, of rather crude material; the sharp bulging is divided by small knobs and short vertical grooves between the knobs; it has an omphalos; height 5.6 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm. by 11.1 cm., base diameter 2.5 cm. (11/1939.121).

Grave 77 (71). Urn grave in a depth of 40 cm. 1. Biconic urn (Pl. XXVII, 12), grayish-black in colour, of crude material, hand-made, with burnt human bones in it. Height 21.6 cm., mouth diameter 13.2 cm., base diameter 10.5 cm. (11/1939.123). Other objects in the urn, partly on top of the bones: 2. pin made of bronze wire with round cross-section, in three pieces (Pl. XV, 12), it is bent, its upper end is obliquely grooved, length 8.2 cm.; 3—4. brown, biconic whorls, height 1.7 cm., diameter 2.6 cm. (Pl. XV, 10), and height 2.1 cm., diameter 2.8 cm. (Pl. XV, 11); 5. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXVII, 11), brownish black, of crude material, hand-made, height 7.9 cm., mouth diameter 16.2 cm, base diameter 9 cm. (11/1939.125); 6. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVII, 14), reddish brown, hand-modelled, the handle is reconstructed, height 6.3 cm., mouth diameter 5.6 cm. by 6.3 cm., base diameter 4.4 cm. (11/1939.124); 7. bottle-shaped (?), small black vessel of crude material (Pl. XXVII, 13), hand-made, its mouth is missing, present height 7.4 cm., base diameter 6.2 cm. (11/1939.126).

Grave 78 (72). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 40 cm. According to the excavation records «Broken kind of a bowl. Mug with crumbled rim, with burnt animal bones in it. Burnt bones to the right».

1. Bowl with drawn in rim, of crude material (Pl. XXV, 16), brick-red coloured, hand-made, height 9.2 cm., mouth diameter 22.6 cm., base diameter 9.2 cm. (11/1939.129). 2. Half of brick-red coloured, high-handled mug (Pl. XXV, 15); it is questionable, whether it is wheel-made or not? Height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 6.1 cm. by 6.3 cm., base diameter 3.7 cm. (11/1939.130).

Graves 79 and 80 (73). According to the excavation records, in a depth of 70 cm. were: «... Two skeletons, the skull of the lower one facing west. Jaw on the skull-base. Two hands crossed. The legs on side contracted at 45 degrees. The position of the trunk cannot be determined. The upper part of a younger (child's) skeleton tumbled over the lower skeleton; its skull on the foot of the lower skeleton, the lower part of its trunk on the pelvis of the lower skeleton. The other parts of the younger skeleton are missing. Vessel fragments tilted against the back of the younger skeleton, they were buried by the workmen.» The excavation records are not clear enough to decide, whether we have to do with two skeletons buried together, or they were buried in different times.

Grave 81 (74). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 45 cm. Data of the excavation records: «Pieces of sherds, sheep's jaw, hog's leg (?) bone. To the north, under a layer of ashes were horn of *Bos primigenius* (?), fragment of vessel, fragments of human bones.»

Grave 82 (74). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Burnt human bones in a 5 to 10 cm. thick layer of ashes with a diameter of about 40 cm. On them: 1—2. two iron pins, made of wire with round cross-section; on one of them also the flattened and wound end has been preserved (Pl. XV, 13—15), lengths of the fragments 7.4 cm. and 4 + 2.3 cm.; 3. deep-bulging, smaller urn with slightly outturned rim (Pl. XXV, 17); 4. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXV, 19), reddish-brown, of crude material, hand-made, in the bowl was a burnt horse tooth; height 7.2 cm., mouth diameter 14.5 cm., base diameter 8.3 cm. (11/1939.133) 5. high-handled mug (Pl. XXV, 18), wide-mouthed, with profiled base, height 9 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm. by 11.7 cm., base diameter 6.1 cm. (11/1939.132).

Grave 83 (76). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 80 cm. Grave goods: 1. brick-red coloured, barrel-shaped mug with handle, of crude material (Pl. XXVI, 11), hand-made, the handle spans the side of the vessel, under the rim four asymmetrically arranged long, oblique knobs are seen, height 13.3 cm., mouth diameter 9.7, base diameter 8 cm. (11/1939.135); 2. small mug with handle beside the ashes; we did not find it in the store, it was not taken up in the inventory also at the time; 3. on the mug with handle was an awl made of the shoulder-blade of a horse (Pl. XV, 9 and Pl. XVII, 4); 4. fragment of the blade of an iron spear, length 3.5 cm., breadth of blade 2.6 cm. (Pl. XVI, 4); 5. fragment of an iron awl, made of wire with round cross-section, length 3.6 cm. (Pl. XVI, 5); 6. bronze awls with square cross-section, pointed on both ends (Pl. XVI, 1—2), length 7.6 cm. and 5.1 cm.; 7. pin made of bronze wire with round cross-section, length 4.2 cm. (Pl. XVI, 3).

Grave 84 (77). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 70 cm. Grave goods: 1. brick-red, small bulging vessel with outturned rim (Pl. XV, 16), height 2.7 cm., mouth diameter 1.9 cm.; 2. at the same place bracelet made of bronze wire with oval cross-section, deformed by burning, in two pieces, with groove pattern, one of the diameters 5.5 cm. (Pl. XV, 17—18); 3. brownish black, high-handled mug (Pl. XXVI, 12), hand-made, handle reconstructed, height 11.4 cm., mouth diameter 7.7 cm. by 9.4 cm., base diameter 5.7 cm. (11/1939.139).

Grave 85 (78). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 60 cm. The grave is marked by sherds of vessel and above these traces of cremation (ashes?).

Grave 86 (79). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Burnt human bones in a 5 to 10 cm. thick layer of ashes. Its grave good was a small, biconic, blackish gray vessel (Pl. XXVI, 13). Sharply bulging at the middle, hand-made, made of crude material, thick walled, height 8.9 cm., mouth diameter 5.7 cm., base diameter 4.8 cm. (11/1939.142).

Grave 87 (80). Disturbed inhumation burial in a depth of 40 cm. According to the excavation records: «The contracted legs, stuck in a crossed position, lying on the right side. East of the skeleton among several sherds of vessel were burnt animal bones (sheep's jaw, horse tooth, lower leg bones of *Bos primigenius* (?)).» The skeleton was destroyed perhaps by sand digging, or a cremation burial was placed on it and it was disturbed then.

Grave 88 (81). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 70 cm. As grave goods it had the bowl with drawn in rim seen on Pl. XXVI, 14. It is dark gray, the inturning of the rim forms a sharp line, the base is profiled. Height 10.4 cm., mouth diameter 25.7 cm., base diameter 8.5 cm. (11/1939.143).

Grave 89 (82). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 30 cm. According to the excavation records: «Sherds of a bowl, burnt fragments of human bones. Among these was a whorl.» The whorl is brownish-red, biconic (Pl. XVI, 6), height 2.3 cm., diameter 3.2 cm.

In 1938, north-east of the area excavated here (Fig. 8), similarly in the area Szumrák, in the estate of K. Rédei, N. Fettich excavated three graves.

Grave 90. In a depth of 106 cm. was a male skeleton with removed bones (not disturbed?). The contraction could not be ascertained definitely. The major part of the skeleton was destroyed. Grave goods: 1. a small bottle-like vessel at the right side of the skull (Pl. XXX, 16), gray in colour, of crude material, hand-made, deep-bulging, rim chipped, height 8.3 cm., mouth diameter 4.7 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (11/1939.153); 2. beside the leg bones were iron fragments, among them the hilt of iron dagger or sword with cross-bar (Pl. XVI, 8); 3. larger, globular, vertically ribbed blue glass bead (Pl. XVI, 13); 4. at the same place was a round bronze clasp, with pin of circular cross-section, the root of the pin is bent over the ring of the clasp (Pl. XVI, 12); 5. at the same place were pendant ornaments, made of pieces of 0.9 cm. wide, thin bronze plate so that the pieces were bent in two and the open terminations were fixed together with a rivet. One whole and two fragmentary specimens (Pl. XVI, 9—11).

On the basis of the double-plate bronze pendants and the bead we refer this grave to period II of the Sarmatian Age. Perhaps the iron sword is a short sword ringed pommel; this type is characteristic of the above mentioned period of the Sarmatian Age. With this specimen the number of the local ringed,⁷ short Sarmatian

⁷ M. PÁRDU CZ: AAH 7 (1956) Pl. XXII, 2,5 and 158—159; as well as M. PÁRDU CZ: AH 28 (1949) Pl. XXV, 5.

swords has increased to five. The small round bronze clasp does not contradict to this dating either. We know several such round clasps also from the Szentcs-Kistóke cemetery, one of the characteristic cemeteries of the II. Sarmatian period. It is true that they are made mainly of iron, but there are very similar bronze specimens also. This dating is supported also by the fact,⁸ that early Sarmatian graves were found also elsewhere besides the Tápiószéle cemetery (see Graves 91, 431, 433, 437, 438).

Grave 91. Robbed grave in a depth of 155 cm. Strong bones of a man. Fragments of stag antlers in the higher layers of the earth of the grave. In the sides of the antlers pierced holes are seen. Lower are the human bones, scattered.⁹ In the corner of the grave, at the feet was a small gold spangle. This is eventually also from the Sarmatian Age.

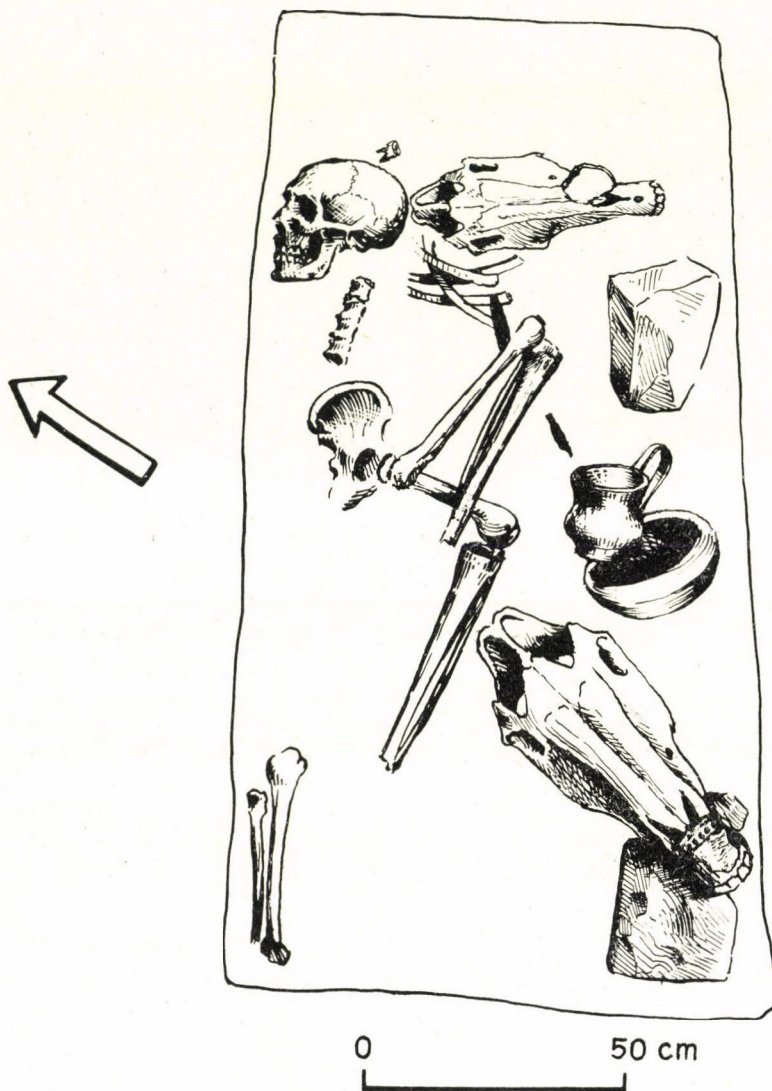


Fig. 1. Grave 162

Grave 92. The contracted skeleton of a young woman in a depth of 25 cm. The skull faces south-east. Immediately beside the bones of the arm was the skeleton of an infant. Between the two was a big lump of shapeless stone.

From the Rédei estate N. Fettich recorded the following stray finds:

1. Brown, large size whorl, made of crude material, biconic (Pl. XVI, 7), height 3.2 cm., diameter 5.2 cm., damaged; 2. bowl with drawn in rim, the base of the rim is proportioned (Pl. XXVIII, 18), height 9.9 cm., mouth diameter 26 cm., base diameter 8.7 cm, the base is profiled (11/1939. 145); 3. bowl with drawn in rim,

⁸ M. PÁRDU CZ: AH 28 (1949) iron specimens Pl. III, 5, Pl. IV, 1, Pl. XVI, 1; bronze specimen Pl. XIV, 12a—b.

⁹ Á. BOTTYÁN: RF 1 (1955) Pl. XIV.

made of crude material, hand-made (Pl. XXVIII, 19), brown in colour, with gray shade at the rim, height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 16.2 cm., base diameter 6.6 cm. (11/1939.146); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVIII, 20), the handle and the rim are restored, height 10.6 cm., mouth diameter about 12 cm., base diameter 5.4 cm. (11/1939.147); 5. high-handled mug, sharply bulging, the base is profiled (Pl. XXVIII, 21), height 10.5 cm., mouth diameter 9.8 cm. by 11.2 cm., base diameter 5.2 cm. (11/1939.148); 6. brown coloured, one-handled mug (Pl. XXXII, 1), made of crude material, its high neck is conic, proportioned at the junction of the neck and the globular body, height 16.3 cm., mouth diameter 8.3 cm., base diameter 5.7 cm. (11/1939.149); 7. high-handled mug, fawn-coloured (wheel-made!), its mouth and handle are missing (Pl. XXXII, 2), present height 8 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (11/1939.150).

The mirror (Pl. XXXVII, 1–2), similarly found in the estate of K. Rédei, at the deep ploughing of the soil of the vineyard, is kept in the Tápiószele Museum. The rimmed mirror itself is made of bronze, its handle is made of iron. The end of the handle is voluted. The whole length of the mirror including the handle is 24 cm.¹⁰

Grave 93 (83). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. Grave goods: 1. globular, brown urn (Pl. XXVIII, 13), of crude material, hand-made, its mouth and rim are missing, present height about 17 cm., mouth diameter about 9.8 cm., base diameter 8.2 cm. (2/1942.2); 2. fragments of mug with handle (Pl. XX, 2,5); 3. biconic urn with outturned rim (Pl. XXX, 14), brown in colour (with grayish-black spots), crude, hand-made, above the bulging zig-zag linear pattern, between the stems of the zig-zag line an incised swastika can be seen, height 18.5 cm., mouth diameter 10, base diameter 6.8 cm. (2/1942.3); 4. deep-bulging mug with handle, slender and high neck, and outturned rim (Pl. XXVIII, 15), brown in colour, hand-made, on the bulging are vertical cannelures, under the neck several parallel, horizontal incised lines are running around; the vertical cannelures culminate in angles at two places, height 15.5 cm., mouth diameter 5.2 cm., base diameter 4.3 cm.; beside the urns were stray calcined human bones, under the urns burnt bones in a 10 cm. thick layer; among the bones: 5. two pieces of a bronze bracelet deformed from fire (Pl. XVIII, 1–2); 6. fragment of iron bracelet (Pl. XVIII, 3, 5–6); 7. pear-shaped, brick-red whorl (Pl. XVIII, 4), height 1.6 cm., diameter 2.3 cm.; 8. the inventory reckons to this grave a decorated, oblong bone fragment (it can originate from a knife handle); according to the drawing in the inventory circular dots incised in two rows are interconnected by straight lines. The objects were not found by us in the store.

In a depth of 130 cm., under the burnt bones a digging with a diameter of 120 cm. was filled with black earth. Whether this was an earlier grave pit, or belonged to the grave, this could not be decided.

Grave 94 (84). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. In the grave fragments of several vessels were found. The burnt bones were found under them. Under the burnt bones an iron spear was lying.

Grave 95 (85). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 60 cm. In the grave very likely destroyed by steam-plough 4 long bones lying side by side and a skull fragment remained. Perhaps the sherds of a larger vessel found similarly in a depth of 60 cm. also belong to this grave.

Grave 96 (85). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 90 cm. The burnt bones were lying around two vessels, found in the grave. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXX, 4), the incurved rim is separated from the side of the bowl in a proportioned form; 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVIII, 16), in the bending of the neck ribbing can be seen, height 10.7 cm., mouth diameter 8.7 cm. by 9.8 cm., base diameter 5.8 cm. (2/1942.11).

The excavation records describe the two burials as Grave 85. Very likely these two burials also visualize the stratigraphy of the two kinds of burial occurring in the cemetery. It is a pity that the upper, inhumation burial was destroyed by the plough and thus the stratigraphic situation of the two graves as compared to each other could not be observed.

Grave 97 (86). Disturbed inhumation burial. The skull of a young child, with a few neck vertebrae. In the layer above the grave fragments of a hand-made, narrow-mouthed bowl were found (Pl. XXIX 2).

Grave 98 (87). In a depth of 100 cm. the slightly contracted skeleton of a grown-up person lying on the left side. No grave goods.

Grave 99 (88). In a depth of 50 cm. burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. above the grave, in a depth of about 40 cm. a few fragments of a crude, thick-walled vessel (urn?) were found; 2. among the burnt bones was a pair of bronze bracelets with open ends, one of them broken (Pl. XVIII 9, Pl. XVIII 11–14), the diameter of the whole specimen 6.2 cm. by 7.5 cm.; 3. flat, plate-like bronze ring in four pieces, diameter about 3.8 by 4 cm. (Pl. XVIII 8); 4. fragment of bronze wire of unknown destination (Pl. XVIII 10); 5. iron fragment of unknown destination (Pl. XVIII 15); 6. biconical whorl (Pl. XVIII 7).

Grave 100 (89). In a depth of 80 cm. burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. pair of bracelets made of bronze wire with circular cross-section (Pl. XXXIV 1–2), the ends of both bracelets are overlapping each other and the ends are decorated astragalos-like, the ends of the bracelets are divided by three, double transversal ribs, the decoration is closed down by a cuneiform incision, diameters 7 cm. by 7.8 cm. and 7.4 cm. 2. globular, washed red clay bead with horizontal ribbing (Pl. XIX 17), height 1.2 cm., it could be also a whorl; 3. bottle-formed vessel (Pl. XXVIII 2), reddish-brown, with outturning rim, on the neck and the shoulder cannelures are running around, from the lowest cannelure a decoration consisting of three parallel ribs runs towards the base, height 8.3 cm., mouth diameter 5.6 cm., base diameter 3.6 cm., hand-made, well finished (2/1942.20); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXVIII 9), in the bending of the neck a rib is running around; 5. brown bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXX 5), crude finish, hand-made, height 8.2 cm., mouth diameter 19.8 cm., base diameter 9 cm. (2/1942.21).

Grave 101 (90). In a depth of 80 cm. burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. beside the burnt bones fragments of a dark grey bowl with drawn in rim were found (Pl. XXVII 1), the fragments were turned half-way down, and the burnt bones were above them and beside them, the base is profiled, height 7.2 cm.

¹⁰ Á. BOTTYÁN: RF 1 (1955) Pl. XV 1–1a; M. Światowit 23 (1960) Pl. XXVII 1–2. PÁRDUCZ: FA 10 (1958) p. 58, Pl. XXV; M. PÁRDUCZ:

mouth diameter 18.8 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (2/1942.24); 2. at the same place fragment of a whetstone was found.

Grave 102 (91). In a depth of 100 cm. contracted female skeleton lying on its left side. Grave goods: 1. at a distance of 14 cm. behind the head, slightly leaning towards the skull was a small bottle-formed vessel (Pl. XXVIII 4), greyish-brown, well finished, but hand-made, with slightly profiled base, height 9.3 cm., mouth diameter 5.8 cm., base diameter 4.2 cm. (2/1942.25); 2. beside the vessel was a piece of smooth-surfaced, red paint (ochre ?), it looks like a piece of brick (Pl. XIX 15); 3. above the skull was the fragment of a polished stone implement (Pl. XIX 14), its destination is questionable; 4. beside the right clavicle was a dark brown, globular half of a whorl or clay bead with horizontal ribbing (Pl. XIX 7), height 1.8 cm.; 5. on the left side of the skull below and similarly under the skull, slightly towards the neck, pair of electron-plated, spiral bronze pendants (Pl. XIX 5-6); 6. the clay seal (pintadera) shown on Pl. XIX 16 originally could have been placed under the skull; at the time of discovery it was found in the left side broken cavity of the skull; 7. beside the pintadera there was 1 and at the cervical vertebrae and the clavicle there were 5 more flat, round beads (Pl. XIX 8-13), white in colour (glass ?).

Grave 103 (92). In a depth of 70 cm. the tightly contracted skeleton of a young individual was lying on its right side. In the vicinity of the skull a small bronze pendant was found (Pl. XIX 3). It was made of a flat, 3 millimetres broad bronze plate, diameter 1 cm. by 1.5 cm.

Grave 104 (93). In a depth of 90 cm. burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. beside burnt bones is a blackish-grey bowl with vertical (slightly incurving) rim (Pl. XXX 17), of crude material, hand-made, height 8 cm., mouth diameter 17 cm., base diameter 8.3 cm., the base is profiled (2/1942.33); 2. fragments of vessels, viz. fragment of a greyish, crude bowl (hand-made) with drawn in rim; fragment of a brick-red crude vessel (barrel-formed ?) with knob decoration; the abdominal part of a small bottle-formed vessel, decorated with vertical cannelures, greyish in colour, hand-made (Pl. XX 8); 3. at the same place a small shapeless iron fragment. Under the fragments of vessels a digging with a diameter of 35 cm. goes down to a depth of 70 cm.

Grave 105 (94). In a depth of 40 cm. a cremation (or urn ?) burial. Grave goods: 1. low bulging, blackish-brown urn, of crude material (Pl. XXX 13), on the bulge it is decorated by three symmetrically arranged knobs, height 19.4 cm., mouth diameter 13.2 cm., base diameter 9.6 cm. (2/1942.35); 2. the fragment of an about 5 mm. broad, small bronze plate (or rather wire) was attached to the wall of the urn, length 1.2 cm. (Pl. XIX 4); 3. pear-shaped, black-coloured vessel, of rather crude material (Pl. XXVIII 14), hand-made, height 12.8 cm., mouth diameter 5.8 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (2/1942.37); 4. high-handled mug, in the bend of the neck it is divided by a rib (Pl. XXVIII 7), according to the inventory records on the reverse of the mug two scratched-in crosses are seen; 5. the excavation records also mention an additional vessel, with coarse wall, faint red in colour, only the base part has been preserved (Pl. XXXVI 3), present height 6 cm., base diameter 9.5 cm. (2/1942.38).

Grave 106 (95). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side. The lower leg-bones were not at their place and therefore the degree of contraction could not be determined, and according to the excavation records even the fact of contraction is questionable. The bones are in a very bad condition. Grave goods: 1. in the neighbourhood of the elbow was an iron knife with curved blade, its point is missing (Pl. XIX 1), present length 7 cm.; 2. at the right humerus was the fragment of an iron bracelet, 3.6 cm. in length (Pl. XIX 2).

Grave 107 (96). In a depth of 90 cm. was a slightly contracted skeleton, lying on its left side, in very poor condition. As grave goods it had only a clay vessel leaning towards the pelvis (Pl. XXVIII 12). It is yellowish-brown in colour, of crude material, hand-made, slightly bulging, height 10.8 cm., mouth diameter 6 cm., base diameter 5.4 cm. (2/1942.42).

Grave 108 (97). In a depth of 120 cm. was a disturbed inhumation burial. Judging on the basis of the remains of bones a grown-up individual was put in the grave. Above the bones, in a depth of about 100 cm. vessel fragments were found. Among these also finger-joint bones were found. The pelvis was lying slightly on its left side. The shin-bones were very likely found in their original position. On the basis of the vessel fragments (Pl. XX 9-16) there were in the grave fragments of a high-handled, grey wheel-made mug, the side of a brick-red, crude, barrel-formed vessel (?), a rim and a side fragment of a wheel-made, grey bowl with drawn in rim, and a fragment of a black bowl with drawn in rim (hand-modelled).

In the middle of trench XXXIX, in a depth of 60 cm. the base part of a mug turned upside down was found. In the same trench, in a depth of 80 cm. there were the fragments of a big animal bone.

Grave 109 (98). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side. Grave goods: 1. above the pelvis was a fawn-coloured vessel of crude material (Pl. XXVIII 11), hand-made, about one third of it is greyish-black, in the upper third of the side it has an upwards turning knob handle, height 9.2 cm., mouth diameter 9.2 cm., base diameter 6.9 cm. (2/1942.44); 2. above the pelvis was a fawn-coloured, deep bulging small vessel, of crude material, hand-made (Pl. XXVIII 3), its neck is cylindrical, its rim is missing, on the neck four scratched in parallel lines are running around, above the edge of the bulge there are three scratched in three-branched swastikas running to the left and five four-branched swastikas running to the right, height 7.8 cm., mouth diameter 5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (2/1942.45); 3. according to the inventory also a drawn in rim fragment of a wheel-made bowl belongs to this grave (Pl. XX 4); 4. according to the excavation records about the elbow the traces of a small rusty piece of iron can be seen (knife ?).

Grave 110 (99). In a depth of 60 cm. burial with strewn ashes. Among burnt bones were fragments of vessels. Of the fragments the high-handled mug shown on Pl. XXVIII 17 could be put together. Its base is profiled. Height 10.9 cm., mouth diameter 9.7 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (2/1942.47).

Grave 111 (100). In a depth of 70 cm. burial with strewn ashes. The burnt bones were found in a 10 cm. thick layer. The inventory mentions from this grave a high-handled mug (Pl. XXVIII 8). Height 8 cm., mouth diameter 5.8 cm. by 8.6 cm., base diameter 4.8 cm. (2/1942.48).

Grave 112 (101). In a depth of 100 cm. burial with strewn ashes. The vessels found in the grave were placed beside the bones. 1. High-handled mug (Pl. XXVIII 10), height 7.5 cm., mouth diameter 7.2 cm. by 8.5 cm., base diameter 3.7 cm. (2/1942.49). 2. Bowl with cylindrical side and outturning rim (Pl.

XXVIII 6). It is divided at the junction of the cylindrical and conical parts. The use of wheel is questionable. It was eventually made on a hand-turned wheel. Base slightly profiled. Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 18.2 cm., base diameter 6.4 cm. (2/1942.50).

Grave 113 (102). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. In the grave a large quantity of burnt bones was found. Grave goods: 1. among the bones was the fragment of a bronze bracelet; 2. at the same place was a spiral bronze pendant with knobbed end, electron-coated, showing damage caused by fire (Pl. XIX 20); 3. at the same place were three clay beads (whorls?), they have been lost; 4. beside the burnt bones was a bottle-formed, black vessel (Pl. XXVIII 1), of a good material and good finish, hand-made, on the bulge vertically running cannelures are seen, height 12 cm., mouth diameter 6.4 cm., base diameter 3.2 cm. (2/1942.52); 5. beside vessel No. 4 was a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXX 1), the incurving rim is divided at its base, height 9.9 cm., mouth diameter 24.5 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (2/1942.51); 6. closely between the bottle-formed vessel and the burnt bones a decorated bone cylinder was found (Pl. XXI 3), its three decorated fields are set off from each other by double scratched in parallel lines, the two side fields are decorated with striped triangles and the middle field with net pattern, the cylinder stood on the earth with its holed (pierced) end downwards; 7. at the same place was a bottle-formed, small black vessel (with graphite coating?), in a very bad condition, hand-made (Pl. XXVIII 5), on the neck and the shoulder horizontal cannelures parallel with each other are running around, from the lowest cannelure stripes consisting of four vertical cannelures are running down towards the base, height 7.5 cm., mouth diameter about 3.6 cm. (2/1942.49); 8. beside the bone cylinder were two biconical whorls, greyish faint-red in colour (Pl. XIX 22–23), heights 2.2 cm. and 2.6 cm.; 9. the inventory mentions from this grave two globular blue glass beads (Pl. XIX 18–19) and two fragments of a chalk-like bead; 10. similarly according to the inventory fragments of a grooved, hollow bronze bracelet were also in the grave, the fragment shown on Pl. XIX 21 has been preserved, its present length is 5.2 cm.

Grave 114 (103). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 90 cm. The burnt bones were at a distance of 1 m. from the vessels found in the grave. 1. High-handled mug (Pl. XXX 2), height 5.9 cm., mouth diameter 5 cm. by 5.8 cm., base diameter 3.2 cm. (2/1942.60); 2. bowl with drawn in rim, hand-made, almost blackish-brown, with fawn-coloured spots (Pl. XXX 6), with shining surface. Height 8 cm., mouth diameter 17.6 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (2/1942.61).

Grave 115 (104). Burial with strewn ashes? 1. In a depth of 80 cm. fragments of a handled mug were found (Pl. XX 1, Pl. XXXI 15). On the base of the handle a scratched in swastika can be seen. 2. Bowl of crude material, with drawn in rim, fragmentary. Diameter about 15 cm. (Pl. XXXI 14 and Pl. XX 17–18).

Between Graves 114 and 115 there were burnt bones on a large area. Among the bones were: 3. fragments of a bracelet made of bronze wire with circular cross-section (Pl. XIX 24–25); 4. at the same place according to the excavation records two pieces of silver wire, too, were found, perhaps they were rather electron wires. We did not find them in the store; 5. bead (Pl. XIX 26). White glass, deformed in fire (?).

The grave goods of Graves 114 and 115 very likely belonged to a larger grave. Also the excavation records speak about a «double cremation» grave. On account of the lack of an exact topography, however, the question can no longer be decided.

Grave 116 (105). Contracted skeleton lying on its left side, in a depth of 120 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl, in front of the knees, by 5 cm. higher, with its mouth slightly turned towards the knees (Pl. XXX 3), the base is profiled, height 10.8 cm., mouth diameter 24.3 cm., base diameter 8.7 cm. (2/1942.67); 2. a bigger iron object, in three pieces, at the fingers of the left hand (knife) (Pl. XIX 30), the left hand was holding the rim of the bowl, so that the finger joints reached into the bowl; 3. in the bowl were a few animal bones; 4. according to the excavation records from this grave also an iron pin came to light, its fragments are shown on Pl. XIX 27–29.

Grave 117. According to the inventory the urn shown on Pl. XXXI 8 was found on the 16th July 1938 in the estate of K. Rédei, in a depth of 40 cm. It was full of ashes. Thus, it was an urn grave. The urn was hand-made.

Grave 118. They found the urn shown on Pl. XXX 15 in May of 1938, at the turning of the soil of a vineyard in the estate of K. Rédei. According to the inventory it was found together with a fragment of a wheel-made bowl. In the latter there was a pierced hole for fixing together. The urn was hand-modelled.

From the estate of K. Rédei the following stray finds have been brought to the Tápiószele Museum: 1. hand-made bowl, of crude material (Pl. XXVII 7), brown in colour, height 12.2 cm., mouth diameter 16.5 cm., base diameter 9 cm. (2/1942.76), it was found in July of 1938; 2. a big, black coloured (brown-spotted), hand-made urn, bulging at the height of the shoulder (Pl. XVI 16), on the shoulder three deep horizontal cannelures are running around, height 29.4 cm., mouth diameter 19.2 cm., base diameter 12 cm. (2/1942.77); 3. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXII 5), height 10.3 cm., mouth diameter 23.5 cm., base diameter 9.4 cm., the base is profiled (11/1939.158); 4. bottle-formed small vessel with bulging abdomen, greyish-brown in colour (Pl. XXXII 3), Fettich's stray material 7. (?), height 9.1 cm., mouth diameter 5.8 cm., base diameter 4.2 (?) cm. (11/1939.151).

From trench II the following objects were unearthed as stray finds: 1. a piece of red flint (Pl. XIX 38), length 4.5 cm.; 2. a piece of white, flaked flint (?) (Pl. XIX 32), length 3.4 cm.; 3. a shapeless, greyish piece of stone (Pl. XIX 31); 4. two pieces of a flat, round, greyish whorl (Pl. XIX 33–34), diameter 5.5 cm.; 5. three fragments of a bronze button, it was eared (Pl. XIX 35–37); 6. the side part of a graphitic clay bucket, with broom pattern, diameter 9.5 cm. by 12 cm. (Pl. XX 3).

Grave 119 (107). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 to 60 cm. Disturbed. Beside few burnt bones and several sherds a few animal bone fragments were also found, but according to the excavation records these got into the grave very likely in the course of the disturbance.

Grave 120 (108). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl, standing on its base, beside it a large quantity of burnt bones; 2. more or less west of the bowl, was a mug lying on its side, with its mouth slightly turned downwards.

Grave 121 (109). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 to 120 cm. There were burnt bones in a large quantity, beside them was found a sherd.

Grave 122 (110). Skeleton of a child, lying on its right side, in a depth of 120 cm. The left arm was at the pelvis. Its only grave good was a small, soiled grey, barrel-formed vessel, found behind it, at the back of the head (Pl. XXXII 7), made of crude material. Under the rim, opposite to each other were two flat, vertically pierced knob-handles. Height 17 cm., mouth diameter 9 cm., base diameter 6 cm. (53.23.8).

Grave 123 (111). Tightly contracted skeleton of a young woman, lying on its left side, in a depth of 110 cm. The skeleton was lying in a bell-shaped digging. The bottom of the digging was concave. Grave goods: 1. closely side by side two whorls before the pelvis; 2. glass paste beads about the neck; 3. in the vicinity of the head a triangular, pierced bone plate, decorated with small circles, was unearthed from the grave, it could be a neck or dress ornament.

Grave 124 (112). Fragments of a skull in a depth of 110 cm. This is obviously a disturbed and plundered grave. Beside the skull amber and paste beads were found.

Grave 125 (113). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 110 cm. A large quantity of burnt bones, majority of them poorly calcined, they were found in a thick layer. On account of the large quantity of bones the excavation records suspect a double grave. Grave goods: 1. fragments of a bronze bracelet among the bones (Pl. XXI 1–2); 2. at the same place was a wheel-made mug with handle; 3. at the same place were some sherds; 4. bowl, on the side of which there is a net pattern-like scratched in decoration.

Grave 126 (114). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 120 to 140 cm. Remains of charcoal and burnt bones were in the graves. Grave goods: 1. fragments of an Early Iron Age type vessel with neck, in a depth of 120 to 140 cm.; 2. in an area of 1 square metre among the bones small bone plates with small circular pattern were lying (Pl. XXI 4–11), part of them are oblong-shaped and another part irregular rhombus-shaped; 3. among the small bone plates under No. 2 there was a bigger bone plate (Pl. XXI 12), on which half part of three circular holes can be seen, the bone plates under Nos 2 and 3 were found in a strewn condition, no structural relationship could be discovered among them; 4. animal tooth (of a horse?).

Grave 127 (115). Contracted skeleton of a small child lying on its left side, in a depth of 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. amber beads around the neck; 2. two bronze buttons around the skull.

Grave 128 (116). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 60 to 70 cm. Grave goods: 1–2. a big iron knife and a steel (?) razor among the burnt bones; 3. rostrated iron hatchet; 4. at the edge of the grave was a wheel-made (?) mug with handle; 5. at the same place a few sherds.

Grave 129 (117). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 90 cm. Both legs were tightly drawn up, the heel bones were lying at the pelvis. Grave goods: 1. in the vicinity of the skull at the face and on the left side of the skull at the ear-hole there was one open bronze ring each; 2. a bowl at the knees; 3. a narrow-necked bottle was placed into the bowl; 4. according to the registered grave number, the high-handled mug shown on Pl. XXX 9, is from this grave, it is yellowish in colour, height 6.5 cm., mouth diameter 6.2 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (53.23.9).

Grave 130 (118). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 50 cm. At the digging of a sand-pit the bones from the hip downwards and the eventual grave goods were taken out.

Grave 131 (119). Slightly contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 50 cm. On the lower arm an iron bracelet was found.

Grave 132 (120). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. Since there were no burnt bones in the neighbourhood of the vessels found in the grave and to be described here, the excavation records speak of a «symbolic» burial. See in connection with this the views expounded at the description of Grave 2. Grave goods: 1. a larger urn-like vessel with knob decoration, slightly leaning to the side; 2. beside it a mug with handle, the handle was missing; 3. on the other side of the urn was a small mug with handle; 4. in the neighbourhood of the vessels were two animal bones and a sherd.

Grave 133. At the northern end of trench XLVIII in a depth of 70 cm. was a broken mug with handle. Originally it stood on its base. At a distance of 1 m. from it a few small sherds and fragments of animal bones were found. According to the excavation records we have possibly to do here with the remainders of a disturbed grave. The disturbing of the grave is therefore likely, because earlier there was an acacia grove here, which has been cleared.

Grave 134 (121). Urn grave in a depth of 70 cm. According to the excavation records: «... 2 urns standing on their bases and a vessel with handle and neck. Above them were a few burnt bones sporadically. Beside the bigger urn was a bowl standing on its base. In the small urn (urn 2) a large quantity of burnt bones were found, together with an electron pendant and an open-work funnel-shaped bronze pendant. In the neighbourhood of the bowl the fragment of an iron bracelet was unearthed.»

Grave 135. At the southern end of trench XLVIII was a destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 85 cm. The skull and the long bones thrown on each other have remained. Obviously this grave was also destroyed at the time of the clearing mentioned above.

Grave 136 (122). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 90 cm. The grave goods were «two small vessels standing on their bases, around them burnt bones and two yellow melted paste beads». 1. Crude, barrel-like small tumbler (Pl. XXX 8), height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 6.5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.11). 2. A brownish-grey bottle-shaped vessel, made of a granular material (Pl. XXXV 6). On the neck there are horizontal cannelures running around and on the abdomen are vertical cannelures. Perhaps it is damaged by fire. Height 8 cm., mouth diameter 3.5 cm., base diameter 3 cm.

North of the grave, in a depth of 60 cm. a piece of flint was found.

Grave 137. Destroyed inhumation burial west of Grave 136, at a distance of about 2 m., in a depth of 100 cm. Only the jaw-bone and a few fragments of bones have been preserved. The place of the grave was indicated on the excavation map.

Grave 138. At the southern end of trench XLIX in a depth of 50 cm. fragments of vessels were lying in a heap. In all probability they were remains of a disturbed grave.

In fact, trench XLIX: was full of bone fragments, a great part of them was obviously disturbed. In the same trench, at two different places, but approximately in the same depth (60 cm.) two mill-stone fragments were unearthed (from the Middle Ages?).»

Grave 139 (123). Burial with strewn ashes. In a depth of 100 to 130 cm. were burnt bones in a heap. Near the burnt bones were fragments of a jaw-bone, among them was a smoothly finished bone handle (?) fragment.

Grave 140 (124). A destroyed inhumation burial of a child, in a depth of 100 cm. Only the fragments of the skull have remained. It was destroyed very likely at the time of the above-mentioned timbering. Beside the skull fragment a light grey, bottle-shaped vessel was found (Pl. XXXV 3). Height 11.6 cm., mouth diameter 5.8 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.12).

Grave 141 (125). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 120 cm. «In a pile were larger pieces of poorly calcined human bone fragments (pelvis, etc.). From a depth of 140 cm. the burnt bones came to light in a larger quantity. Beside them was a bowl with drawn in rim and with animal bones in it. Beside the bowl an iron knife was lying. In a distance of about 40 cm. from the knife, but still in the area belonging to the grave, the upper part of a decorated bone button came to light. Towards the pointed end of the iron knife a small



Fig. 2. Grave 305

bone plate was lying, tightly rusted together with the blade of the knife. On the bone plate traces of scribbling were seen, the plate covered eventually the sheath of the knife. Among the burnt bones there were also pieces of charcoal.»

Grave 142. In trench XLIX, towards its middle, in a depth of 120 cm. fragments of a broken, defective skull of a child were lying, in secondary position. These are undoubtedly the remains of a destroyed child grave.

Grave 143 (126). Burial with strewn ashes. According to the excavation records: «in a depth of 100 cm. there was the base of a vessel, turned downwards with its underside. Under it was a 20 to 30 cm. thick layer of burnt bones in a scattered position.» Obviously here we have to do with a 20 to 30 cm. thick layer of burnt bones.

Grave 144 (127). Tightly contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 100 cm. Near the leg of the skeleton, in the soil of the grave a flaked blade was lying. It had no other grave good.

Grave 145 (128). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 95 cm. Grave goods: «Bowl with drawn in rim, immediately beside it was a mug (broken), on its western side were bones (burnt). On the southern side was a pierced whetstone, in its neighbourhood were a small vessel leaning to the side and a clay whorl. South of the grave, in a distance of about 60 cm., but in the same depth, a wheel-made mug with handle came to light. In the bowl were a few fragments of animal bones. (The position see in the notes).» 1. According to the drawing included in the excavation records among the burnt bones lying west of the bowl were «decorated bone plates». 2. Bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXII 15). The junction of the rim and the side of the bowl are divided. Height 8 cm., mouth diameter 21 cm., base diameter 6 cm. (53.23.13).

Grave 146 (129). Burial with strewn ashes. «Burnt bones in a depth of 100 cm. in a larger quantity.»

Grave 147 (130). Urn grave in a depth of 140 cm. Grave goods: 1. two-handled urn standing on its base. One of the handles was missing (Pl. XXXII 7), the urn was made of crude material, brownish-gray in colour, approximately pear-shaped, height 20 cm., mouth diameter 10.5 cm., base diameter 11.1 cm. (52.158); 2. the top of the urn was covered by three vessel fragments (bowl ?); 3. beside the urn stood a small bowl, according to the drawing included in the excavation records it was conical, it is perhaps the bowl shown on Pl. XXXVI 15; unfortunately no records have been preserved on the latter, it seems only to be sure that it was found in the area of the cemetery; 4. after the removal of the sherds covering the urn, a decorated clay whorl was found.

«Under the whorl the fragments of the top of the skull were lying, nicely laid on each other. Under the skull fragments of the bones of the upper and lower arms were found, and then the fragments of the ribs and the vertebrae, among which at a lower level also a few fragments of some longer bones (shin ?) came to light, of course, all the bones were calcined. On the western side of the urn, in a rather big pile, burnt bones were scattered, among these there were no grave goods. Near the urn on the earth an animal bone was lying.»

Grave 148 (131). Burial with strewn ashes. «At a depth of 150 cm., among a few burnt bones, are a bowl with drawn in rim standing on its base and a mug with handle, wheel made.»

Grave 149 (132). Slightly contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 85 cm. The skeleton was lying with its head approximately to the west. Grave goods: 1. «On both arms, near the carpus bones was one bronze bracelet each with linear decoration; 2. among the cervical vertebrae amber beads came to light 3. near the foot was a wheel-made mug with handle, slightly leaning to the side; 4. beside the mug with handle a larger flat stone (fragment of a grinding stone ?) was lying; 5. among the upper ribs was a pierced cowrie shell; 6. beside the shell was a pierced triangular, thin, small bronze plate, one of its corners was missing.»

Grave 150 (133). Disturbed skeleton grave in a depth of 60 cm. In an area of about 1 m. in diameter were scattered vertebrae, ribs, shoulder-blades and collar-bones. On one of the collar-bones traces of the healing of a fracture were seen. The long bones and the skull were entirely missing. Grave goods: 1. a knobbed goblet-shaped vessel; 2. under it fragments of a crude thick-walled vessel.

Grave 151 (134). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 125 cm. It was lying with its head to the east. Disturbed, the disturbing can be observed from the lumbar vertebra downwards, so that the left upper and lower arms were lying in their original position, and the right arm also. At the place of the head of the skeleton and east of it scattered ribs, as well as the right upper arm and the jaw-bone were lying, together with a few vessel fragments. Grave goods: 1. at the scattered ribs and other bones was a wheel-made mug broken into two pieces; 2. at the same place was the fragment of a bowl; 3. about the neck of the skeleton were eyed paste beads in a large number, almost in a row; 4–5. beside the beads was some red paint and a hair ring; 6. on the left lower arm was a bronze bracelet; 7. at the feet was a flat stone plate (whetstone?); 8. under this stone plate were beads; 9. under the pelvis, between the drawn up femora and shin-bones was a clay seal (pintadera) placed on its base; 10. near the clay seal was a glass bead with wavy line decoration; 11. at the feet, about 30 cm. above them were sherds (fragments of a crude bowl); 12. at some distance from the heels were animal bones; 13. in the neighbourhood of the grave, from the excavated earth also a clay whorl came to light. It belonged obviously to the grave.

Grave 152 (135). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 70 cm. are burnt bones. Beside them bowl and wheel-made, handled mug stood on their bases. Near the eastern side of the bowl is a fragment of an animal bone.

Grave 153 (136). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 100 cm. As grave goods it had only a high-handled mug (Pl. XXXV 7). The neck and the high handle are missing. Base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.15). The burnt bones were lying around the mug.

Grave 154 (137). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its right side in a depth of 90 cm. At the back of the head stood the high-handled mug shown on Pl. XXXV 1. Height 10 cm., mouth diameter 11 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (53.23.16). In the earth of the grave, more upwards, a small animal bone was found.

Grave 155 (138). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 50 cm. As grave goods it had only the crude, smaller, barrel-shaped vessel, found among the burnt bones (Pl. XXXV 4), soily brown in colour. Originally it was decorated by three knobs, symmetrically arranged under the rim. Only two of them have remained. Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 6 cm. (53.23.17).

Grave 156 (139). Cremation grave, marked by the excavation records a «symbolic» grave, as there were neither burnt bones, nor a skeleton near the grave goods. The grave goods were found in a depth of 100 cm. 1. Wheel-made mug with handle, standing on its base. 2. Bowl with drawn in rim. 3. An animal bone near the bowl. 4. Urn. The grave goods were near each other.

Grave 157 (140). «Symbolic» burial in a depth of 95 cm. There were neither a skeleton, nor burnt bones near the grave goods. 1. Decorated small vessel. 2. A piece of stone beside the small vessel. 3. Under the piece of stone a whorl was lying. 4. From the site of the grave previously another whorl was also excavated.

Grave 158 (141). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 70 cm. It was lying with its head to the east. A few cm. above the forehead stood a small suspensible vessel. Perhaps to this grave belonged also the bowl and three vessel fragments to be seen on the drawing of the excavation records. The excavation records mention also animal bones.

Grave 159 (142). Tightly contracted skeleton in a depth of 70 cm. It was lying with its head towards the east. It had no grave goods.

Grave 160 (143). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 100 cm. Grave goods: 1. among the burnt bones was a small iron fragment, which has crumbled away; 2. beside the burnt bones was a rusty iron bit, clasped together; 3. from the vicinity of the bit a melted bronze ring came to light; 4. on the southern side of the burnt bones was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXXV 2), dark grey in colour, height 12.5 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (53.23.20); 5. near the mug was a crude, grey bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXV 10), hand-made, height 7.5 cm., mouth diameter 16.5 cm., base diameter 7.2 cm. (52.165); 6. beside the bowl an animal bone (sheep ?) was lying; 7–8. at the western side of the mug a bone handle and with its narrower end close by, the blade of a small knife was found; 9–10. at some distance, about 50 cm. to the west, was a bone awl, to the broader end of which a small iron fragment clung.

Grave 161 (144). Contracted female skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 70 cm. Beside the hand of the woman, near her face was the fragment of the skull of an infant. Orientation SE–NW. Grave goods: 1. near the fragment was a knobbed earthen-ware fragment; 2. about the middle of the upper arm, immediately under the arm, the shell of a sea (?) snail was lying.

Grave 162 (145). Inhumation burial, with two horse skulls. «The bones were placed into an irregular quadrangular pit (Fig. 1), the dimensions of which are 90 cm. by 170 cm. by 110 cm. The orientation of the trench or pit is WSW–ENE. The human bones were lying so, as if they were the torn off parts of a decaying corpse. The skull with the jaw, the upper arm and the lower arm, the pelvis, the lumbar vertebrae and the shin-bones were lying fitted together, but separately from each other. Very likely the arms, the head and the abdominal part of the corpse were torn asunder and they were buried in this condition. One of the arms was even missing from the grave. One of the horse skulls was behind the back of the head and the other (the bigger one) at the shinbones. Grave goods: 1. at the nose of the small horse skull was a sherd; 2. beside it to the

right was a flat stone; 3. at the back part of the horse skull was an iron knife; 4. above the big horse skull, at the shin-bones was a mug with handle (Pl. XXXV 5), height 9 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.19); 5. beside the mug was a bowl; 6. at the nose of the skull were fragments of a knobbed, flowerpot-shaped vessel; 7. under the fragments was a large flat stone (grinding stone).

Grave 163 (146). Extended skeleton, lying on its back in a depth of 120 cm., with head to ENE. The head, chest and two vertebrae of the skeleton had been dug out. Only a few small skull fragments and a tooth were found at the place of the skull. The ribs and dorsal vertebrae were entirely missing. The other bones were at their original place. The length of the skeleton to about the shoulders is 135 cm. Grave goods: 1. at the right foot was a high-handled mug, leaning inward with its mouth, its handle was missing (Pl. XXX 11), height 12 cm., mouth diameter 12.6 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.20); 2. under the mug fragments of animal bones were lying (fragments of a bone roll ?); 3. at the same place also a small iron fragment was found; 4. at the bottom of the mug was a small piece of iron.

Grave 164 (147). Burial with strewn ashes (?). Neither burnt bones nor a skeleton were found in the grave. Grave goods: 1. in a depth of 90 cm. was a bowl with drawn in rim, standing on its base, with graphitic lustre on its surface (Pl. XXXV 8), hand-modelled (?), height 6.5 cm., mouth diameter 21.5 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (52.160); 2. beside the bowl was an animal bone; 3. at the same place were two whorls; 4. at the western side of the bowl stood a biconical vessel; 5. at the eastern side of the bowl was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXX 12), with the fragment of an animal bone in it, height 12.5 cm., mouth diameter 12 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm.

Grave 165 (148). Urn grave in a depth of 80 cm. Grave goods: 1. a big, Villanova type urn, standing erect, on the bulge it is very likely decorated by four, symmetrically arranged knobs (Pl. XXXI 16); 2. the urn was covered with a bowl; 3. at the western side of the urn was a small biconical pot, standing on its base; 4. behind the big, knobbed urn an animal bone was lying.

In the urn the burnt bones were arranged more or less in an order (above the skull bones, under them the vertebrae, and so on); 5. under the skull bones were two iron bracelets in fragments; 6. at the northern side of the urn, more upwards was a whorl; 7. at the same place were also a few earthenware fragments and an animal mandible.

Grave 166 (149). Burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. in a depth of 80 cm. a stemmed bowl stood erect, surrounded by burnt bones, especially on the northern side; 2. at the eastern side of the stemmed bowl stood a high-handled mug (Pl. XXX 10), height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 9.8 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (53.23.22). It was restored from many pieces. It stood with its mouth downwards.

Grave 167 (150). Inhumation burial, disturbed. «In a depth of 80 cm. mug with handle, standing on its base, near it was the handle of a big mug; under it up to a depth of 130 cm. scattered human bones, part of which perhaps did not belong to the same individual (for example two jaw-bones).» The high-handled mug is shown on Pl. XXXV 12. Height 8.5 cm., mouth diameter 10.5 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.23).

Grave 168. In the trench of Grave 159 (trench LVIII) in a depth of 75 to 80 cm. was an almost whole horse skeleton. At least the photograph made at the excavation permits this conclusion (Pl. XXXIV 3). There were no grave goods beside it.

From trench LXVIII (depth 50 cm.) came to light the grey, round-bodied, small vessel of crude material, shown on Pl. XXXII 8. (cemetery section D, mark a, Fig. 12). On its abdomen are three symmetrically arranged vertical knob decorations. The small vessel is slightly deformed on account of burning. Height 9 cm., mouth diameter 5.5 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (52.131).

Grave 169 (151). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 120 cm. The two hands were resting before the knees. It was turned with the head to NE. A few centimetres above the chest the fragment of a small stemmed vessel was found in the earth of the grave.

Grave 170 (152). Skeleton grave of a child in a depth of 85 cm. Only the skull bones and a few cervical vertebrae have been preserved. The other parts of the skeleton were missing. Grave goods: 1. among the remaining bones were bronze rolls (Pl. XXII 18–24); 2. flat, round small beads, made of bronze ? (Pl. XXII 12–16); 3. small shell (Pl. XXII 25); 4. seven perforated wolf's teeth, pendant parts (Pl. XXII 4–10); 5. two small shells serving as pendant ornaments (Pl. XXII 1, 3); 6. ring, made of flat bronze plate (Pl. XXII 2); 7. human figure with triangular body, made of flat bronze wire (Pl. XXII 11); 8. bone fragment ? (Pl. XXII 17).

Grave 171 (153). Burial with strewn ashes. 1. In a depth of 100 cm. was a bowl standing on its base (Pl. XXXII 18). The rim is drawn in, the junction of the rim and side of the bowl shows a sharp line. Height 11.5 cm., mouth diameter 29 cm., base diameter 7.2 cm. The base is profiled (52.162). 2. Beside the bowl was a conical «mug» (?), slightly glittering, dark brown in colour (Pl. XXXV 9). Undoubtedly here we have to do not with a mug, as it is said by the excavation records, but with the base of a bowl. However, it could be used as a tumbler already before having been placed into the grave. Height 7 cm., mouth diameter 11 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (53.23.24). 3. In the bowl beside a big cattle (?) bone was a small bone. At the eastern side of the bowl were burnt bones in a big heap.

Grave 172 (154). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 105 cm. The skeleton was lying almost prone. The right arm was bent upwards, so that the hand was at the mouth. Grave goods: 1. a big vessel was laid over the right knee, with its mouth downwards; 2. at the right elbow a small pot was lying, with its mouth turned towards the pelvis; 3. beside the lower arm bent upwards was an iron knife; 4. under the iron knife was a mug; 5. according to the mark written on it, the bowl with graphitic lustre and drawn in rim shown on Pl. XXXII 14 also belongs to this grave. Whether it was wheel-made or not, cannot be determined. Height 7.5 cm., mouth diameter 17.5 cm., base diameter 6.4 cm. (52/130).

Grave 173 (155). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 155 cm. Grave goods: 1. at the left elbow stood a small biconical pot; 2. behind it was a flowerpot-formed, brown (spotted) vessel of crude material (Pl. XXXII 13), under the rim were three symmetrically arranged knobs, height 12 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (52.166); 3. under the biconical pot was a whorl; 4. at the neck were amber beads; 5. according to the drawing of the excavation records, behind, above the pelvis stood a bowl; 6. according to the marking written on it, the high-handled mug shown on Pl. XXI 16 is from this grave, height 12 cm., mouth diameter 8.6 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.25).

Grave 174 (156). Burial with strewn ashes. In a depth of 70 cm. was a high-handled mug, standing on its base (Pl. XXXV 15). Its rim is slightly swollen. Height 8 cm., mouth diameter 8.5 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (53.23.26). It was surrounded by a small quantity of burnt bones.

Grave 175 (157). Burial with strewn ashes. In a depth of 100 cm. there were stray burnt bones. Grave goods: 1. beside the bones was a bowl; 2. at the same place was a wheel-made mug with handle; 3. similarly at the same place a small graphitic vessel stood on its base; 4—5. between the vessels were two whorls; 6. at the same place was a piece of gravel; 7. at the same place was an animal bone fragment; 8. at the same place fragments of an iron bracelet.

Grave 176 (158). Burial with strewn ashes, the burnt bones were found up to a depth of about 1 m. Grave goods: 1. in a depth of 120 cm. was a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXII 17), height 11.5 cm., mouth diameter 27 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (53.23.28); 2. beside the bowl was a dark grey, bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. XXXVI 1), height 16 cm., mouth diameter 6 cm., base diameter 6.5 cm. (52.157); 3. at the same place was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXXV 11), height 8.9 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (53.23.27); 4. at the same place was also another high-handled mug, but the handle was broken away before the placing into the grave (Pl. XXXV 14), reddish-grey vessel, with traces of bluish-grey painting, on its outcurving rim a perforated hole can be seen, height 10.5 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (53.23.53); 5. among the burnt bones was a melted bronze bracelet; 6. at the same place was a whorl; 7. similarly at the same place were a few sherds; 8. at the same place was an animal bone; 9. in the vicinity of the bowl was an animal bone.

Grave 177 (159). Burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. in a depth of 100 cm. was a greyish-brown, hand-made bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXII 16), height 10 cm., mouth diameter 28, base diameter 9 cm., the incurving rim is set off from the side of the bowl by a sharp line (53.23.29); 2. at the side of the bowl, beside burnt bones, was a hand-made, high-handled small mug with a surface of graphitic lustre (Pl. XXXIII 2), under its abdomen are vertical cannelures at considerably wide spaces, height 6 cm., mouth diameter 7.5 cm., base diameter 3.7 cm.; 3. among the burnt bones was a crescent-shaped small bone plate.

Grave 178 (160). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm., with its head to SSE. Around the neck fragments of one or two amber beads were found.

Grave 179 (161). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 70 cm., with the head to the E. Around the elbow was the fragment of an iron ring.

Grave 180 (162). Urn grave. In a depth of 60 cm. was a flowerpot-shaped urn with slightly incurving rim (Pl. XXXV 13). Under the rim are two double knobs and the remainder of a broken off handle. They are arranged symmetrically. Between the knobs pattern of finger impressions can be seen. Height 11.5 cm., mouth diameter 10.5 cm., base diameter 6.5 cm. (53.23.30). There were burnt bones in it. The bottom of the vessel was missing and obviously it was substituted by the wheel-made bowl fragment, upon which it was placed. Under the bowl fragment burnt bones were found.

Grave 181 (163). Disturbed skeleton grave in a depth of 65 cm., perhaps it was disturbed by the steam-plough. Only the fragment of a child's skull and the base of a vessel were found in it lying near each other.

Grave 182 (164). Disturbed skeleton grave in a depth of 35 cm. Perhaps this grave was also disturbed by the steam-plough.

Grave 183. In a depth of 70 cm. (in the middle of trench LXVI) was a bulging vessel turned upside down, under it were fragments of a bowl. There was no trace of burnt bones of a skeleton. Symbolic grave?

Grave 184 (165). Urn grave in a depth of 95 cm. 1. In this depth was a deep bulging, horizontally ribbed, biconical urn (Pl. XXXI, 9); 2. Beside it was a smaller, undecorated urn (Pl. XXXII 20). 3. Near them was a mug with handle. 4. At the same place was another mug with handle, slightly leaning to the side. 5. In the neighbourhood of the latter were a whorl and an animal bone. 6. In the ribbed urn were the fragments of two iron bracelets. 7. Beads; two green paste and two clay beads.

In the small urn No. 2 «were also burnt bones, the skull bones in the upper part of the vessel are in a fairly good condition».

Grave 185 (166). Contracted skeleton lying on its right side, with the head towards the east. It had no grave goods.

Grave 186 (167). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 90 cm. The femora and the lower legs were fully drawn upwards. Its only grave good was the whorl found at the elbow.

Grave 187 (168). Burial with strewn ashes. The burnt bones lay in a depth of 100 cm. Beside the bones a mug leaning to the side was found.

Grave 188 (169). Burial with strewn ashes. The burnt bones lay in a depth of 85 cm. Grave goods: 1. beside the bones was a high-handled mug, the handle had been missing already before the mug was put into the grave (Pl. XXXV 16). Dark grey in colour. Height 10.8 cm., mouth diameter 10.2, base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.31); 2. beside mug No. 1 was also another high-handled mug (Pl. XXXV 19), light grey, with swollen rim, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 6 cm. (53.23.32); 3. near the two mugs a whorl was found; 4. in the vicinity of the grave the fragment of an animal bone was found.

Grave 189 (170). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 80 cm. It was turned with the head to NE.

Grave 190 (171). Contracted skeleton of a woman (?), lying on its left side in a depth of 100 cm. The legs were drawn high upwards. The length of the skeleton is about 150 cm. It was turned with the head to NE. Before its face was the head and skeleton of an infant, who was very likely held in her arms. Grave goods: 1. before the face was a bottle-formed vessel with graphitic lustre (Pl. XXXIII 1), wheel-made, sharply bulging, height 11 cm., mouth diameter 5.5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.33); 2. at the same place was a bowl with drawn in rim, of crude material, hand-made (Pl. XXXI 2), brown in colour with light red spots, height 9 cm., mouth diameter 20 cm., base diameter 10.5 cm. (53.23.34). According to the inventory there were small animal bones in the bowl.

Grave 191 (172). Disturbed inhumation burial. It could be disturbed by the 125 to 145 cm. deep diggings in trenches LXVII and LXIX. The skeleton parts in trench LXVII were completely disturbed. In

trench LXIX the upper part of the skeleton was lying. Perhaps originally it was lying on the back, turned with the head to NE. Its grave goods were: «Scythian age vessel fragments, urn, mug with handle.» There was also a rusty iron nail in the grave.

Grave 192 (173). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 100 cm., with the head to ENE. The full length of the skeleton is about 140 cm. Its upper body was twisted away, so that it was lying almost on the chest. The skull was broken, the jaw-bones were missing. Grave goods: 1. a flaked stone in the pelvis; 2. around the neck one or two amber beads were lying, but at the excavation they crumbled completely into dust; 3. there must have been grave goods also above the hands of the skeleton, viz. vessels, the fragments of which had already been taken out by the excavators. The place of the vessels was namely disturbed by digging. The fragments were in a depth of 60 cm., thus considerably higher, than the skeleton, if we have to deal here really with potsherds belonging to this grave. The legs of the skeleton were drawn tightly up.

Grave 193 (174). «Three mugs with handles standing on their bases in a depth of 115 cm. Beside one of them some iron implement (hair pincers?) was lying. These mugs belonged perhaps to Grave 188.» The remark in the excavation records is not quite convincing. The depth of Grave 188 is 85 cm. It can be imagined that in the same grave the grave goods are in different depths. We have had, however, no example so far for such a grave, in which five mugs with handles would have been placed. In fact there were two mugs with handles also in Grave 188.

Grave 194 (175). Burial with strewn ashes. 1. Beside the burnt bones found in a depth of 90 cm. was a mug standing on its base (Pl. XXXV 17). Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 11.2 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (53.23.35). 2. Among the burnt bones there were also animal bones.

Grave 195 (176). In a depth of 100 cm. burnt bones were found. There were no grave goods.

Grave 196 (177). Skeleton of an infant in a depth of 105 cm. It was completely mouldered, only a few milk-teeth were preserved. Thus its position could not be established. Grave goods: 1. mug with handle standing on its base; 2. flowerpot-formed, knobbed pot; 3. beside vessels 1 and 2, slightly leaning to the side, was a small bowl with drawn in rim; 4. in the small bowl was a small vessel with neck; 5. at the northern side of the small vessel several amber beads were found, among the beads were milk-teeth; 6. near the vessels still another, very small biconic vessel was lying, leaning to the side (very likely the object shown on Pl. XXX 7).

Grave 197 (178). Disturbed skeleton grave in an oblong-shaped grave pit. Dimensions of the grave pit: 140 cm. by 200 cm. The bones in the grave pit were completely disturbed. Grave goods: 1. whorl; 2. bowl laid upside down; 3. small vessel; 4. whetstone; 5. big bowl; 6. broken crude earthenware vessel; 7. tortoise-shell, a little (by about 20 cm.) above the level of the vessels.

Grave 198 (179). Tightly contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 60 cm. The skull was broken by the steam-plough (?). It was turned with head to WSW. Grave goods: 1. at the right shoulder was an iron pin; 2. at the lower part of the chest, beside the elbow were beads, viz.: one paste bead, one bone bead, and an animal tooth; 3. at the feet was a big flat stone; 4. between the drawn up heels and the pelvis were two animal bones; 5. before the body, in the earth of the grave was a bowl with drawn in rim.

Grave 199 (180). Disturbed skeleton grave in a depth of 50 cm. The bones were scattered. Grave goods: 1. decorated bone roll; 2. bone knife-handle, with rivets; 3. near the roll was a longer rivetted (?) bone roll (knife-handle or flute ?); 4. among the bones was the fragment of a mug with handle, near the bone object No. 3 several finger joints were lying *in situ*; 5. under the bone knife-handle was the fragment of an iron ring (suspension ring?).

Grave 200 (181). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 60 cm. The upper part of the body was turned completely prone. The shin-bones were missing. The femora are slightly drawn up. It was lying with the head to the NE. Grave goods: 1. above the knee is a small damaged vessel standing on its base; 2. a little higher, before the lower part of the chest stood a big knobbed pot; 3. about the elbow was a whorl; 4. at the right and left sides of the skull around the ears one bronze spiral pendant each was found.

Grave 201 (182). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 120 cm., with head to NE. Grave goods: 1. before the head fragments of a wheel-made mug with handle were lying; 2. from the vicinity of the head an animal bone came to light.

Grave 202 (183). Contracted female skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 140 cm., with head to ENE. The skeleton was slightly disturbed, because a knee-cap was found in the neighbourhood of the skull. The full length of the skeleton is about 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. on its left arm was a bronze bracelet; 2. the left arm was slightly drawn up before the body, immediately before the fingers was a bowl (the fingers reached into it); 3. at the same place was a high-handled mug; 4. around the head and under it about 15 snail-shells were scattered; 5–6. on the right side of the face and inside the skull was one electron hair-ring each (or they were electron plated?); 7. at the left upper arm were two clay beads (whorls?) side by side; 8. around the neck were blue glass beads and paste beads; 9. around the right shoulder a fibula was found; 10. above the pelvis were a blue glass bead and a snail-shell.

Grave 203 (184). Burial with strewn ashes. In a depth of 100 to 130 cm. were stray burnt bones. There were no grave goods.

Grave 204 (185). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 115 cm. The upper part of the body was disturbed, the skull was missing. It was lying with head more or less to NE. At the pelvis was the fragment of a bowl with drawn in rim.

Grave 205 (186). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side, with head to NE. Its full length is about 150 centimetres. Before the feet fragment of a bowl was found.

Grave 206 (187). Disturbed skeleton (?) grave. Grave goods: 1. in a depth of 50 cm. burnt wattle-and-daub fragments; 2. beside these fragments in a depth of 75 cm. was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXXII 19); 3. at the same place was a pot, leaning to the side, in the same way as mug No. 2. Beside the vessels a few human? bone fragments were found.

Grave 207 (188). Disturbed skeleton grave in a depth of 110 cm. «Fragment of a Scythian Age whetstone and a few human bones» came to light. It was destroyed very likely at the time of timbering.

Grave 208 (189). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 100 cm., with the head to

NE. The stretched length of the skeleton is about 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. at the left shoulder an iron pin was lying, with its point towards the legs; 2. at the middle of the right upper arm was an iron bracelet; 3. at the neck were bluish glass beads.

Grave 209 (190). Urn burial. 1. In a depth of 90 cm. was an urn standing on its base; 2. beside it, in a depth of 50 cm., at the height of the mouth were the fragments of a vessel (bowl?), obviously the bowl covering the mouth of the urn was dragged away by the steam-plough; 3—4. beside the base of the urn were two whorls; 5. at the other side of the urn were animal bones; 6. in the urn, at the mouth a few sherds of vessel were lying; 7. at the bottom of the urn, among densely lying bones was a burnt cowrie shell; 8—9. at the same place a whole bronze bracelet and another one broken into two pieces were found; 10. similarly at the same place also a bronze fibula was lying, the bone fragments indicate that the calcined bones of a young girl were placed

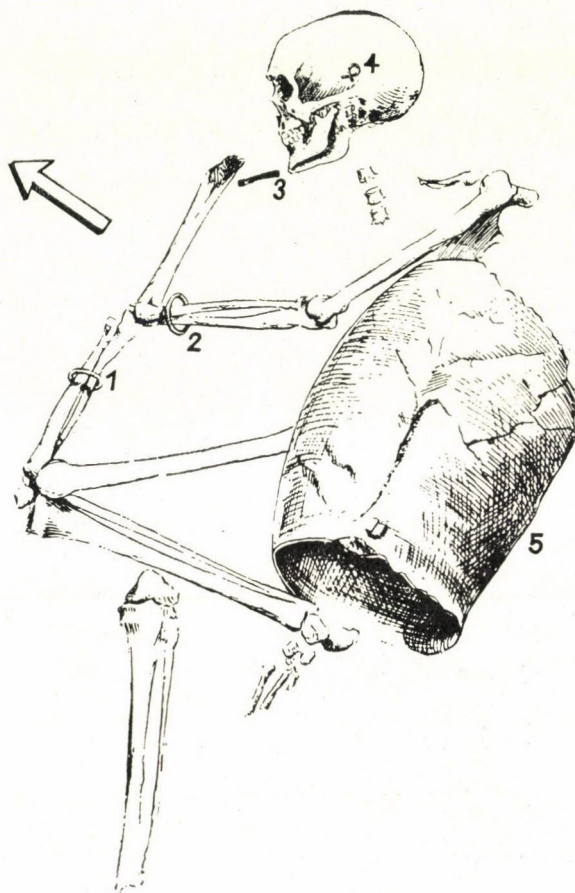


Fig. 3. Grave 418

in the urn; 11. according to the marking on it, the high-handled mug shown on Pl. XXXII 11 is also from this grave. Traces of dark grey painting can be seen on it. Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 8 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.36). It is not mentioned in the excavation records.

Grave 210 (191). Burial with strewn ashes. «In a depth of 55 cm. there was a mug with handle and a few burnt bones beside it.» Perhaps the mug of Grave 209 belonged here.

Grave 211 (192). Urn grave in a depth of 90 cm. 1. The urn was standing on its base (Pl. XXIX 7). Burnt bones were in it, which were placed in the urn more or less according to an order, viz. above the pieces of the top of the skull, etc. 2. Beside it was a bowl; 3. near this was a mug; 4. between the bowl and the mug was an iron knife, with its point towards the mug and with its back towards the bowl.

Grave 212 (193). Urn grave. 1. The broken urn was full of burnt bones; 2. Beside the urn was a mug with handle; 3. Between the mug and the urn an iron spear was lying with its point downwards.

Grave 213 (194). Burial with strewn ashes, the burnt bones were found in a depth of 90 cm. Grave goods: 1. beside the bones was a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXI 3), hand-made, of crude material; 2. at the same place was a damaged mug with handle; 3. beside the bowl an animal bone was lying; 4. among the burnt bones one or two amber beads were found, but these almost fully crumbled away at the excavation; 5. near the bowl lay a typical whorl which, however, was lost; 6. among the burnt bones there lay also an iron fragment (bracelet fragment).

Grave 214 (195). Burial with strewn ashes in the depth of 90 cm. Grave goods: 1. among the burnt bones were the fragments of an iron bracelet; 2. beside the bracelet fragments was the pin of a bronze fibula; 3. at the same place were a few melted yellow eyed paste beads; 4. beside the burnt bones was a greyish bowl with drawn in rim, hand-made (Pl. XXXI 1), height 7.2 cm., mouth diameter 19.5 cm., base diameter 8.5 cm. (53.23.41); 5. at the same place was a high-handled mug with graphitic lustre on its surface (Pl. XXXV 18a—b), the upper end of the handle has a double-buttoned decoration; above the rather broad bulging wide, vertical cannelures are seen, hand-made, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 6 cm., base diameter 3 cm. (52/163); 6. beside the bowl was an animal bone (hoof?); 7. on the other side of the bowl, similarly leaning to the side, was a larger wheel-made mug with handle; 8—9. on the other side of the burnt bones were two whorls; 10. at the same place were several amber beads; 11. on the norther side on the bowl was a small mug leaning to the side; 12—13. in the mug were two big oblong-shaped clay seals (pintaderas) with triangular and swastika patterns; 14. in the vicinity of the mug some red paint was lying on the earth; 15. under the burnt bones several small amber beads were lying; 16. near them was a bigger, perforated, disk-shaped amber bead; 17. at the same place a few bronze plate fragments were found, perhaps fragments of a fibula; 18. beside the burnt bones was one half of a river-shell.

Grave 215 (196). Burial with strewn ashes. «In a depth of 85 cm. among scattered burnt bones were a bowl and a mug standing on their bases.»

Grave 216 (197). Contracted and disturbed skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 90 cm. «The right arm was drawn up at rectangles, the majority of the other bones was missing, only a few fragments were thrown beside it. It was lying with head approximately to the W. In the vicinity of the hand a few earthenware fragments were lying.»

Grave 217 (197). The description of Grave 215 is continued as follows: «Somewhat lower the right half of a pelvis, together with a few lumbar vertebrae came to light. The pelvis and the vertebrae are remainders of a skeleton lying with head to the E.»

Grave 218 (197). Similarly in the description of Grave 216 we find the following lines: «Under these (that is under Graves 216 and 217) a skeleton was lying in an almost crouching position. The skeleton was lying with the head approximately to ENE and only its skull and half of its lower jaw-bone were missing. The upper part of the skeleton was turned prone (!) and the legs were tightly drawn up.»

Grave 219 (198). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 120 cm. The legs were tightly drawn up. Its stretched length is about 155 cm. It was lying with the head towards NE.

Grave 220 (199). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 100 cm. with the head to SW. Grave goods: 1. beside the elbow of the drawn up right arm was a bronze arrow-head; 2. at the same place were the fragments of a bronze bracelet; 3. at the same place was a paste bead; 4. at the same place was a bronze pendant (neck ornament?); 5. before the knees was a bowl with drawn in rim standing on its base, made of crude material, hand-made (Pl. XXXI 5), soily grey in colour, height 9, mouth diameter 22, base diameter 10.5 cm. (53.23.43), in the bowl were ribs; 6. in the bowl was a mug with handle; 7. according to the Tápiószele inventory the deep bulging, hand-modelled small vessel made of crude material shown on Pl. XXXII 6 was together with bowl No. 5, the wall of the vessel above the bulging is of wavy profile, height 4.3 cm., mouth diameter 2.5 cm., base diameter 2 cm. (53.23.42).

Grave 221 (200). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 85 cm. Grave goods: 1. among the burnt bones was a whorl; 2. at the same place was a high-handled mug (Pl. XXXIII 4), height 8 cm., mouth diameter 9 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.44).

Grave 222 (201). Burial with strewn ashes, in a depth of 100 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl standing on its base; 2. mug with handle, around both vessels were burnt bones; 3—4. among the bones were two electron (or perhaps electron plated) hair rings; 5. a decorated bone roll standing on its base.

Grave 223 (202). Burial with strewn ashes. 1. In a depth of 100 cm. among the burnt bones was an iron hatchet; 2. at the same place animal bone; 3. at some distance was a bowl standing on its base.

Grave 224 (203). Burial with strewn ashes. The burnt bones were in a depth of 75 cm. 1. Among the bones were the fragments of an iron bracelet. 2. Beside the bones were fragments of three pendants. 3—6. Among the bones were four whorls. 7. At the same place was a «clay bead»; apparently this is also a whorl. 8. Beside the latter objects was a small vessel, a mug with handle, hand-modelled. 9. Near the latter objects was some red paint. 10. Beside the red paint was a rubbing stone. 11. Beside them at a little distance was a mug with handle, with an animal bone in it. 12. Beside the mug with handle stood a handled pot.

Grave 225 (204). Skeleton, lying on its left side, with the head to NE. According to the excavation records: «crouching skeleton, lying on its back». The phrase very likely means that up to the pelvis it was lying on the back, above this it was contracted to the left. The right arm was drawn up slightly and the legs were tightly drawn up. 1. At the left hand was an iron object (arrow-head?). 2. At the back of the head stood a light grey, hand-modelled mug with handle (Pl. XXXIII 3). The handle is slightly elevated, but we do not know its original state, because its present form is a reconstruction. Height 5.5 cm., mouth diameter 6.2 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (53.23.56).

Grave 226 (205). Disturbed skeleton grave of an infant in a depth of 50 cm. The skull was broken, beside it were the fragments of a few long bones. It had no grave goods.

Grave 227 (206). Tightly contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 75 cm., with the head towards ESE. It had no grave goods.

Grave 228 (207). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 80 cm., with the head to NE. Its stretched length is about 120 cm. Around the neck were a few small amber beads.

Grave 229 (208). «Symbolic burial». In a depth of 90 cm. was a mug with handle standing on its base and a knobbed pot. Beside them a flint-stone (for making fire?) was lying. In its vicinity there was no trace of a skeleton.

Grave 230. In a depth of about 120 to 130 cm. scattered human bones were found, fragments of skull, femur, sacrum, and in some distance six human ribs.

Grave 231. In a scattered position burnt human bones were found. Some disturbance occurred also at

this place. According to Bottyán, the excavator, the sections situated here side by side are crossed by the route of a trench dug at the time of the great migrations. And this trench destroyed several graves of the Scythian Age cemetery, including also the two above-mentioned graves.

Grave 232 (209). Disturbed inhumation burial. In a depth of 100 cm. only fragments of the skull and ribs have remained of the skeleton. Above the bones potsherds were found.

Grave 233 (210). Contracted skeleton lying on its left side in a depth of 130 cm., with the head towards ENE. The legs were tightly drawn up. The stretched length of the skeleton is about 150 to 160 cm. 1. Around the neck a string of paste and glass beads was lying. 2. The arm was decorated with an iron bracelet.

Grave 234 (211). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side, with the head towards NE. Its stretched length is about 165 cm. 1. At the neck was an iron pin. 2. Behind the pelvis was a hand-made mug with handle standing on its base, the handle was missing. 3. At the hand lay a hand-made bowl standing on its base, with a few finger-joints of the skeleton in it. Thus the bowl was held by it.

Grave 235 (212). Burial with strewn ashes. 1. In a depth of 80 cm. among bones was a bowl standing on its base. 2. At the same place was a mug. Above the burnt bones in the earth of the grave, in a depth of 60 cm. was the fragment (base) of a wheel-made mug and a few potsherds.

Grave 236 (213). Urn grave. 1. Big wheel-made jug with handle, lying on its side (Pl. XXXIII 9). It was full of burnt bones. The drawing in the excavation records shows it to have a funnel-formed mouth. 2—3. Near its handle were two whorls. 4. At the same place a rusty iron object was lying. 5. Under the rim of the mouth lay the fragment of an iron rod (pin?). 6. Beside the mug was a hand-made, handled cup with omphalos. 7. Beside cup No. 6 was a wheel-made mug with handle standing on its base. 8. There were also fragments of animal bones in the grave, beside the jug serving as an urn.

Grave 237 (214). Burial with strewn ashes. «In a depth of 70 cm. are fragments of vessel, among burnt bones.»

Grave 238 (215). Burial with strewn ashes. Grave goods: 1. «In a depth of 150 cm. was a double-handled, wheel-made big vessel standing on its base.» The amphora-like vessel is shown on Pl. XXIX 5. It is dark gray in colour. Height 29 cm., mouth diameter 18 cm., base diameter 10 cm. (53.23.46); 2. beside it was a broken mug; 3. beside the mug was a bowl standing on its base; 4. at the side of the bowl was an animal bone; 5. near the animal bone was a roll made of antler (handle of a knife?); 6. near the latter objects were the fragments of another wheel-made mug with handle; 7. among the burnt bones was a small iron knife; 8. on the iron knife an iron dagger was lying. The dagger had a rivetted bone handle. It does not seem to be the akinakes form. Perhaps it is of the Vekerzug type.

Grave 239 (216). Burial with strewn ashes. 1. «In a depth of 60 cm. was a bowl standing on its base. 2. A handled mug with ansa lunata decoration. Beside it was a burnt bone. 3. In the earth of the grave, in a depth of about 50 cm. were coarse vessel fragments.»

Grave 240 (217). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 80 cm., with the head towards ENE. Its full length is about 150 cm. Under the right part of the pelvis was a small roll made of antler (bead?, or knife handle?).

Grave 241 (218). Half stretched, half contracted skeleton in a depth of 30 cm., with head to NE. The upper part of the body was lying on the back and the legs were contracted on the left side. The right arm was stretched along the body, the left arm was drawn up, the hand was placed on the hip. The skull and the vessels in the grave were damaged by the steam-plough. The femora and the upper half of the shinbones were missing. 1. About the right elbow was a hand-made bowl with drawn in rim, standing on its base. 2. Under it was the remainder of a barrel-formed vessel, leaning to the side. On the remaining part, under the rim a knob is seen (Pl. XXXVI 5).

Grave 242 (219). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 40 cm., with head towards the E. From the pelvis downwards the skeleton was destroyed by the steam-plough. At the place of the pelvis scattered bones and sherd were lying. 1. Around the neck were beads. 2. At the inner side of the left elbow was a decorated clay jug. 3. Under the left elbow, with its mouth turned towards the legs, was the base part of a mug lying on its side (Pl. XXXIII 11). It belonged very likely to a high-handled mug. Base diameter 6 cm. (53.23.47).

Grave 243 (220). Burial with strewn ashes. «In a depth of 90 cm., among burnt bones, were a wheel-made mug with handle and a bowl, standing on their bases. The grave was dug in a Bronze Age dustpit.»

Grave 244 (221). Urn grave. 1. In a depth of 140 cm. was a big bowl standing on its base. Beside and under the bowl, as well as in the bowl itself were burnt bones. 2. Among the burnt bones in the bowl was an iron bracelet. 3. A small bowl (Pl. XXXVI 4). 4. Mug with handle. 5. Small jug. 6. Big jug, leaning to the side. 7. Beside the big bowl were paste beads. 8—9. At the same place were two whorls. 10. At the same place were fragments of an iron bracelet. 11. Under the bowl was some red paint.

Grave 245 (222). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 130 cm., with head towards NE. The legs were tightly drawn up. Its entire length is 160 cm. 1—2. On the upper part of the left shoulder-blade and under the skull (direct under the yoke-bone) was one bronze spiral, or bronze roll, each (hair-ring?). 3. Around the neck were amber beads. 4. Behind the back, in the direction of the shoulder, at a distance of about 30 cm. the fragments of a small vessel were lying. 5. Beside the left hand was an iron bracelet. 6. At the shoulder an iron pin was lying.

Grave 246—247 (223). Double burial (?) with strewn ashes. In a depth of 90 cm. were burnt bones. «Under them were two wheel-made bowls, one upon the other, beside them were two wheel-made mugs with handles.»

Grave 248 (224). Burial with strewn ashes. «In a depth of 140 cm., among burnt bones, was a grey, wheel-made mug with handle, near it a brownish mug with handle was lying on its side. Near the brownish mug an animal bone was lying.»

Grave 249 (225). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 130 cm., with head towards ENE. It was the skeleton of a 110 cm. high child.

Grave 250 (226). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 130 cm., with head towards NE. The bones of the skeleton were considerably decayed.

Grave 251. Cremation grave discovered in the section of the cemetery named Csikos, in the estate of K. Vajon. Perhaps it was an urn grave. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXIII 6), height 7.5 cm., mouth diameter 28 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (53.23.58); 2. big, one-handled jug, the thick handle with more or less circular cross-section starts out from under the rim (Pl. XXXIII 13), height 27.5 cm., mouth diameter 11.5 cm., base diameter 8.5 cm. (53.23.57); 3. high-handled mug with graphitic lustre (Pl. XXXIII 8, 10), the upper end of the handle has double-knob decoration, on the bulge vertical cannelures are running around, between the cannelures three vertically stretching, symmetrically arranged knobs are seen, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 12.5 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (53.23.59); 4. bottle-formed vessel with graphitic lustre (Pl. XXXIII 5), on the bulge a pattern consisting of cuneiform cannelures occurs repeatedly. Height 13 cm., mouth diameter 7 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (52.128).

The area of the cemetery, as it can be seen on the maps (Figs 7 and 8) was situated in two sections of the environs of the village, named Szumrák and Csikos. Between these two sections the border is marked by a by-way. This, unfortunately, could not be excavated, neither that about 4.5 m. broad stripe, which followed the left side of the by-way, and which was overgrown with acacia trees and bushes. Previously a similar stripe was also along the right side of the by-way, this, however, had been cut by the Györgyei estate. As we have seen at the description of the graves, quite a number of graves were destroyed on account of this timbering. A few stray finds originate from this place. Another part of them were found in the Szumrák section, in the estate of K. Rédei, where the graves were discovered in the course of the turning of the soil of a vineyard. The grave goods of part of these graves have already been described by us, while the rest of them will be described now. The farm of P. Miskolci is also situated in the Szumrák section, in the garden of which the owner turned the soil and by this he could destroy 12 to 13 graves. A few vessels have been preserved also from here.

Grave 252. Cremation burial. The following vessels are recorded in the Tápiószele Museum under the marking «cremation grave» from Szumrák, the estate of K. Rédei: 1. brick-red, sharply bulging vessel, of crude material (Pl. XVI 14), its neck is cylindrical, under the rim it is perforated; there is one hole each opposite to each other, its marking is «Burnt No. 3» (height 10 cm., mouth diameter 7 cm., base diameter 5.4 cm.; 53.23.4); 2. barrel-formed vessel, of crude material, greyish-yellow in colour (Pl. XXXVI 2), height 11 cm., mouth diameter 10 cm., base diameter 8 cm. (53.23.2); its marking «burnt grave»; 3. brownish-grey small bowl with drawn in rim, of crude material (Pl. XXXVI 17), height 4.5 cm., mouth diameter 12.5 cm., base diameter 7.5 cm. (53.23.5), marked «Burnt I C Tápiószele, Rédei»; 4. bottle-formed, bigger vessel (Pl. XVI 15), height 19.5 cm., mouth diameter 8.5 cm., base diameter 6.5 cm. (53.23.3), the belonging together of vessels Nos 1—4 is certified only by the Plate explanation of Á. Bottyán (Bottyán: 1955, Pl. XXVIII 2—4). According to him to this ensemble belongs also a high-handled mug, this, however, could not be found by us either in Tápiószele or in the National Museum (Bottyán: 1955, Pl. XXVIII 5).

The following vessels are from graves destroyed in the garden of P. Miskolci: 1. high-handled mug (Pl. XXXIII 7), light grey in colour, height 6 cm., mouth diameter 9 cm., base diameter 3 cm. (53.23.1); 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 9), height 9 cm., mouth diameter 9 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.6); 3. high-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 7). In the mug a wolf's tooth was found. The mug is dark grey in colour, at the base of the handle a transversal scratch is seen, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 4.5 cm. (53.23.56).

Similarly from Szumrák, from the estate of Mrs. Miskolci the Tápiószele Museum kept as stray finds four vessels, viz. three high-handled, wheel-made mugs and a small bowl. Unfortunately, at the stock taking connected with the present publication we could not find them. Thus, we can refer only to the publication of Bottyán (Bottyán: 1955, Pl. XXVIII 6—9).

The following vessels are originating from the half of the cemetery situated in the Csikos section. Very likely they are from the graves excavated by Bottyán, more precisely from those graves, which were mostly destroyed as a result of war acts in the autumn of 1944 and in the spring of 1945. Partly they could be identified while the rest of them could not be identified. To the latter belong: 1. high-handled mug (Pl. XXI 13), light grey in colour, under the rim a rib is running around, height 10.3 cm., mouth diameter 9.5 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (53.23.7), the marking «50 A» was written on the vessel, unfortunately it could not be connected with any grave; 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XXI 15), grey-faint red in colour, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 10.5 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.14), according to the records it is from Grave 130, but according to the excavation records there was no high-handled mug in the grave; 3. grey bowl, of crude material, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXI 14), on the rim are three vertical knobs symmetrically arranged, height 8 cm., mouth diameter 17.5 cm., base diameter 9 cm. by 10 cm. (52.161), according to its marking it belonged to Grave 167, but the excavation records do not mention any bowl in connection with this grave; 4. high-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 6), slightly omphalic, height 10 cm., mouth diameter 11 cm., base diameter 6 cm. (52.132); 5. high-handled mug, at the bending of the neck is a rib (Pl. XXXVI 18). According to the recording found in the mug it originates from Grave 101, but the excavation records do not mention any mug with handle from this grave.

Of the following vessels we only know that they are from the area of the cemetery, from one of the graves discovered here. Their identification was not possible. 1. High-handled mug (Pl. XXVII 8). 2. Greyish-brown, hand-modelled handled-bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXIX 1). On the rim are three symmetrically arranged double knobs. Height 15.5 cm., mouth diameter 34 cm., base diameter 11 cm. According to recordings it is either from Grave 226 or from Grave 227. According to the excavation records, however, neither of the graves mentioned had any grave goods. It originates very likely not from the Scythian Age, perhaps it is a vessel still from the Bronze Age; 3. Bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXI 4). The base is considerably worn. Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 25.5 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (53.23.54). Recording on it: «3. stray». 4. Sharp bulging small bowl, with cylindrical upper part (Pl. XXXI 10). Perhaps it was high-handled. 5. Small mug with handle, of crude material (Pl. XXXI 11). 6. Small, high-handled mug, with round lower part and cylindrical upper part. The handle is of wide band form. The globular body is covered by vertical cannelures (Pl. XXXII 4). It is a characteristic Pécel culture vessel. 7. Deep and sharply bulging, grey mug with handle (Pl. XXXII 9). The lower part is of a red shade, the handle is on the bulge. Height 10.5 cm., mouth diameter 4.5 cm., base diameter 3.8 cm. (52.164). 8. Deep and sharply bulging vessel, of crude material (Pl. XXXII 10). With funnel-shaped

mouth. 9. High-handled mug (Pl. XXXII 12). 10. High-handled mug, with cylindrical upper part (Pl. XXXVI 8). Under the rim a rib is running around. Traces of dark bluish-grey painting. Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 11.4 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.48). 11. Light red, high-handled mug, in the bend of the neck a rib is running around (Pl. XXXVI 10). Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 9.2 cm., base diameter 4 cm. (52.23.50). 12. High-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 11). Height 8.5 cm., mouth diameter 8 cm., base diameter 5 cm. (53.23.51). 13. Sharply bulging, high-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 12). 14. Bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXVI 13). 15. Grey, hand-made bowl, of crude material, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXVI 14 and Pl. XXIX 6). Height 6.7 cm., mouth diameter 13.5 cm., base diameter 7 cm. (53.23.55). 16. Dark grey, high-handled mug (Pl. XXXVI 16). Height 8.2 cm., mouth diameter 9.7 cm., base diameter 5.5 cm. (53.23.49). 17. Deep bulging, bellied vessel, with low, cylindrical neck (Pl. XXXVI 19). 18. Deep bulging, brown, spotted urn, of crude material (Pl. XXXI 13). Height 25.5 cm., mouth diameter 13 cm., base diameter 11 cm. (53.23.21). According to recordings it is from Grave 165. The excavation records, however, mention only one urn from this grave, which is in all probability the one shown on Pl. XXXI 16. 19. High-handled mug (Pl. XXXI 6). Slightly omphalic, it can be seen also inside. Height 10 cm., mouth diameter 11 cm., base diameter 6 cm.

Grave 253 (1/1947). Skeleton of an infant in a depth of 55 cm., with head towards NE and with legs towards SW. Its bones have so much crumbled away that its contracted position can only be held likely. At any rate this is shown also by the circumstance that it was laid on its left side. It had no grave goods. Only the skull and part of the leg bones have been preserved.

Grave 254 (2/1947). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 42 cm. The head showed a declination of 5 degrees from NE towards the N. Its contracted length is 58 cm. NE of the skull, at a distance of 40 cm. and by 20 cm. higher broken animal bones were in a heap. 1. Under the skeleton a flat, biconic whorl was found, the edge of which in its circumference was vertically ribbed. It is brownish grey in colour (Pl. XXXVIII 8). 2. Among the animal bones were the neck and the rim of a bottle-shaped (?) vessel.

Grave 255 (3/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 55 cm. The contraction is very tight. Its orientation is E—W, with head towards the E. Its contracted length is 73 cm., its full length is 143 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 256 (4/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 55 cm. The cremated ashes were placed in a circle with a diameter of about 30 cm. In the direct vicinity of the ashes, by about 10 cm. deeper were: 1. a high-handled mug, with slightly profiled base (Pl. XL 3); 2. hand-made, small, black, bottle-shaped vessel, with outcurving rim, with glittering surface (Pl. XL 4). In the bending of the neck and partly on the shoulder of the small vessel 6 smoothed in lines, parallel with each other, are running around. On the body of the vessel itself there are triangles touching with their points parallel lines in the bend of the neck, their open lower parts extended up to the base of the vessel. The sides of the triangles (5 in number) are made by 3 parallel smoothed in lines each.

Grave 257 (5/1947). Scattered remains of a cremated human skeleton in a depth of 60 cm. It seems that they were strewn into a small depression-like hole. Grave goods: 1. high-handled mug (Pl. XL 21); 2. dark grey, wide-necked, bottle-shaped vessel, with glittering surface, and outcurving rim (Pl. XL 11); made without wheel; 3. grey, narrow-necked, bottle-formed vessel, made without wheel (Pl. XL 1). The small vessel is divided in the height of the shoulder. On the widest bulging are four symmetrically arranged knob decorations (two of which have fallen off).

Grave 258 (6/1947). Destroyed skeleton grave, or partial burial in a depth of 55 cm. We have found only a femur. Near the femur was the base part of a grey, well washed, wheel-made vessel (high-handled mug?).

Grave 259 (7/1947). In a depth of 30 cm. were the vessel fragments of an earlier (?) grave. All are brick-red in colour, and of crude material. Among them characteristic pieces are those with a band showing finger impressions (Pl. XLII 7—9, 11—13, 15), one of them is provided with a horizontal handle (Pl. XLII 7). We show two more, characteristic base pieces (Pl. XLII 10, 14), they are of crude material and brick-red in colour.

Grave 260 (8/1947). Parts of a cremated human skeleton scattered on the earth in a depth of 50 cm. As to the grave goods there was only a sharply bulging vessel, made without wheel, with slightly outturning rim (Pl. XL 6). The colour of the vessel is faint red, with blackish spots, with glittering surface.

Grave 261 (9/1947). A completely crumbled child's skeleton in a depth of 50 cm. Its orientation could not be determined. It had no grave goods.

Grave 262 (10/1947). In a depth of 76 cm. was a destroyed skeleton grave. Its orientation could not be ascertained, neither the method of the position. It was very likely contracted. Its only grave good was a crumbled away whorl, presumably biconical.

Grave 263 (11/1947). Destroyed cremation burial in a depth of 55 cm. Fragments of several vessels were found scattered in an area of about 1.5 square metres. The form of only one of them could be restored. 1. Brick-red, wheel-made, bottle-shaped vessel. It is sharply bulging, divided in the height of the shoulder. Above this division are four rows of scratched in wavy line patterns (Pl. XLI 17), the upper three lines are set off from the fourth one by a scratched in line running around. Immediately above the bulge, but under the division two lines consisting of scratched in wavy line patterns are running around. The base of the vessel is slightly profiled. The whole vessel is slightly deformed from the burning. 2. Base of a vessel (mug with handle?). 3. The neck part of a bottle-formed vessel of the same quality. 4. Fragments of dark grey, larger vessel, of crude material, with glittering surface.

Grave 264 (12/1947). Urn grave in a depth of 58 cm. 1. Mug with handle, the mouth and the handle are broken away, only the stump of the handle has remained. In the mug there were calcined human bones (Pl. XL 10). 2. Dark grey high-handled mug, its mouth and handle are broken away. Only the lower third of the handle has been preserved (Pl. XL 2). In the earth of the grave itself no calcined human bones were found by us.

Grave 265 (13/1947). In a depth of 30 cm. was a single high-handled mug, without burnt bones (Pl. XL 9). Its dimensions are slightly larger than usual.

Grave 266 (14/1947). In a depth of about 70 cm. burnt human bones were found in a circle with a diameter of about 50 cm. The bones were lying in a very sooty soil. Among the bones there were fragments of

a brick-red, barrel-shaped vessel, of crude material, with at least two symmetrically arranged knob decorations under the rim (Pl. XLII 1—2).

Grave 267 (15/1947). In a depth of 75 cm. scattered calcined human bones were found, in a circle with a radius of about 50 cm. Grave goods: 1. yellowish-red, unusually high bowl, with incurving rim, it was made without wheel (Pl. XLI 12); 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XL 5), its rim is slightly outcurving and joins the neck of the mug in a divided profile; 3. sharply bulging handled-mug, with a somewhat depressed form, dark grey in colour (Pl. XLI 6), the handle is missing; 4. a miniature vessel, crumbled away.

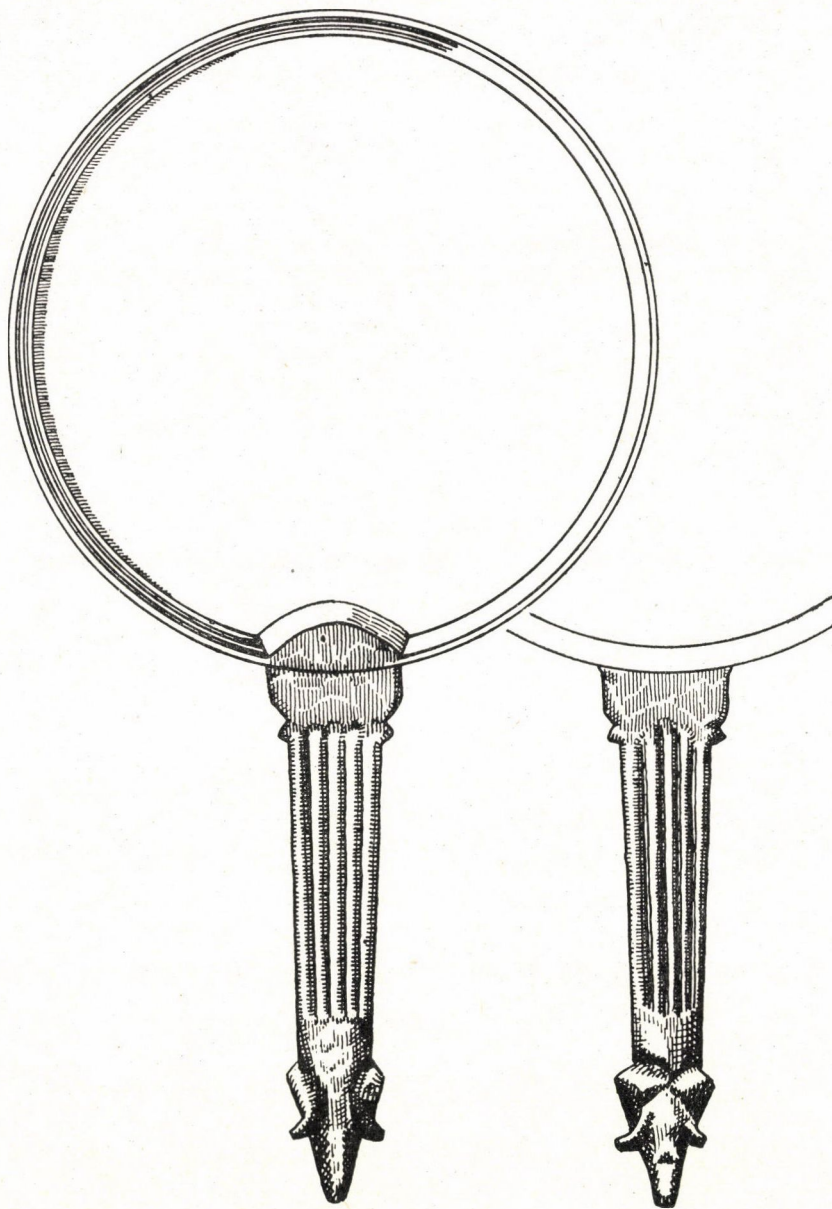


Fig. 4. Grave 462

Grave 268 (16/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. Among the calcined human bones were: 1. a dark grey, small, high-handled mug, with outturning rim (Pl. XLI 9); 2. greyish hand-made bowl, of crude material, with incurving rim (Pl. XLI 18); 3. fragment of an animal bone.

Grave 269 (17/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. Among the burnt human bones were: 1. a brick-red, barrel-shaped vessel, of crude material (Pl. XLI 8), with four symmetrically arranged double knobs under the rim, the vessel was made without wheel; 2. the base and handle stump of a high-handled mug.

Grave 270 (18/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 110 cm. It could be observed that the metal grave goods were among the calcined human bones, while the vessels lay beside the burnt human bones. 1.

Bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XLI 10). 2. Greyish-brown vessel, of rather crude material, made without wheel (Pl. XLI 20). Its surface is glittering. The neck is cylindrical, the rim is outcurving, the body is bulging. On the shoulder of the vessel a row of strokes running around. 3. Deep bulging, high-handled mug (Pl. XLI 1). 4. Silver wire with a cross-section of 1 millimetre (pendant?) in five fragments (Pl. XXXVIII 7). 5. Small, globular, brick-red whorl (Pl. XXXVIII 1). 6. Pair of bracelets, made of round bronze wire with a diameter of about 5 mm. (Pl. XXXVIII 18—19), they are open, the ends of one of them are overlapping, with grooved decoration (Pl. XXXVIII 18). 7. Beside the bowl was the femur of a «hog».

Grave 271 (19/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 80 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. The contraction is especially tight. Its contracted length is 84 cm., full length about 150 cm. 1. Under the knee was a flat, biconic whorl, brick-red in colour (Pl. XXXVIII 21). 2. High-handled mug (Pl. XLI 2). 3. Flat, round and globular small amber beads, about 12 pieces. Their major part have crumbled away (Pl. XXXVIII 2—6).

Grave 272 (20/1947). A completely destroyed inhumation burial. It does not seem to be subsequently disturbed. 1. Fragment of a brownish-grey hand-made bowl, of crude material, with slightly incurving rim. 2. Silver pendant fragments, completely crumbled away.

Grave 273 (21/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. Among the ashes was a brick-red, well washed, wheel-made, high-handled mug (Pl. XLI 5). Bulging deeply in a sharp line, its rim is considerably outcurving.

Grave 274 (22/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 115 cm. Partly among the ashes and partly beside them were: 1. a piece of quadrangular sandstone, original dimensions about 7 cm. by 9 cm. (Pl. XLII 5—6); 2. high-handled mug, in a very bad condition (Pl. XLI 16), the major part of the body of the mug has crumbled away; 3. brick-red, wheel-made small bowl, of well washed clay, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXIX 45); 4. greyish-red, biconic, wheel-made small pot (Pl. XLI 4).

Grave 275 (23/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 105 cm. Among the cremated bones were: 1. crude, brick-red bowl, with slightly incurving rim, hand-made (Pl. XXXIX 42); 2. rim fragments of brownish bowl, of crude material, with slightly incurving rim, hand-made; 3. under bowl No. 1 in the earth burnt wattle-and-daub clods were found.

Grave 276 (24/1947). Contracted skeleton of an infant in a depth of 105 cm. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head to NNE. The bones of the skeleton were in such a decayed state that it could not be determined, on which side it was lying. High-handled mug (Pl. XLI 3).

Grave 277 (25/1947). Destroyed grave in a depth of 90 cm. 1. Crude, brick-red, larger size vessel, of which a fragment, showing band divided with finger impressions, has remained (Pl. XLIII 6). 2. Slightly outcurving rim part of a similar vessel (Pl. XLIII 5). 3. Side fragment of a similar vessel with broom pattern (Pl. XLIII 4). 4. Base fragment of a similar vessel (Pl. XLIII 7). 5. Concave grinding stone, dimensions 25 cm. by 15 cm. by 9 cm.

Grave 278 (26/1947). Destroyed burial in a depth of 68 cm. 1. Fragment with divided band and knob decoration of a greyish-brown, larger vessel, of crude material (Pl. XLII 3); 2. Rim fragment of a brick-red, larger vessel, of crude material (Pl. XLII 4). From the rim a vertical band handle starts out.

Grave 279 (27/1947). Burial with strewn ashes in a depth of 92 cm. 1. Half of a bead. 2. Fragment of an iron bracelet. Both objects crumbled away.

Grave 280 (28/1947). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm. Its contracted length is 38 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head to NE, but the head is declined by 10 degrees from NE to the E. There were no grave goods.

Grave 281 (29/1947). Contracted skeleton in a depth of 118 cm. The skeleton up to the waist is lying on the back. Under the pelvis the shin bones were drawn up. Orientation NE—SW, with head to NE, but the head declines from NE by 10 degrees towards the N. 1. Around the head were 2 globular blue glass beads, 1 bigger globular clay (?) bead and 2—3 smaller globular clay (?) beads (Pl. XXXVIII 22). The latter are fragmentary. 2. On the left side of the vertebral column, above the pelvis, was a 9.5 cm. long iron knife with concave edge and convex back. At the lifting out it dropped to pieces. 3. Above the pelvis, in a height of 15 cm., a dark grey bowl, with drawn in rim was found (Pl. XXXVIII 24). 4. In the earth of the grave were uncharacteristic vessel fragments.

Grave 282 (30/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 120 cm. Around the burnt bones and ashes thrown on a pile were: 1. bowl, its neck was slightly curved and narrowing with an animal bone in it (Pl. XXXIX 39); 2. high-handled mug (Pl. XLI 19); 3. beside the bowl was a brick-red, wheel-made small bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXIX 43); 4. above the small bowl was a reddish-grey, high-handled cup, with glittering surface, hand-made (Pl. XL 7a—b). Among the ashes were: 5. a spiral electron pendant with conic termination (Pl. XXXVIII 9); 6. biconic, brownish-grey whorl, of rather crude material (Pl. XXXVIII 20), both halves of the whorl are decorated with vertical ribbing; 7. bronze wire fragments of quadrangular cross-section, of unknown destination (Pl. XXXVIII 11—16); 8. one globular, white paste bead (Pl. XXXVIII 10).

Grave 283 (31/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 57, full length about 95 cm. 1. Around the neck were three-four flat, round, small amber beads (Pl. XXXIX 33—34). 2. Two perforated wolf's teeth (Pl. XXXIX, 32, 35).

Grave 284 (32/1947). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its right side in a depth of 120 cm. Orientation SW—NE, with head to SW. 1. At the neck were about 20 pieces of smaller, globular clay (?) beads, some of them crumbled away (Pl. XXXIX 1—12). 2. The base and rim of a bowl with drawn in rim, made of crude brick-red material, without using a wheel. 3. Crude, brick-red, barrel-shaped hand-made vessel, preserved only in its lower part (Pl. XLI 15).

Grave 285 (33/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 128 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 110 cm., its full length is about 154 cm. The right arm stretched, the left arm is bent towards the face. The last finger-joints of the right hand cut off, were placed between the body and the arm, in the height of the wrist. 1. Before the body, above the drawn up knees, was

a cylindrical vessel of crude material (Pl. XL 8a—b), its base underneath is perforated filter-like. 2. Immediately under it was a brick-red bowl, with slightly incurving rim, made without wheel (Pl. XL 19).

Grave 286 (34/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 140 cm., orientation NE—SW. The bones of the left hand, from the wrist downwards are missing. Its contracted length is 100 cm. and full length about 150 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 287 (35/1947). Contracted skeleton in a depth of 120 cm. It was lying on its back in its full length, the lower legs were bent in so that the contraction was made towards the left side. Orientation NE—SW, the head declining from NE by 10 degrees towards the E. The skull was with face downwards, the pelvis was missing. It seems that it was put into the grave originally cut into pieces. It had no grave goods.

Grave 288 (36/1947). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 115 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 52 cm., its full length is about 78 cm. At the neck were two smaller globular clay (?) beads (Pl. XXXIX 18—19).

Grave 289 (37/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 135 cm. The burnt bones were in one heap. Its grave good was one globular eyed bead (Pl. XXXIX 17).

Grave 290 (38/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 125 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE, but the head declined from NE by 5 degrees towards the N. Its contracted length is 110 cm. and its full length is about 170 cm. The pelvis is missing, but it seems that it has decayed, because otherwise the skeleton seems to be undisturbed. It is tightly contracted. Both hands are under the head. 1. Before the face, among the fingers of the right hand were two pieces of a small iron knife (Pl. XXXIX 16), with concave edge and convex back. The skeleton is lying more or less on its back up to the waist.

Grave 291 (39/1947). Slightly contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 150 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. The contracted length of the completely crumbled skeleton is 100 cm. and its full length is about 145 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 292 (40/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 105 cm. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 60 cm., and its full length is about 135 cm. About the pelvis was a larger globular clay bead or whorl (Pl. XXXIX 30).

Grave 293 (41/1947). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 140 cm. Its contracted length is 80 cm., while its full length could not be determined. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE, but the head declines from NE by 5 degrees towards the E. The skeleton has completely crumbled away and only the impressions of the bones could be determined. At the place of the neck were a bigger and two smaller, globular blue glass beads (Pl. XXXIX 13—15).

Grave 294 (42/1947). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 120 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE, but the skull declines by 10 degrees towards the N. Only the outlines of the skeleton have remained.

Grave 295 (43/1947). Cremation grave in a depth of 100 cm., the bones were in a heap and around them the grave goods: 1. greyish-red, high-handled mug, deep bulging, with outcurving rim (Pl. XL 14); 2. hand-made, dark grey bowl, with drawn in rim and glittering surface (Pl. XXXIX 46); 3. brick-red whorl (Pl. XXXVIII 17), on half of the whorl the hole is closed down by an irregular triangle, this triangle is also decorated by scratched in hatching, it represents a vulva; 4. pair of bronze bracelets, it has got lost; 5. whetstone, has crumbled away; 6. fragments of a vessel, which cannot be reconstructed.

Grave 296 (44/1947). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 85 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. About the place of the neck was a bigger, globular, whole and a similar, but half clay (?) bead (Pl. XXXIX 20—21).

Grave 297 (45/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 100 cm., the burnt bones were in an irregular heap and the grave goods were around it. 1. Bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXVIII 25). 2. Greyish-brown bowl, with drawn in rim, made of crude material, with glittering surface (Pl. XLI 13). 3. High-handled mug, of sharp breaking (Pl. XL 12).

Grave 298 (46/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The burnt bones, mixed with ashes, were in a heap. Grave goods: 1. high-handled mug, deep bulging (Pl. XL 18); 2. biconical, brick-red whorl (Pl. XXXIX 38).

Grave 299 (47/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 55 cm. The burnt bones, together with the ashes lay in one heap, beside it were the grave goods. 1. High-handled mug, bigger than usual (Pl. XL 15). 2. Brownish-grey hand-made bowl, with incurving rim, made of crude material (Pl. XLI 7).

Grave 300 (48/1947). Skeleton of a child, lying on its right side in a depth of 55 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 50 cm. and its full length about 85 cm.

Grave 301 (49/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. The bones were in one heap, the vessels of the grave were outside the heap. 1. Bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XXXVIII 23). 2. Greyish-brown, high-handled hand-made mug, of crude material (Pl. XL 17). Its surface is glittering. On the bulge vertical parallel lines are running around. 3. Iron knife with convex back and concave edge (Pl. XXXIX 29). The iron knife was partly among the burnt bones.

Grave 302 (50/1947). Cremation burial in a depth of 70 cm. The ashes were in a heap and in it lay the metal grave goods and around it the ceramics. 1. Bowl, its rim, or rather neck is narrowing and curving (Pl. XXXIX 41). 2. High-handled mug (Pl. XL 16). 3. Brick-red, small, bottle-shaped, round hand-made vessel, of crude material (Pl. XXXIX 44), with narrow neck. On the shoulder of the small vessel three horizontal grooves are running around. 4. Three brick-red, biconic whorls (Pl. XXXIX 28, 31, 40), on one of them horizontal ribbing is running around. 5. Pendant, made of electron wire with a diameter of 1.5 millimetres (Pl. XXXIX 27), on both terminations conical. 6. Bracelet made of bronze wire with oval cross-section (Pl. XXXIX 21—25). During the burning they were deformed and broke into 5 pieces.

Grave 303 (51/1947). Skeleton, lying on its back in a depth of 78 cm. Orientation W—E, with head towards the W, but the head declines from the W by 5 degrees towards the S. Up to the pelvis it is lying on its back, under the pelvis the knees were drawn up. Its length with the drawn up knees is 105 cm. and its full length about 135 cm. 1. On one of the fingers of the right hand was a ring made of flat bronze plate, with (cor-

nelian stone?) head (Pl. XLIII 9). 2. On the right temple was a bronze temple ring with S-shaped termination (Pl. XLIII 8). 3. On the lower outer part of the right half of the chest was an iron pin (almost completely crumbled away; Pl. XLIII 10). On the head of the ring and beside it on both sides are small circular patterns. From the Arpadian Age.

Grave 304 (52/1947). Destroyed burial in a depth of 55 cm. Grave goods: 1. brick-red rim part of a larger vessel, made of rather crude material (Pl. XLIII 1); 2. small fragment with band handle of a similar vessel (Pl. XLIII 2); 3. rim part of a vessel of the same quality, but smaller in size (Pl. XLIII 3); 4. rim part of a greyish bowl, of crude material.

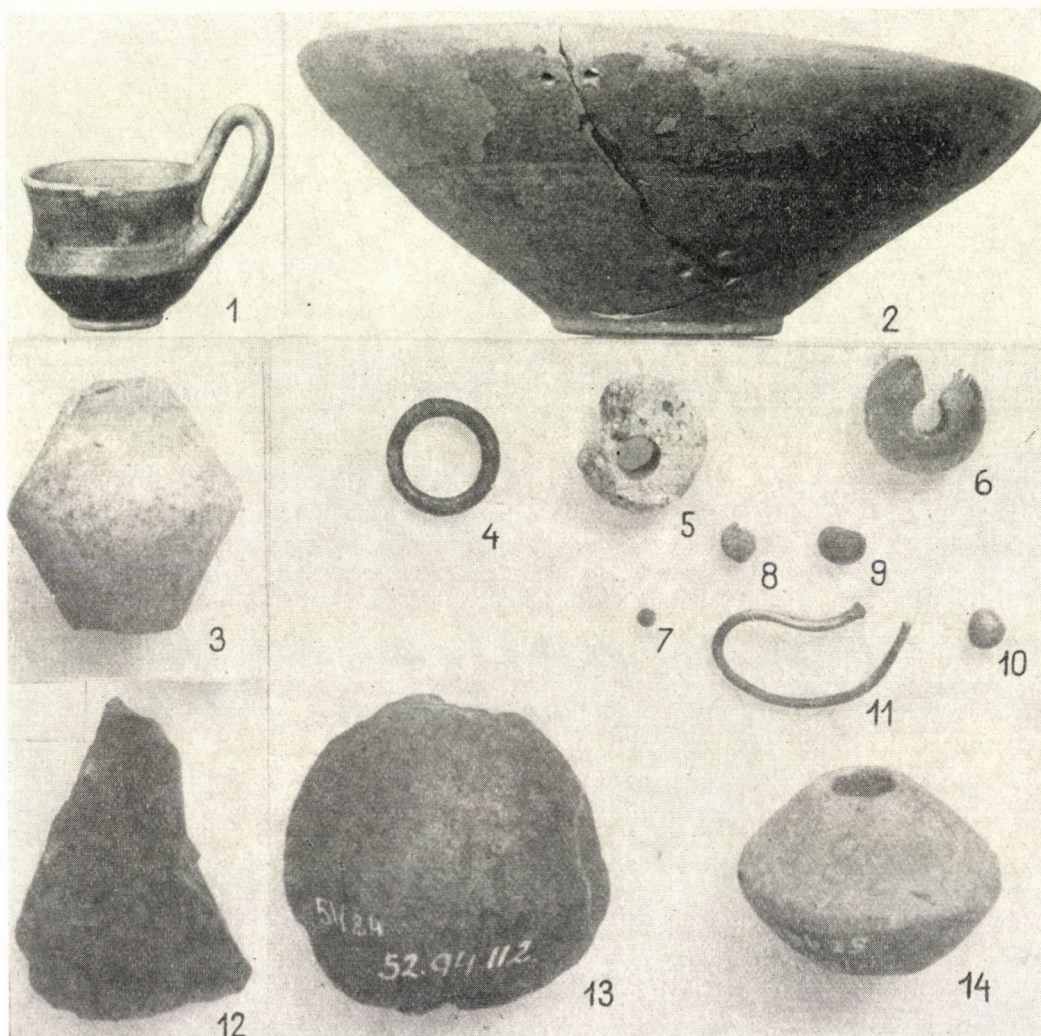


Fig. 5. 1, 3—11, 13—14: Grave 462; 2: Grave 461; 12: Grave 467. (3—14: 1/1; 1—2: 1/4)

Grave 305 (53/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 109 cm. (Fig. 2). The square-shaped grave-pit was definitely outlined. Dimensions: 123 cm. by 114 cm. by 116 cm. by 116 cm. The burnt human bones already appeared in a depth of 60 cm. and in an area of about 40 cm. by 50 cm. Among the bones there were also charcoal fragments. The major part of the grave goods and burnt bones was in the northwestern part of the square grave-pit. The bottom of the grave-pit is uneven. Grave goods: 1. greyish-brown bowl, with drawn in rim, made of crude material (Pl. XLIV 2); 2. in the bowl was a high-handled mug (Pl. XLIV 3); 3. bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. XLIV 1), sharply bulging, the neck of the vessel was broken away still before earthing and for its fixing to the body of the vessel two subsequently perforated holes were made; 4. right humerus (arm) bone of a sheep in the earth of the grave, by 20 cm. higher than the finds (Pl. XLIV 4); 5. among the burnt human bones a horizontally ribbed, globular whorl was found (Pl. XLIV 11).

Grave 306 (54/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 75 cm. The burnt bones appeared scattered in an area of 45 cm. by 95 cm., more densely in the northern end of the grave. The burnt bones already appeared in a depth of 40 to 45 cm. Grave goods: 1. soily red bowl, with incurving rim, made of crude material

(Pl. XLIV 6); 2. graphitic high-handled mug, with black lustre (Pl. XLIV 8 a, b), the neck is cylindric, the body is low, depressed, the part of the mug to be regarded as its shoulder is decorated by eleven patterns consisting of four parallel, vertical hatches and by one pattern consisting of five parallel, vertical hatches; the upper part of the handle is decorated by two projecting buttons; in the mug there were a few burnt human bones; 3. faint red, biconic whorl, fragmentary (Pl. XLIV 10); 4. in the earth of the grave in a depth 20 to 70 cm. potsherds belonging to several vessels were found, *viz.*: a brick-red handle stump of a crude vessel (Pl. XLIV 7), the fragment of a crude, greyish-yellow, larger urn, with band, divided by finger impressions (Pl. XLIV 9), rim part of a crude, grey bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. XLIV 5), reddish-brown side part of a crude vessel. Part of them seems to be earlier.

Grave 307 (55/1952. II). Contracted skeleton of an about 6 years old child, lying on its left side in a depth of 75 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is about 50 cm. and its full length about 80 cm. Grave goods: 1. on the right wrist was a bronze bracelet with overlapping terminations, made of bronze wire with oval cross-section (Pl. XLIV 13); 2. behind the pelvis was a brick-red greyish seal (pintadera), its decorated surface is circular, in the middle is a pattern with circles, to which from outside triangular patterns are attached (Pl. XLIV 12 a, b); 3. about the neck were beads, *viz.* one bigger eyed bead, six smaller globular blue paste beads and several globular amber beads, the latter crumbled away (Pl. XLIV 14).

Grave 308 (56/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. The burnt human bones were between the two vessels of the grave in a larger number. Grave goods: 1. crumbled high-handled mug, it could not be fitted together (Pl. XLIV 18—19, 22); 2. brick-red bowl, with incurving rim, made of crude material (Pl. XLIV 20, 21), it was not whole even already at the time of earthing; 3. among the burnt human bones were two eyed beads deformed by burning (Pl. XLIV 16, 17).

Grave 309 (57/1952. II). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 55 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 43 cm. and full length could not be measured on account of the highly decayed condition of the skeleton. About the neck were beads, *viz.* three cylindric, eyed beads with rims, one bigger, globular incrustated bead with wavy line pattern and one longish, big (3 centimetres long) incrustated bead with wavy line pattern in the middle, and rimmed on one end (Pl. XLIV 23).

Grave 310 (58/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 68 cm. The burnt human bones already appeared in a depth of 40 cm. and in the grave itself they were more densely piled up in two separate heaps. Grave goods: 1. bottle-shaped vessel, sharply bulging (Pl. XLIV 29); 2. greyish-brown, crude, conical small bowl (Pl. XLIV 28); 3. small size, globular, brick red vessel (Pl. XLIV 27); 4—5. two smaller pieces of flint-stone, among the burnt human bones; 6. in the earth of the grave were several fragments belonging to different vessels, *viz.*: fragment of a soily brown, barrel-shaped vessel with knob decoration (Pl. XLIV 26), a side part belonging to a larger vessel, with graphitic lustre, outcurving rim part of a brick-red larger vessel (Pl. XLIV 24, Pl. XLV 7), a brick-red fragment of a bigger vessel, divided by finger impressions (Pl. XLV 9), brick-red handle fragment of a vessel (Pl. XLV 6), two greyish rim fragments belonging to different vessels (one of them was perhaps a bowl), side part of a barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. XLV 5), rim part of graphitic bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. LXIX 14); part of the sherds seems to be earlier; 7. in the earth of the grave there was a molar of a horned cattle (Pl. XLIV 25).

Grave 311 (59/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 75 cm. Grave goods: 1. crude, graphitic bowl, with incurving rim, in a fragmentary condition (Pl. XLV 19, 24, 25); 2. beside the bowl was the right humerus (foreleg) bone of a sheep (Pl. XLV 2); 3. bottle-formed vessel, with graphitic surface (Pl. XLV 8), in the bend of the neck a depressed line is running around, from this start out the patterns consisting of three parallel lines each, spreading along the body of the vessel; three open triangles, their points are at the line running at the shoulder (three triangles); 3. dark grey, high-handled mug (Pl. XLV 3), the mug had been put into the grave in a broken condition, the handle got to some distance from the mug and was found there. It is sharply bulging.

Grave 312 (60/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 84 cm. The burnt human bones lay in the northwestern corner of the grave-pit looking to be oval. Grave goods: 1. globular, high-handled mug (Pl. XLV 4); 2. fawn-coloured, crude, small bowl, with incurving rim (Pl. XLV 10); 3. in the direct vicinity of the burnt human bones was an iron knife (Pl. XLV 1); 4. divided vessel fragment, blackish in colour (Pl. XLV 11), perhaps it was a raised handle on the rim of the vessel.

Grave 313 (61/1952. II). Skeleton of a grown-up woman lying prone in a depth of 112 cm., the legs were drawn up. Orientation E—W, with head towards the E. Its contracted length is 100 cm. and its full length 160 cm. The grave-pit is of irregular oval form. Grave goods: 1. under the left shoulder-blade, outside was a blackish-brown, slightly bulging vessel, of crude material (Pl. XLV 16), on the bulge were two vertically pierced handles, opposite to each other; 2. greyish, biconic whorl (Pl. XLV 14). 3. At the same place under the right part of the chest about the neck there were beads: six smaller globular bluish paste beads and about 7—8 smaller globular amber beads (Pl. XLV 22). The major part of the latter has crumbled away.

Grave 314 (62/1951. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. The burnt human bones were north-west of the vessels of the grave, in one heap. Grave goods: 1. soily red, crude, deep bulging tumbler (Pl. XLV 17); 2. larger bulging vessel, with graphitic lustre, the divided body of the vessel is decorated with cannelures (Pl. XLV 23); 3. at the edge of the heap of burnt human bones was a brick-red, round whorl (Pl. XLV 18), the whole surface of the whorl is decorated by parallel, partly spiral depressions; 4—5. among the burnt human bones were two spiral bronze pendants, with a thin electron plating, with ribbed decoration and divided terminations (Pl. XLV 20—21); 6. reddish-brown, biconic whorl among the burnt human bones (Pl. XLV 15); 7. at the same place pear-shaped, soily brown small vessel, of crude material (Pl. XLV 13) its surface is decorated with horizontal ribs; 8. shapeless, red brick clod, one of its sides was smoothed (painting?) beside the burnt bones (Pl. XLV 12); 9. among the burnt bones was a cylindrical bone tube (Pl. XLVI 1). Its whole surface is divided into six zones. All of them are filled with scratched in triangles.

Grave 315 (63/1952. II). Contracted skeleton of an infant in a depth of 60 cm. On account of the decayed state of the bones it could not be ascertained, whether it was lying on its left or right side. Orientation

NE—SW, with head to NE. Its contracted length is 32 cm. Grave goods: under the skeleton was a white flint flake (Pl. XLVI 3).

Grave 316 (64/1952. II). Urn grave in a depth of 80 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with incurving rim (Pl. XLVI 2); 2. graphitic, high-handled mug, very fragmentary, it could not be fitted together, there were two raised buttons on the upper end of the handle (Pl. XLVI 4—5), the form of the mug resembles to the specimen of Grave 306; 3. in the bowl was the humerus (foreleg) bone of a sheep (Pl. XLVI 6), as well as a few burnt human bones.

Grave 317 (65/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The grave goods were in the western part of the grave. Grave goods: 1. brick-red, biconic whorl (Pl. XLVI 12); 2. greyish-yellow, biconic whorl, somewhat lower, than the former one (Pl. XLVI 9); 3. crude, greyish, conical bowl (Pl. XLVI 11); 4. bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. XLVI 10), in the bend of the neck a rib is running around; 5. between the bowl and the bottle-shaped vessel was the right humerus (foreleg) bone of a sheep (Pl. XLVI 7); 6. beside the bowls, outside was a splinter of an animal bone (Pl. XLVI 20); 7. rim part of a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XLVI 8).

Grave 318 (66/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 96 cm. The form of the grave-pit seems to be quadrangular. Grave goods: 1. at the northwestern edge of the grave was a greyish-red, globular, whorl (Pl. XLVI 25); 2. grey, well washed, wheel-made vessel (Pl. XLVI 13), it is very poorly preserved, its rim and part of its side are missing; perhaps it was high-handled; 3. bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. XLVI 14), sharply bulging in the bend of the neck a rib is running around; 4. crude, black, larger bowl with incurving rim (Pl. XLVI 15); 5. in bowl No. 4 was a high-handled mug (Pl. XLVI 16). The vessels of the grave were arranged side by side in E—W direction.

Grave 319 (67/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 53 cm., with a few burnt human bones. Grave goods: 1. about one fifth part of a grey, wheel-made bowl, of well-washed clay (Pl. XLVII 1); 2. in the earth of the grave were sherds belonging to three vessels, part of them seems to be earlier; the finds possibly belong to Grave 267 discovered in trench XCVI opened up in 1947. The latter grave was found in a depth of 75 cm. Perhaps the grave goods of Grave 319 were in the earth of Grave 267. Two fragments (Pl. XLVI 18—19) could belong to a brick-red, crude, barrel-shaped vessel, lower part of a grey wheel-made vessel (bowl) (Pl. XLVI 21), handle fragment of a crude, brick-red vessel (Pl. XLVI 24).

Grave 320 (68/1952. II). Urn grave in a depth of 145 cm. The quadrangular grave-pit was well outlined in the loamy clay, its dimensions are 120 cm. by 110 cm. by 118 cm. by 110 cm. All burnt human bones were in the urn, they were found nowhere else in the grave. Grave goods: 1. «Villanova» type urn with graphitic surface, deeply and sharply bulging, with slightly outcurving rim, it has no knob decoration (Pl. XLVII 4); 2. outside graphitic, small bowl, of crude material, with incurving rim (Pl. XLVI 26); 3. high-handled mug (Pl. XLVI 22).

Grave 321 (69/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 88 cm. By about 30 cm. above the level of the burnt human bones strewn in a heap, but somewhat farther was a small iron knife (Pl. XLVI 17), its point is missing.

Grave 322 (70/1952. II). Grave in a depth of 90 cm. Burnt human bones have not been found by us either in the earth of the grave, or in the vessels; remains of a decayed skeleton were not found either. Grave goods: 1. bowl with incurving rim (Pl. XLVII 6); 2. beside the bowl was the left humerus (foreleg) bone of a sheep (Pl. XLVII 3); 3. beside the bowl, on the other side there was a high-handled mug (Pl. XLVII 2).

Grave 323 (71/1952. II). Contracted skeleton of a one and a half to two years old child, lying on its left side in a depth of 95 cm. Orientation towards NEN. Its contracted length is 37 cm. while its full length could not be measured. The skeleton had no grave goods, we found only about 45 cm. above it two larger fragments of a grinding stone (Pl. XLVIII 1, 5).

Grave 324 (72/1952. II). Female (?) skeleton lying prone in a depth of 106 cm. The skull was turned to the side, it could be almost separated from the trunk. The femora were turned back from the pelvis. The lower legs were arranged in a forced crossed position under the pelvis. On both shoulder-blades were stabbed wounds originating from spear (?), also one of the ribs under the left shoulder-blade was cut through. They could be mortal injuries. Both arms could be fastened to the lower leg of the other side. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. It had no grave goods.

Grave 325 (73/1952. II). Skeleton of a 14 to 16 years old individual in a depth of 70 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. The legs were opened rhombus-like. The arms were bent at the elbows and the hands were in the pelvis. The skull separated from the trunk was placed on the chest. It had no grave goods.

Grave 326 (74/1952. II). Completely destroyed skeleton of a grown-up individual in a depth of 86 cm. Also the skull was missing. Grave goods: 1. fragments of a high-handled mug (Pl. XLVII 10); 2. side part of a brick-red, crude, larger vessel (Pl. XLVIII 3).

Grave 327 (75/1952. II). Destroyed skeleton of a child in a depth of 80 cm. Only the skull has been preserved, in a very fragmentary condition. No data of it could be ascertained.

Grave 328 (76/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 76 cm. The burnt human bones were sparsely strewn in an oval area of about 30 cm. by 55 cm. Grave goods: 1. yellowish, crude, small bowl, with slightly incurving rim (Pl. XLVII 7, 9), in a fragmentary condition; 2. handle fragment of a high-handled mug (Pl. XLVII 8); 3. bowl with incurving rim (Pl. XLVII 5); 4. fragment of a grey, crude vessel (perhaps a bowl) (Pl. XLVII 11), in the earth of the grave.

Grave 329 (77/1952. II). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 105 cm. (a three to three and a half years old child). Orientation E—W, with head towards the E. Its contracted length is 45 cm. Its full length could not be measured. It had no grave goods.

Grave 330 (78/1952. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 70 cm. Grave goods: 1. grey, wheel-made mug, of well washed clay (Pl. XLVIII 2), in a fragmentary condition, perhaps it was high-handled; 2. longish eyed bead, it has crumbled away; 3. fragments of an iron bracelet made of iron wire with round cross-section (Pl. XLVII 14).

Section II. In its earth was found as stray find 1. a smaller globular, blue glass bead (Pl. XLVII 23); 2. at the same place also a smaller fragment of a grinding stone was found (Pl. XLVII 13). In the ploughing

of this part of the cemetery were found: 1. button, made of the joint of an animal femur (Pl. XLVII 12); 2. an iron object, pointed on one end, of unknown designation (Pl. XLVIII 4). The age of objects Nos 1 and 2 cannot be determined more exactly. No. 2 can be also medieval.

We have to note that the horse teeth found in the graves belonged to small-size grown-up specimens, as regards the size they belonged to the Vekerzug type horses.

Grave 331 (1/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 60 cm. The burnt human bones were placed in a shallow (about 10 cm.) depression of oval form, with WSW—ENE orientation along the longitudinal axis. Dimensions of the depression 60 cm. by 90 cm. The major part of the bones were in the west-southwestern end of the cavity. Grave goods: 1. above the bones the fragments of a larger urn were found, *viz.* side and base parts (Pl. LVI 22), it seems to be the «Villanova» type, it is of black colour and of rather crude material; they got into the grave at the time of the covering up of the grave, after the throwing in of a large quantity of earth; 2. among the burnt human bones were two rim parts of a bottle-formed vessel (Pl. LVI 17, 19); 3. on the northern side of the grave cavity was a red, biconic, flat whorl (Pl. XLIX 27); 4. south of the grave cavity at a distance of about 9 cm. were three bronze arrow-heads deformed by burning (Pl. XLIX 16, 19, 21) and shapeless bronze pieces (Pl. XLIX 1—15); 5. farther to the south at a distance of 30 cm. another deformed bronze arrow-head was found (Pl. XLIX 20); 6. immediately beside it the half of a bracelet with snake head termination and round cross-section was found (Pl. XLIX 17 a—b); it was made of bronze and the snake head is highly schematized, the part of the bracelet shaped like a snake head is divided by transversal grooves, the same grooving is seen also on the body of the bracelet; 7. in the earth of the grave a quarter part of a bronze bracelet with round cross-section was found, its terminations were shaped square (Pl. XLIX 18).

Grave 332 (2a/1950. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 45 cm. Only a small part of the skull and the vertebral column have been preserved. Orientation E—W, with head towards the E. Grave goods: around the neck nine beads (Pl. XLIX 29); two globular, yellow glass beads, with brown wavy line incrustation, a similar white glass (?) bead with brown incrustation running around, a similar one of brown material with white wavy line incrustation, a similar one of brown material which had wavy line incrustation but the incrustation had fallen out, a similar brown eyed bead, the eyes had fallen out, two cylindrical brown eyed beads, originally they had white rimmed edges.

Grave 333 (2b/1950. I). Urn grave in a depth of 70 cm. It consisted of a single, barrel-shaped, brick-red-brown urn (Pl. LVIII 23). Under the rim and the mouth opening four symmetrically arranged knob decorations are seen. Sparsely, burnt human bones were found also outside the urn, but their major part was placed in the above urn. At the time of the taking out the bones from the urn it could be observed that the skull bones were arranged near the mouth of the urn. On top of the bones were fragments of two small iron rods of unknown designation (Pl. XLIX 22—23, 26).

Grave 334 (3/1950. I). Skeleton of an infant in a depth of 55 cm. Only the skull has been preserved, the rest of the skeleton has decayed. The skull was resting on the skull-base, heading with face towards the E. Grave goods: about the neck were about 40 pieces of white and blue flat, round small glass beads, as well as three smaller round eyed beads. Their basic colour was blue, while the incrustations were black (Pl. XLIX 25).

Grave 335 (4/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 70 cm. For the burnt human bones an oval pit with NE—SW orientation was dug, its depth is 20 cm. and its diameters 60 cm. by 90 cm. The major part of the remains of the burnt human skeleton was strewn into the northeastern end of the pit. About 30 cm. above the grave, in the earth of the grave, mixed with burnt human bones, fragments belonging to several vessels were found. Of these the following grave goods could be fitted together: 1. a larger size «Villanova» type, knobless urn (LVII 23), black in colour, with glittering surface; 2. a smaller urn of the same type and colour (Pl. LVIII 20); 3. above the southwestern part of the grave cavity were a whole (Pl. XLIX 28) and a half whorl, the latter crumbled away, the former one is brick-red in colour, biconical. At the rim of the oval grave cavity and partly at distances of 40 to 50 cm. from it further vessel fragments were found: 4. two fragments of a bowl with drawn in rim, soily grey in colour, hand-made (Pl. LIV 19, 21); 5. 20 cm. from the southwestern end of the grave cavity was a high-handled flat cup of the middle Hallstatt type (Pl. LVII 7), soily grey in colour, under the cylindric neck part, on the slightly divided, broadening middle part of the cup vertical cannellures are to be seen, among these four small knobs are symmetrically arranged; only the stump of the handle has remained; 6. at the same place lay several sherds of a bottle-shaped, brick-red, fairly well washed small vessel, its part under the rim is horizontally ribbed (Pl. LIV 17—18), it could not be fitted together, it was hand-made; 7. similar, smaller size, bottle-shaped small vessel, of highly granularly washed clay brick-red in colour, it could not be fitted together, the part of the vessel above the bulge was vertically ribbed; 8. above the grave, in the earth of the grave, was also a poorly preserved, grey, high-handled mug, of well washed clay, only its base part has remained (Pl. LIV 20).

Grave 336 (5/1950. I). Contracted skeleton in a depth of 63 cm. Orientation E—W, with head towards the E. Here we have a way of contraction, according to which the upper body was lying on the back up to the pelvis (the face was looking towards the N) and only the shin-bones were drawn up rather tightly, as if it had been lying on its left side. Both lower arms were resting on the lower part of the chest. Its contracted length is 90 cm. and its complete length about 140 cm. The pit of the grave is oval and only as big as to be able to lodge the skeleton and its grave goods. Grave goods: 1. behind the head in a distance of 28 cm. was a barrel-shaped, brownish-grey vessel, under the mouth four symmetrically arranged knob decorations can be seen (Pl. LVIII 24); 2. in the earth of the grave were two fragments of an electron wire (Pl. XLIX 30—31), with thin, narrow silver (?) plating, wound around the wire. It was twisted into a shapeless mass, its designation is unknown.

Grave 337 (6/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 95 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 12); 2. immediately beside it was a high-handled mug (Pl. LVIII 15), only its lower part has remained; 3. beside this was a grey mug of well washed clay, perhaps it was high-handled, only its fragments have remained; 4. at a distance of 17 cm. from the bowl to the E were two electron pendants with conic terminations (Pl. XLIX 32, 34), they were considerably damaged by fire; 5. between the pendants and the bowl were smaller fragments of a bronze bracelet with pointed terminations, the bigger piece was found under the

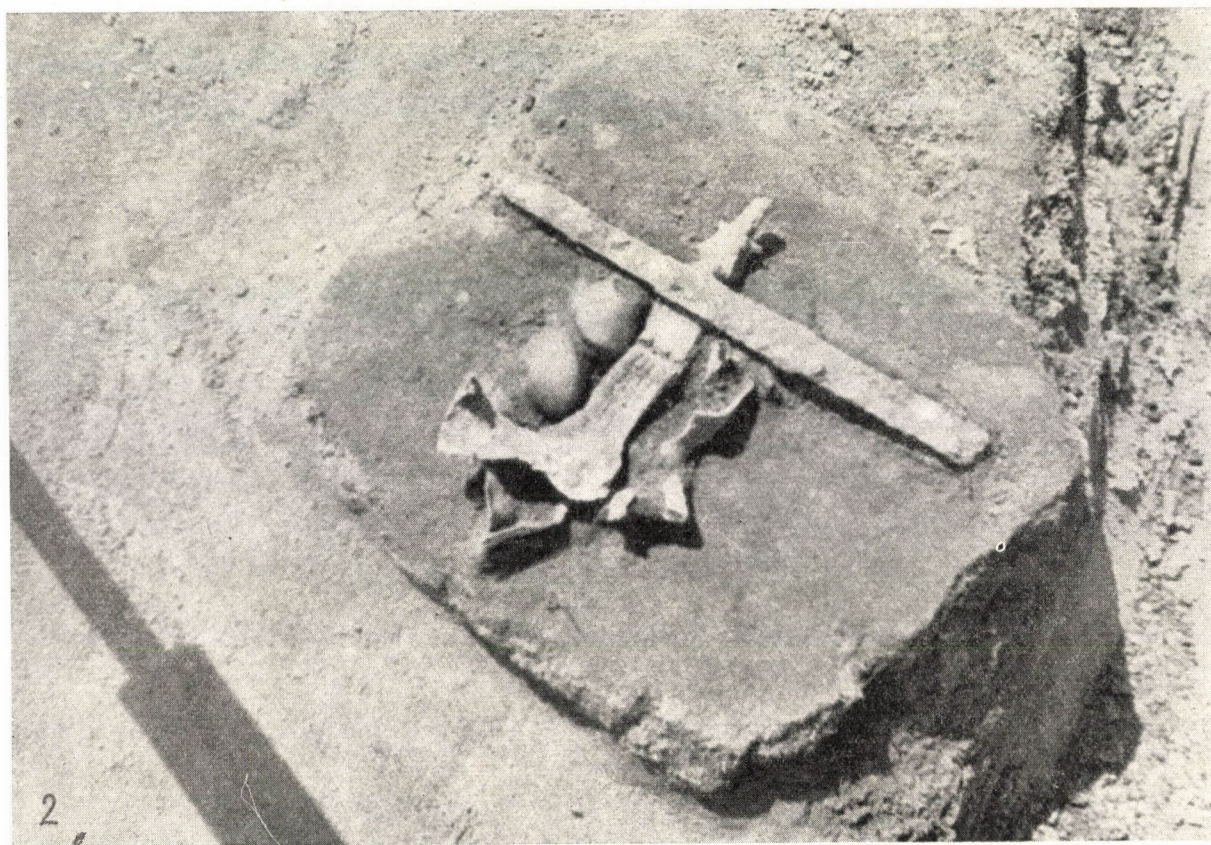


Fig. 6. Grave 462

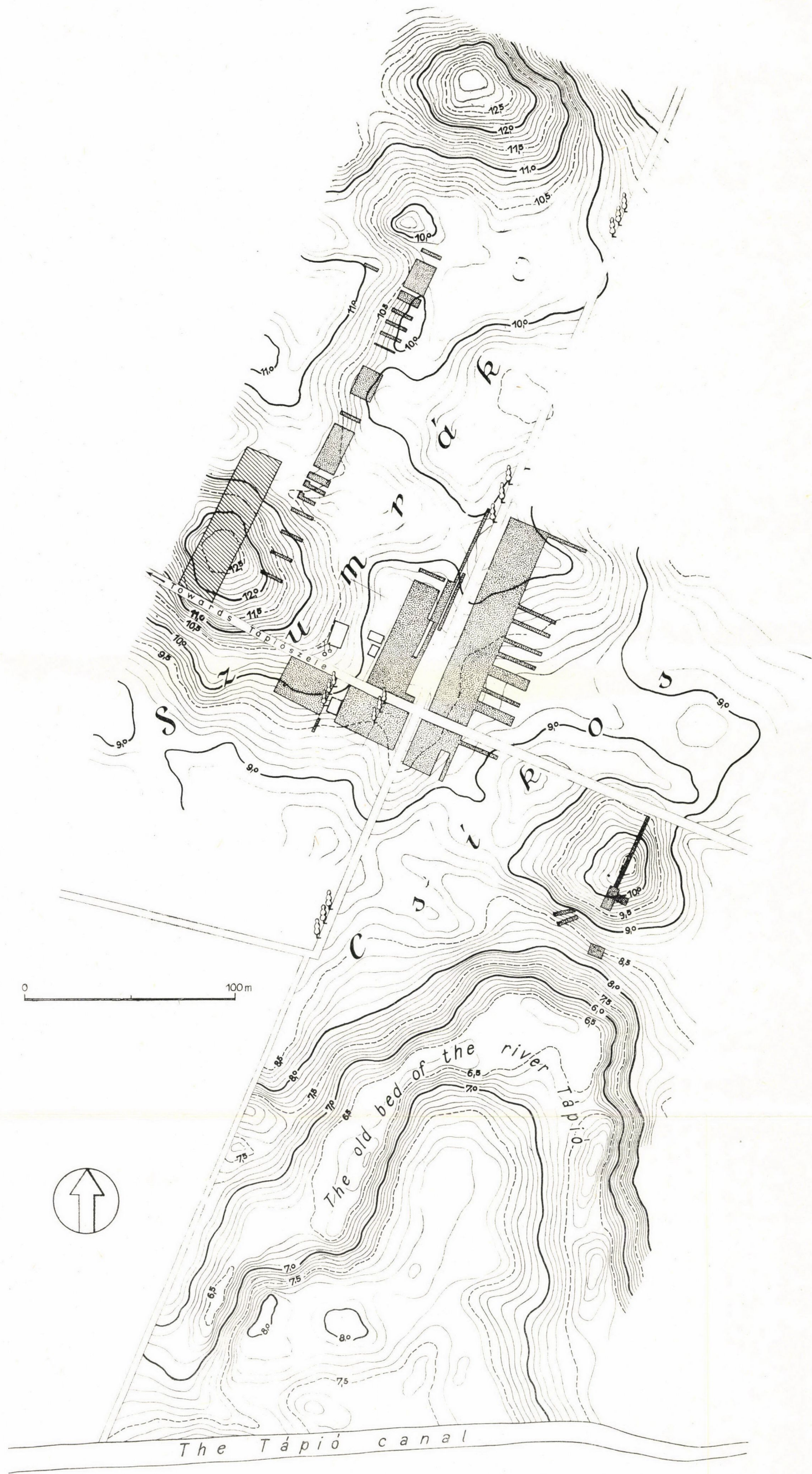


Fig. 7. The contour map of the cemetery

base of the bowl (Pl. XLIX 36 a, b); 6. beside the bigger piece of the bronze bracelet were three fragments of a small iron rod with thickening end (Pl. XLIX 33); 7. NNW of the bowl in a distance of 35 cm. were two whorls, at a distance of 15 cm. from each other, both are brick-red in colour, biconic (Pl. XLIX 24, 35); 8. around the two whorls were beads (Pl. XLIX 37): two brick-coloured, cylindrical beads, rimmed at their ends, in the middle with dot-shaped white incrustations, two smaller, blue, round glass beads, a small, flat, round glass (?) bead, a bigger, globular reddish paste (?) bead; 9. N. of the bowl in a distance of 70 cm. was the base of a crude, brick-red, perhaps barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LIV 16). In this part in an oval area with the approximate dimensions of 35 cm. by 70 cm. was black coloured greasy earth in a 15 cm. thick layer. We must remark finally that the calcined human bones were in the largest mass in the area with a diameter of 25 cm., between the electron pendants and the small iron rods. Near the whorls burnt human bones were found only sporadically.

Grave 338 (7/1950. I). Destroyed grave in a depth of 125 cm. In the layer between 95 and 125 cm. there were animal bones in a completely irregular position. The darker spot marking the earth of the grave was more or less of oval form, its orientation being NNE—SSW. In the presumable bottom of the grave pit the following objects were found: 1. a conically bent object, made of bronze plate (Pl. L 2), on its lower part it was perforated in four places, perhaps it was the lower end of a knife sheath; 2. beside it was a perforated whetstone (Pl. L 1); 3. in the earth of the grave three snail shells were dispersed (Pl. L 3—5).

Grave 339 (8/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The burnt human bones were scattered in an area of about 40 to 45 cm. in diameter. In the eastern part of the grave among these bones were three vessels arranged in a row of S—N direction, side by side. 1. High-handled mug, the handle was broken away (Pl. LVIII 10); 2. Light grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 11); 3. Brownish-red, small cylindric tumbler, of crude material (Pl. LVII 12.). 4. West of the bigger mug, in a distance of about 10 cm., was a well preserved small iron knife (Pl. L 6). 5. Outside the group formed by the human bones and the vessels, but still belonging to the grave, to the W scattered animal bone fragments were found. 6. Among the latter was a stone of irregular shape (Pl. LV 11). There is no trace of use on it.

Grave 340 (9/1950. I). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 85 cm. Very likely a young individual was buried in the grave. No parts of the skeleton were found in their original position. Beside fragments of the skull, a shinbone and an arm bone have been preserved. The form of the grave pit, on the basis of the dark earth filling the grave, could be oval, orientation NNE—SSW. Grave goods: 1. at the place of the skull bones and the upper set of teeth were about 20 flat, round amber beads (Pl. L 11) and a small size *Cypraea* shell (Pl. L 8—9); in the north-northeastern end of the grave, where also the shinbone was found, 19 smaller amber beads, similar to the former ones and two smaller blue glass beads came to light (Pl. L 11); 2. at the place of the shinbone was a small obsidian point (Pl. L 7).

Grave 341 (10/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 85 cm. In the grave two phenomena could be observed. On the one hand it turned out that the burnt human bones together with a considerable part of the grave goods were in an oval area of 50 cm. by 70 cm., with NNE—SSW orientation, and on the other hand that closely adjoining to the ensemble was an irregular black spot, 40 cm. by 70 cm. in area and about 20 cm. thick. In this irregularly scattered holes with diameters of 1 to 1.5 cm. were seen, not all of them were vertical. Between the two phenomena also on the eastern side a group of the grave goods was found. Among the human bones and beside them the following finds came to light: 1. dark grey bowl with drawn in rim, of crude material (Pl. LVIII 7), half way among the burnt human bones; 2. farther to the S, outside the burnt human bones was a black, bottle-shaped vessel with glittering surface, wheel-made (Pl. LVIII 11); 3. fragments of bronze bracelets with round cross-section, damaged by fire (Pl. LI 4—14, 17—19); 4. fragment of a small iron rod of unknown designation (Pl. L 35); 5. a bigger closed bronze ring with oval cross-section (Pl. LI 20); 6. together with the former one was a smaller closed bronze ring with round cross-section (Pl. LI 21); 7. four whole and one fragmentary electron pendant with conical terminations (Pl. L 26—31); 8. globular beads of unknown material, deformed in fire, one of them was an eyed bead (Pl. L 36); 9. crescent-shaped ornaments made of small bronze plates (Pl. L 18—19, 24—25); 10. small ring-shaped bronze dress trimmings, a number of them stuck to each other in the fire (Pl. L 12—17, 20—23); 11. beside the bowl was the femur of a hog (?); 12. from the greasy black earth small bronze rings and cylindric tubes twisted of bronze wire came to light (Pl. L 10, 40). In the third group of finds (on the eastern side of the two phenomena) the following finds were unearthed: 13. seven brick-red, biconic whorls, of different sizes, they were lying in one heap (Pl. L 32—34, 37—39, 41); 14. cylindrical bone tube, it had neither base nor top, and it showed no trace of having had a base and a top made of another material (Pl. L 42; Pl. LI 16). The surface is divided into four horizontal stripes. In the two outside stripes are triangular patterns filled with scratched in lines, alternating with triangles left blank. One of the two middle stripes is decorated with small circles, in the other one a rhombus blank pattern is stressed by the scratched in straight hatches filling the remaining part of the stripe. The height of one of the two outside stripes is double of that of the other one. It was beside the whorls; 15. at the same place, but on the other side was a piece of sandstone of irregular shape (Pl. LV 17).

Grave 342 (11/1950. I). Destroyed cremation burial in a depth of 105 cm. The grave appeared in an area of 60 cm. by 90 cm. of oval form, already in a depth of about 40 cm. Burnt human bones appeared already here, among them scattered Scythian Age (?) vessel fragments were found. 1. Soily yellow, bottle-shaped vessel in several fragments, rim and side parts (Pl. LVI 11, 13). On the latter vertical impressions were seen; 2. In a depth of 80 cm. lay the decorated rim part of a bowl belonging to the typical Zók culture (Pl. LVI 14). In a depth of 105 cm. the dimensions of the grave increased to 90 cm. by 130 cm. Here in a completely irregular pile the following objects came to light: 3. A larger size, black, «Villanova» type urn with glittering surface, in several fragments, including rim (Pl. LVI 7, 10, 12) and side parts (Pl. LVI 8); 4. soily grey, crude bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 2); 5. femur of a hog (?) (Pl. LVIII 14); 6. high-handled cup with curved upper part and round lower part, grey in colour, with glittering surface, the handle shows ansa lunata decoration (Pl. LVIII 3), it seems to originate from the middle Hallstatt period; 7. horse (?) tooth (Pl. LI 1); flaked flint point (Pl. LI 2); 9. typical Scythian iron hatchet (Pl. LII 10). On one of its ends is a vertical edge and on the other a butt.

Grave 343 (12/1950. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its right side in a depth of 105 cm. The degree of the contraction is very high. The hands were before the chest in a crossed position. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 103 cm. and its full length about 160 cm. In the earth of the grave, 45 cm. above the skeleton in an area of about 30 cm. by 50 cm. there were vessel fragments of crude material, with brick-red surface and pinched decoration, a fragment was found at the toes of the skeleton (Pl. LV 13—16, 18—21).

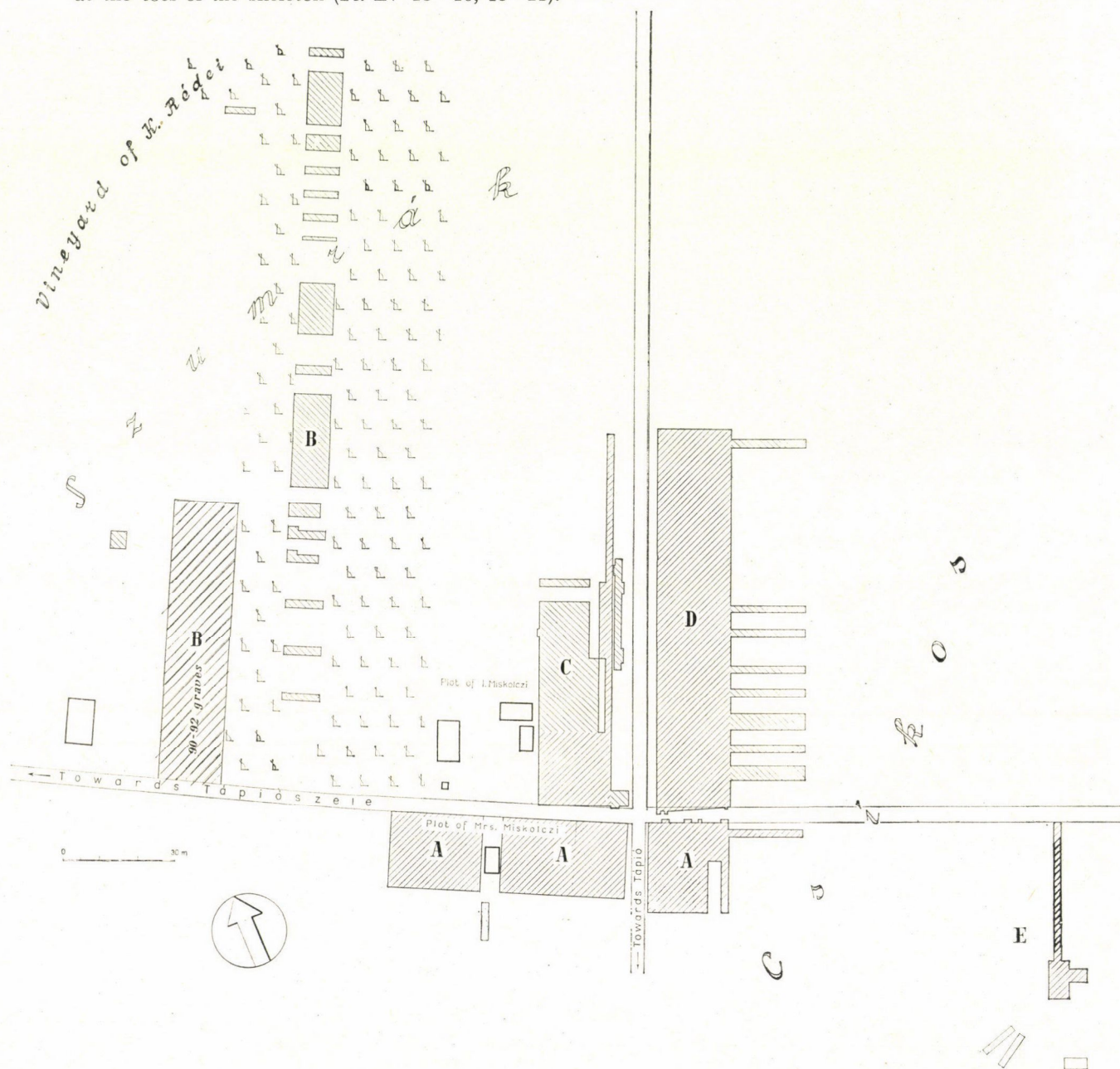


Fig. 8. The size and comparative situation of the excavated parts of the cemetery

Grave 344 (13/1950. I). Urn grave in a depth of 40 cm. Part of the burnt human bones was north of the largest urn, immediately beside the urn, but their major part was in the urn itself. Here among the bones, the skull bones were on the top, under them the other bones. The vessels of the grave were arranged in a row in S—W direction. In the N was the largest four-knobbed urn, beside it the bowl with drawn in rim and beside this the bottle-shaped vessel. The black earth characteristic of the grave appeared in an oval area of 60 cm. by 80 cm. in size. Grave goods: 1. a «Villanova» type smaller urn, with four vertically arranged knobs on the bulge (Pl. LVIII 8); 2. in it, among burnt human bones, was an iron bracelet with round cross-section,

tapering towards the ends, the terminations are broken away (Pl. LI 3); 3. bowl, of crude material, with drawn in rim, hand-modelled (Pl. LVII 13), soily grey in colour; 4. greyish-yellow, hand-modelled, bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. LIII 2).

Grave 345 (14/1950. I). Urn grave in a depth of 105 cm. It was at a distance of 50 cm. to NE from Grave 343. Grave goods: in one group were three bottle-shaped vessels: 1. black, of crude material, with glittering surface (Pl. LVII 10); 2. faint red, crude, sharply bulging small vessel, of slightly granulous material (Pl. LVII 9); 3. small, round, black vessel, with glittering surface (Pl. LVII 8), above the bulge horizontal cannelures are seen, under which three parallel cannelures each form a triangular area with the point upwards, this decoration covers the lower part of the vessel; 4. in the small vessel No. 1 among burnt human bones were pieces of a bronze wire with round cross-section, deformed by fire and sticking together (Pl. LII 11–14).

Grave 346 (15/1950. I). In a depth of 50 cm was an unusually small size, grey, well washed, wheel-made bowl (Pl. LVII 14).

Grave 347 (16/1950. I). Urn grave in a depth of 40 cm. The burnt human bones were in a single, very poorly preserved, wheel-made vessel. 1. Base part of a grey wheel-made vessel, of well washed clay, its type could not be determined (Pl. LV 3). 2. In the vessel there was a globular bead, damaged by fire (Pl. LII 16) and 3. an iron fragment of unknown designation (Pl. LII 15).

Grave 348 (17/1950. I). Cremation (?) burial in a depth of 115 cm. Beside the objects of the grave neither burnt human bones, nor the remains of a skeleton could be observed (see Grave 354). Grave goods: 1. two iron knives, stuck together (Pl. LII 5, 7–9), with convex backs and concave edges, the handle of one of the knives was stuck to the blade of the other one; 2. at the handle of the latter knife was an iron object of unknown designation (Pl. LII 6 a, b); it seems also from the position of the object that it belonged to the second knife, it was very likely its handle, the place of the handle prolongation of the knife is very well seen and it also fits into the hole to be seen on Pl. L 6; 3. iron fragment of unknown designation (Pl. LII 1–3).

Grave 349 (18/1950. I). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 60 cm. The contraction is of very high degree. Orientation NE–SW, with head towards NE, the head declines from the N by 40 degrees towards the E. Its contracted length is about 150 cm. Its grave goods was a very poorly preserved vessel, before the forehead, partly placed on the face. It is black, bottle-shaped, with glittering surface. Only fragments of it have remained (Pl. LVI 1).

Grave 350 (19/1950. I). Double burial in a depth of 90 cm. One of the burials is a cremation burial. The burnt bones show that the body of a grown-up individual was cremated. Grave goods: 1. by 25 cm. E of the heap of burnt human bones was a black, hand-made bowl, with glittering surface and drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 22); 2. beside it was the femur of a hog (?) (Pl. LVII 21); 3. SE of the bones, in a distance of 15 cm. was a brick-red, wheel-made, high-handled mug (Pl. LIII 1); among the burnt human bones were: 4. a small iron rod of unknown designation (Pl. LII 21); 5. biconical, flat, vertically ribbed whorl (Pl. LII 19); they were exposed to the effect of fire; 6. small, pear-shaped, brick-red whorl (Pl. LII 17); 7. electron pendant with big, conic end, exposed to fire (Pl. LII 18).

Above the burnt human bones, and partly also among them, the uncremated, highly decayed skeleton of a young child was found. Also its skull parts were found. It seems that the two kinds of burial were made at the same time; 8. NW of the skull, at a distance of 30 cm. were the fragments of a barrel-shaped, larger, brick-red vessel (Pl. LVII 24), it was provided with a divided knob-handle. From the earth of the grave also the following vessel fragments came to light: 9. rim part with divided knob decoration of a brick-red, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LV 1); 10. two knob-decorated fragments of a black vessel, of the same form (Pl. LV 4, 12); 11. rim part of a black, seemingly bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. LV 5); 12. base of a brick-red, crude vessel (Pl. LV 7); 13. two fragments of a bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. LV 6, 9).

Grave 351 (20/1950. I). Destroyed burial in a depth of 50 cm. Only the lower part of a grey, wheel-made vessel (high-handled mug?) of well washed clay, came to light (Pl. LVIII 5). No bones pointing to a cremation or an inhumation burial were found.

Grave 352 (21/1950. I). Destroyed double grave in a depth of 90 cm. (?). In the highest level there was a skull originating from a skeleton burial, in a broken state. In an area of 60 cm. by 40 cm. vessel fragments were scattered, mostly under the skull lying at the northern end. The base and side parts of a considerably bulging, larger-size urn could be fitted together from these fragments (Pl. LVI 18). It is soily grey in colour, of crude material. At the southern end several burnt bones were found, but even these were not equal to the quantity usually found in a cremation grave. In the other parts of the area of a size of 40 cm. by 60 cm., also under the skull were scattered burnt human bones. The vessel fragments and the burnt human bones occurred mixed up with each other. It seems that a double ritual was used in the case of one skeleton. The skull was not cremated, but the other parts of the body were. On account of the destroyed state of the grave, however, no definite observations could be made.

Grave 353 (22/1950. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant in a depth of 80 cm. Orientation NE–SW, with head towards NE. On account of the highly decayed state of the skeleton, several data of it could not be recorded. Grave goods: 1. about the neck were about 8 smaller, flat, round amber beads (Pl. LII 20); 2. at the feet was a small, barrel-shaped vessel, decorated by four, symmetrically arranged knobs (Pl. LVIII 19) of crude material, brick-red in colour. The knobs are divided.

Grave 354 (23/1950. I). In a depth of 105 cm. was a single larger-size, high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 22). In the bend of the neck a depression is running around. No remains of bones pointing to either the cremation or the inhumation burial ritual were found in the grave. It was in a distance of about 70 cm. from Grave 348, perhaps it belonged to this grave.

Grave 355 (24/1950. I). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 135 cm. Orientation E–W, with head towards the east, the head declines by about 15 degrees towards the N. Its contracted length is 85 cm. and its full length about 154 cm. The contraction is of very high degree. The grave pit was so narrow that the knees got stuck in the side of the grave-pit. The left arm was stretched along the body, the right arm was bent on the pelvis. In the earth of the grave, about 60 cm. above the skeleton, a considerable quantity of potsherds were found, they are uncharacteristic, but they seem to be from the prehistoric times. The only

grave goods was the big iron bracelet of round cross-section, found on the right lower arm (Pl. LIII 6), its terminations were seemingly overlapping.

Grave 356 (25/1950. I). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of about 105 cm. Only the pelvis was lying in situ. Of the skull only the lower jaw-bone has been preserved. Orientation, concluded from the position of the pelvis, ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Grave goods: 1. biconic whorl, brick-red in colour, from the earth of the grave, from a depth of about 60 cm. (Pl. LIII 5), it is decorated by vertical, scratched in parallel lines; 2. piece of flintstone (Pl. LIII 4); 3. brownish-red bowl with drawn in rim, of crude material (Pl. LVII 2), hand-made; 4. sharply bulging high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 3).

Grave 357 (26/1950. I). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 125 cm., disturbed. Its head and its right upper arm are missing. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Contracted length is 97 cm., its full length could not be measured. Grave goods: 1. among the fingers of the left hand was a brick red, biconic whorl (Pl. LIII 12). In the earth of the grave sherds originating from four vessels were found: 2. outcurving rim part of a grey, wheel-made vessel, of well washed clay (Pl. LVI 4); 3. rim part of another vessel of similar type (Pl. LVI 3); 4. side part of a larger, black urn; 5. rim of crude, presumably barrel-shaped vessel.

Grave 358 (27/1950. I). Urn burial in a depth of 53 cm., consisting of a single smaller urn. Around the urn was a very small quantity of burnt human bones. The major part of the bones was found in the urn. Grave goods: 1. lower part of a brownish-grey urn, of rather crude material (Pl. LVII 1), and a vessel fragment with band-handle, presumably belonging to this urn; 2. in the urn, among the bones, was a piece of bronze, of unknown designation (Pl. LIII 9—11).

Grave 359 (28/1950. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. In an area of about 70 cm. by 80 cm. sparsely scattered burnt human bones came to light, among which uncharacteristic, but prehistoric vessel fragments were found. Grave goods: in one group were three vessels beside the burnt bones: 1. brick-red, crude, bulging vessel, hand-modelled (Pl. LVII 15); 2. dark grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 18); 3. very poorly preserved, bulging vessel, bigger than the one under No. 1; only a few fragments of the base could be fitted together (Pl. LVI 5, 9); 4. between the heap of vessels and the bones were two small biconic whorls (?), greyish in colour (Pl. LIII 7—8).

Grave 360 (29/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 130 cm. The ashes were strewn in an area of about 35 cm. by 40 cm. Grave goods: 1. about 20 cm. above the bottom of the grave was a light grey, biconic whorl (Pl. LX 10); on it six parallel depressed lines are running around; 2. in the same level an area of about 60 cm. by 40 cm. was covered by a slab of stone, which was half-way above the grave, it crumbled in layers and was almost completely fallen to pieces; it can be stated that one of its surfaces was polished and the rim fragments are curving, it is possible that originally it was a circular disc (Pl. LX 14, 23), its thickness could not be determined; 3. among the rubble an electron plated spiral, silver pendant with conic termination was found (Pl. LIX 1), its other end is buttoned, it was damaged by fire; 4—5. at the same place were two small bronze crumbs originating from melting (Pl. LIX 2—3); 6. in the same level, among the calcined human bones a larger fragment of a bronze bracelet deformed by fire was unearthed (Pl. LIX 5), with oval cross-section, decorated by transversally engraved parallel lines; 7. among the bones was a smaller fragment of the bracelet mentioned under No. 6; 8. beside the calcined bones was a bottle-shaped vessel, it is sharply bulging (Pl. LIX 17); 9. beside the vessel mentioned under No. 8 was a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LIX 11); 10. in the bowl was a «hog's hoof» bone; 11. among the rubbles was a smaller iron knife with concave back and convex edge (Pl. LIX 4).

Grave 361 (30/1951). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its right side in a depth of 115 cm. Orientation SSW—NNE, with head towards SSW. Its contracted length is 65 cm. and its full length about 95 cm. The skeleton is very poorly preserved, it could not be lifted out. Its only grave good was an iron bracelet (?) made of iron wire with a diameter of 2 to 3 mm. on the right ankle. It was so much oxidized that the shape of the object could not be determined. Only four small fragments could be lifted out (Pl. LIX 6—8).

Grave 362 (31/1951). Urn grave in a depth of 103 cm. Grave goods: 1. larger-size, barrel-shaped urn, of crude material, under the rim decorated by three symmetrically arranged, obliquely set divided knobs; the vessel was so much crumbled that only its fragments could be rescued (Pl. LIX 9, 16, 18—19); 2. beside urn No. 1 was a grey, sharply bulging urn, of well washed clay, with slightly outcurving rim, wheel-made (Pl. LX 11); 3. rim fragment of a crude bowl, with incurving rim (Pl. LIX 10), the burnt human bones were scattered sparsely also around the urn, but their largest part was placed in the bottom of the urn. From the vicinity of the grave two Bronze Age sherds came to light, they are fragments of an urn (Pl. LIX 13—14).

Grave 363 (32/1951). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its right side in a depth of 105 cm. Orientation W—E, with head towards the W. Contracted length 48 cm., complete length about 65 to 70 cm. Grave goods: 1. about 15 to 20 cm. above the skeleton was a heap of fragments belonging to several vessels, there were also such fragments, which belonged to a crude, brick-red, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LX 12), its rim did not get into the grave; the second fragment is the rim part of a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LX 21); the third fragment is the side part with rim of a high-handled mug (Pl. LX 13); the fourth fragment is the rim part of a bowl with incurving rim; 2. before the face was an iron knife slightly bent in a curve (Pl. LIX 12).

Grave 364 (33/1951). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying perhaps on its left side in a depth of 105 cm. The bones of the skeleton were preserved almost only in traces. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 44 cm. and its full length could not be determined even approximately. It had no grave goods.

Grave 365 (34/1951). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying perhaps on its left side in a depth of 128 cm. The bones of the skeleton were in a very decayed state. Orientation E—W, with head towards the E. Its contracted length was about 44 cm. Its full length could not be determined. Grave goods: 1. about the neck were four cylindric eyed beads, provided with swelling rims at their two ends (Pl. LX 3—6); 2. at the place of the hands was an iron ring (bracelet), in a very damaged state, with round cross-section, it could be lifted up only in fragments (Pl. LX 1); 3. among the beads a small closed iron ring sticked to an iron plate was found (Pl. LX 8—9); 4. from the earth of the grave the base of a grey bowl, of well washed clay (Pl. LX 16);

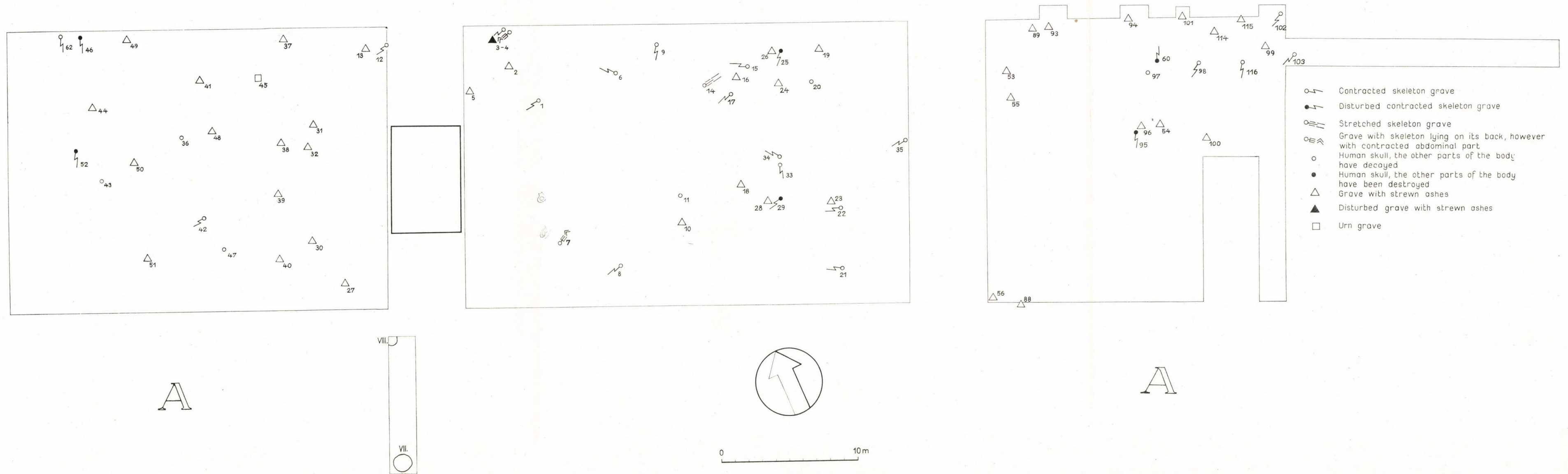


Fig. 9. Detailed map of part A of the cemetery

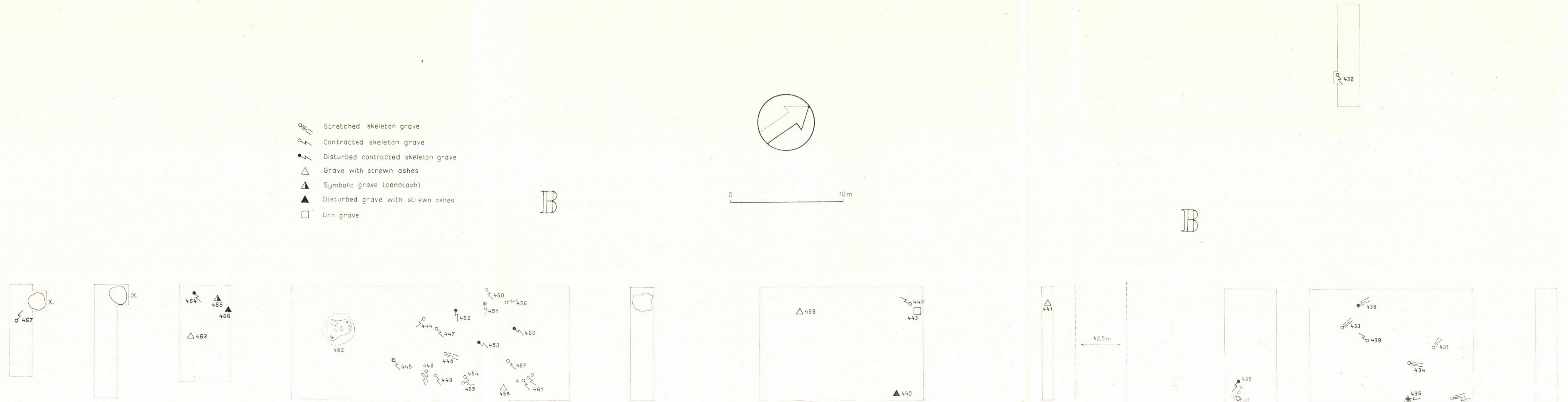


Fig. 10. Detailed map of part B of the cemetery

and 5. the side part of a presumably high-handled mug and two fragments of a crude, brick-red vessel came to light (Pl. LX 20).

Grave 366 (35/1951). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 125 cm. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 58 cm. and its full length about 110 cm. The bones of the skeleton were almost completely decayed. From the earth of the grave uncharacteristic, but prehistoric vessel fragments came to light. Among them there was a fragment of a crude, brick-red, larger vessel (Pl. LX 17).

Grave 367 (36/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 105 cm. In the grave there was only a handful of burnt human bones. It had no grave goods.

Grave 368 (37/1951). Destroyed skeleton of a grown-up individual in a depth of 120 cm. The broken bones of the skull and other parts of the body were found. On the basis of one or two bone parts lying in situ we can conclude that the skeleton was originally contracted. The orientation of the area strewn with bones was SW—NE. A few uncharacteristic, but Scythian Age sherds were among the bone fragments. No other grave goods were found.

Grave 369 (38/1951). In a depth of 105 cm. was the almost fully crumbled skull of an infant. Of the other parts of the skeleton nothing has been preserved, thus their data could not be recorded. It had no grave goods.

Grave 370 (39/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 85 cm. Only half a handful of burnt human bones were in it. The burnt bones were sparsely scattered in an irregular, round area with a diameter of about 30 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 371 (40/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 155 cm. In the earth of the grave, about 25 to 30 cm. above the grave goods were sparsely strewn burnt human bones. Grave goods: 1. a bowl, at the lower part of the somewhat obliquely turned rim a rib is running around (Pl. LXI 3); 2. immediately beside it was a sharply bulging, high-handled mug (Pl. LX 27); beside the densely scattered pieces of burnt human bones a pointed bone implement of unknown designation, showing the traces of intensive finishing, was found (Pl. LXI 1a—c). At the upper part, in a breadth of about 1.5 cm. the original bone object is preserved in its full size (diameter 2 cm.), its middle part is perforated, the diameter of the neck is 0.7 cm.; from this onwards up to its point the bone (antler?) is preserved only in half of its thickness and in the upper one third part it is perforated by a neck of a diameter of 0.7 cm., in the inner thin part of the bone, about the lower third a definite trace of perforation and at a distance of 1 cm. from this an uncertain one can be seen; 4. beside the point of this bone object an about 5 cm. long iron rod was lying, the original form of which on account of its highly oxidized state can no longer be recognized (Pl. LXI 5).

Grave 372 (41/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 155 cm. The burnt human bones appeared sparsely in the earth of the grave already 30 to 40 cm. above the grave goods. In the grave itself, in a circle with a diameter of 30 to 35 cm. the burnt bones were thrown in a denser heap. Grave goods: 1. a soily grey small bowl with incurving rim, of crude material (Pl. LXII 13); 2. a bulging vessel, dark grey in colour with smaller light grey spots, of crude material, with outcurving rim (Pl. LX 28), direct beside the bowl; 3. around the burnt bones fragments of a brick-red, biconic small vessel, of crude material, were found, its wall was unusually thick, here and there its thickness being 1.5 cm., the base part was found at a distance of 50 cm. from the heap of burnt bones, part of the vessel fragments came to light 15 to 20 cm. above the grave (Pl. LXIII 4); 4. among the burnt bones was a cylindric eyed bead, with swelling white rims at its two ends (Pl. LX 7), one of the rim parts was broken away; 5. at the same place was a flat whorl (Pl. LX 18); 6. at the same place a piece of yellow paint (? Pl. LIX 15); 7. in the earth of the grave was a biconic whorl, soily red in colour (Pl. LX 22); 8. at the same place small clod of brick with triangular cross-section (Pl. LX 19), it seems to have been shaped into this form; 9. near the bones was a spiral bracelet, made of bronze wire of oval cross-section, with overlapping terminations (Pl. LXII 2), tapering off towards the ends. After the lifting of the burnt bones and grave goods Nos 3—5 and 9, already on the bottom of the grave in one group were: 10. dark grey, irregular biconic whorl, the lower half of which is grooved (Pl. LXI 4); it was clung to vessel No. 11; 11. small mug with handle, of graphitous material, with round base (Pl. LX 24—26, 30), the rim is outcurving, the neck is decorated by parallel, horizontal cannelures running around, on the bulging part vertical, parallel cannelures are seen, the handle is raised above the level of the rim, it is broad and flat, bending at a sharp angle, at the bending a blackberry-like shaped part projects, on the upper surface of the handle from the rim to the projecting part smoothed in lines are seen; 12. similarly sticked to the bottom a larger part of a brick-red, clay pintadera came to light, the surface of which is divided by irregularly incised triangular patterns, the left out triangular areas were decorated with three quilted dots each, its back surface is smooth and the place of the once applied, fired clay handle can be seen on it. It seems that two thirds of the pintadera have remained, the broken surface was polished again (Pl. LXI 10 a—b). The depth of the objects Nos 10—12 was 155 cm.

Grave 373 (42/1951). Contracted female (?) skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 135 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Very poorly preserved. Its contracted length is 90 cm. Grave goods: 1. about 40 cm. above the hand and head of the skeleton, in the earth of the grave, in a 35 cm. long, oval area vessel fragments were scattered, they are uncharacteristic, but seem to be from the Scythian Age; 2. 10 cm. to NE from the knees was a soily red, biconic whorl, decorated with horizontal, parallel depressed hatchings (Pl. LXI 2); 3. besides the bones of the hands highly oxidized iron fragments, presumably of a knife, were found.

Grave 374 (43/1951). Contracted skeleton of a man (?), lying on its right side in a depth of 145 cm. Orientation SSW—NNE, with head towards SSW. Its contracted length is about 170 cm (Pl. LXX 14). Its only grave goods was the high-handled mug, beside the left lower leg (Pl. LX 29).

Grave 375 (44/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 115 cm. The grave goods and the strewn ashes were found in an 85 cm. long, approximately oval area. The grave-pit could not be discerned. In the earth of the grave, 40 cm. above the grave scattered human bones were already traced. Grave goods: 1. crude, dark grey, presumably two-handled pot (Pl. LXIII 3), one of the handles is reconstructed, it is slightly bulging, with cylindrical neck; 2. high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 8); 3. almost completely crumbled, soily grey bowl,

with drawn in rim (Pl. LXI 11); 4. smaller, biconic, greyish-red whorl (Pl. LXII 5); 5. in the earth of the grave fragments belonging to different vessels were found. The vessels were arranged SSE from the heap of bones.

Grave 376 (45/1951). In a depth of 85 cm. a handful of burnt human bones were found in a heap. No grave goods came to light.

Grave 377 (46/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The grave goods were arranged in an oval area with a 75 cm., long diameter. The pit of the grave could not be determined. The vessels were arranged separately, NE of the heap of bones. Burnt human bones were traced in the earth of the grave already 40 to 45 cm. above the grave. Grave goods: 1. smaller, light grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 5); 2. bowl with divided rim (Pl. LXIII 2); 3. among the burnt human bones were small pieces of rubble-stone (Pl. LXI 8).

Grave 378 (47/1951). Contracted female (?) skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 130 cm. Orientation ESE—WNW, with head towards ESE. Its contracted length is 102 cm. and its full length about 162 cm. Grave goods: 1. on the left lower arm was an iron bracelet, in fragmentary state (Pl. LXII 11), its cross-section was very likely circular; 2. about the middle of the vertebral column, outside, was a high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 9), the handle had broken away before the earthing, it was not in the grave; 3. two fragments of a larger vessel; 4. about the neck were smaller, flat, round amber and glass beads. They crumbled away.

Grave 379 (48/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 122 cm. The burnt bones appeared very sparsely. The grave goods were arranged in an area with a longitudinal diameter of 60 cm., with NE—SW orientation. The grave pit could not be determined. Grave goods: 1. black, bottle-shaped small vessel graphitic surface, highly crumbled, only its fragments could be preserved (Pl. LXI 6—7), but even so it can be established that the shoulder of the small vessel was decorated with cannellures; 2. bronze bracelet with round cross-section and overlapping terminations (Pl. LXII 1), the terminations of the bracelet were decorated by transversal, parallel grooves; 3. electron plated, spiral bronze pendant (Pl. LXII 4), one of its ends is buttoned, the other is tapering; 4. small lump of ochre (?); 5. an about 10 cm. long bone fragment, it seems to be part of a human skeleton; 6. high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 7), in the bend of the neck a rib is running around; 7. fragment with knob of a crude, faint red, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LXI 9).

Grave 380 (49/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The burnt human bones were scattered very sparsely in an oval area with a longitudinal diameter of about 110 cm. Grave goods: 1. bowl with obliquely turned out rim (Pl. LXIII 1), it had been put into the grave in a defective state; 2. high-handled mug (Pl. LXII 12).

Grave 381 (50/1951). Contracted skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 140 cm. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 110 cm. and its full length about 162 cm. Grave goods: 1. before the hands was a crude, faint red bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LXIII 13); 2. at the same place was a light grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 15); 3. about the neck were beads; viz.: five globular, smaller blue glass (or paste) beads, three light coloured paste beads of the same shape (Pl. LXII 10); 4. at the wrist was a round, ribbed, greyish whorl, the ribbed decoration seems to form a spiral pattern (Pl. LXII 9).

Grave 382 (51/1951). Destroyed grave in a depth of 100 to 110 cm. From the place of the grave only potsherds came to light. There was no trace of a skeleton, or burnt bones. Several pieces of the earthenware fragments have graphitic surface, there are also sherds belonging to a bowl with incurving rim (Pl. LXIII 12). We found also a rim part of an urn with graphitic surface. The other part of the fragments belong to a crude, barrel-shaped vessel.

Grave 383 (52/1951). Disturbed (?) female skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 167 cm. The length of the grave is 120 cm. and its width 68 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Three quarters of the skull (top of the skull) were missing. The shinbones were lying 20 cm. lower than the other parts of the skeleton. Grave goods: 1. beside the shinbones lying deeper a crude, greyish bowl, with incurving rim came to light (Pl. LXXI 17); 2. at the same place, 40 cm. S of the vessel under No. 1 was a soily grey, crude cup, the slightly cylindric neck is set off from the body of the vessel in a divided form (Pl. LXIII 16); 3. before the knee bend, 15 cm. lower than the bones was a Certosa type bronze fibula (Pl. LXII 3 a—b), it belonged very likely to the bones lying deeper; 4. on the left lower arm was a bronze bracelet, with overlapping terminations and more or less oval cross-section (Pl. LXII 7). The fact that the shinbones were deeper (127 cm.) eventually permits the assumption that an earlier burial was destroyed. Unfortunately, the condition of the bones does not enable us to determine exactly the presence of the two graves.

Grave 384 (53/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 75 cm. The sparsely found calcined bones were scattered in an oval area with diameters of 50 cm. by 60 cm. Grave goods: 1. beside the human bones were the remains of a bowl (very likely with drawn in rim), it could not be whole already at the time of earthing (Pl. LXII 6, 17, Pl. LXIII 14); 2. 30 cm. NNE of the ashes was a round whorl (Pl. LXII 15); 3. in the earth of the grave was an animal bone.

Grave 385 (54/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 160 cm. Among the sparsely scattered human bones a high-handled mug was found (Pl. LXIII 17). Obviously the opening up of the whole grave was not possible, since the grave extended under the by-way going along the border of the excavation area.

Grave 386 (55/1951). Contracted female skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 150 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Grave goods: 1. before the chest was a grey, well washed bowl fragment (part of the base); 2. at the same place was a high-handled mug (Pl. LXIII 6); 3. at the nose was a round whorl (Pl. LXII 16), very poorly preserved, brown in colour, in two pieces; 4. above the right breast was a biconic, soily brown whorl (Pl. LXII 14); 5. on the right shoulder was a transversally ribbed, spiral bronze pendant (Pl. LXII 8); 6. at the right femur was a barrel-shaped, crude, brownish-black vessel, respectively rim and side parts of this vessel (Pl. LXXI 6).

Grave 387 (56/1952. I). A child's skull, lying on the right side in a depth of 101 cm. The other parts of the skeleton were completely crumbled away, no trace of them has remained. We can only presume that it was contracted. Its orientation, on the basis of this position of the skull, was NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Grave goods: 1. behind the skull close by was a smaller-size, crude, conical bowl, soily yellow in colour (Pl. LXIV 2), with slightly incurving rim; 2. before the forehead and around the neck were small globular

blue glass beads and similar amber beads. Their number was originally 30, of which 18 beads remained. Mostly the amber beads crumbled away (Pl. LXIV 1).

Grave 388 (57/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 32 cm., its full length could not be measured. It had no grave goods.

Grave 389 (58/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 93 cm. A very small quantity of ashes and burnt bones was found. In a length of 42 cm. and a breadth of about 15 to 20 cm. were the scattered fragments of a vessel, the direction of the heap of fragments was NNW—SSE. It could not be completely fitted together (Pl. LXIV 3). It belongs to the type of the larger-size high-handled mugs.

Grave 390 (59/1952. I). Urn grave in a depth of 72 cm. Grave goods: 1. larger-size bowl, with incurving rim, it was broken still in the course of its one-time use and for the fixing together of the fragments the wall of the bowl was perforated (Pl. LXIV 5); 2. a dark grey, very likely wheel-made, smaller, high-handled mug was placed on burnt human bones on the bottom of the bowl (Pl. LXIV 6 a). The base of the handle is decorated by four impressed dots arranged in rhombus form (Pl. LXIV 6 b).

Grave 391 (60/1952. I). Burial of a child in a depth of 97 cm. Only the highly fragmentary skull lying on its left side and the jaw-bone have remained. Orientation SW—NE, with head towards SW. The other parts of the skeleton could not be traced. It could happen that the skull was buried alone. It had no grave goods.

Grave 392 (61/1952. I). Cremation burial, lying in a depth of 90 cm. The ashes, coal and burnt human bones were arranged approximately in N—S direction, in an area of 30 cm. by 80—85 cm. The burnt bones were most dense in the vicinity of the grave goods (between the bowl and the high-handled mug). Grave goods: 1. bowl with incurving rim (its broken surface is brick-red) (Pl. LXIV 8), under the rim of the bowl close by is part of a smaller vessel, it had remained unfinished very likely still before the firing; 2. solid, half part of a bronze bracelet with round cross-section (Pl. LXIV 10); 3. pair of pendants made of very thin electron wire (?), one of them has been preserved only in fragments (Pl. LXIV 11, 12); 4. high-handled mug (Pl. LXIV 7 a), at the base of the handle and on its upper part is one depressed dot each (Pl. LXIV 7 b); 5. horizontally ribbed, greyish round whorl (Pl. LXIV 14); 6. brick-red ochre crumb; 7. fragments of small iron rod of unknown designation (Pl. LXIV 9); 8. lower end of the radius of a horse (Pl. LXIV 4); 9. fragments of a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LXIV 13).

Grave 393 (62/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant or young child, lying on its left side in a depth of 111 cm. Highly crumbled, of the skull only fragments and a few teeth have been preserved. The contracted length of the skeleton is 42 cm. and its full length 67 cm. Orientation NNW—SSE, with head towards NNW.

Grave 394 (63/1952. I). At the feet of the infant skeleton of Grave 393, in a depth of 75 cm. are the stray remains of a cremation burial (very few burnt human bones). Above the ashes is a small bottle-shaped vessel, turned upside down, it was also originally in a fragmentary condition (Pl. LXIV 18).

Grave 395 (64/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. The mass of burnt human bones was in an area of 20 cm. by 40 cm., in a 10 cm. thick layer. The direction of this longish area is NNW—SSE. In the earth above the grave fragments of animal bones were found. Among the calcined bones fragments of the shells of a few paludal snails also came to light. Grave goods: 1. a small, single-edged iron knife among the burnt human bones (Pl. LXIV 20), its point was broken away; 2. beside the bones was a greyish-yellow, crude, small bowl, with slightly drawn in rim (Pl. LXIV 21); 3. in the bowl was a soily yellow, medium high-handled mug, made without the use of a wheel (Pl. LXIV 15).

Grave 396 (65/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 83 cm. The burnt human bones were found in an area of about 27 cm. by 33 cm., in a thick layer and a considerably large quantity. SSE of the ashes was a high-handled mug (Pl. LXIV 17). At the digging up it was damaged.

Grave 397 (66/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its left side in a depth of 160 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 92 cm. and its full length about 158 cm. The shape of the grave-pit was very well outlined, since it was sunk into loam. Its both ends are considerably rounded off. Its dimensions are 68 cm. by 115 cm. Its only grave good was a yellowish-grey, high-handled mug, placed before the knees (Pl. LXIV 16). The skeleton was poorly preserved.

Grave 398 (67/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up (*Juv.*) individual, lying on its left side in a depth of 164 cm. The shape of the grave-pit was very well outlined, since it was cut into a layer of hard loess loam, beginning in a depth of about 140 cm. The grave itself was sunk into the yellow loess loam in a depth of about 20 to 25 cm. The form of the grave is oval, narrowing towards the feet, its dimensions: length 155 cm. breadth 84 cm. in the middle. Orientation of the skeleton NE—SW, with head towards NE. The legs and the pelvis were lying intact on their place, the other parts of the skeleton were completely destroyed. The skull was missing. In a height of about 80 cm. above the grave, in the earth of the grave was the fragment of the lower jaw-bone. Grave goods: 1. beside the jaw a fragment of a grinding stone was found (Pl. LXIV 19); 2. beside the upper edge of the left side of the pelvis was a small bronze spiral cylinder.

Grave 399 (68/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its right side in a depth of 97 cm. The skull and the skeleton are considerably fragmentary. The femora were not lying at their place and the shinbones were missing. The grave was very likely disturbed. Orientation SE—NW, with head towards SE. Its contracted length is 111 cm. Its full length could not be measured. It had no grave goods.

Grave 400 (69/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 91 cm. The whole skeleton is splinter-like fragmentary. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 48 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 401 (70/1952. I). Skeleton grave in a depth of 123 cm. It was completely destroyed. It seems that all bones were preserved, but they were completely scattered. The orientation of the grave on the basis of the position of the bones could be NE—SW.

Grave 402 (71/1952. I). It was discovered W of Grave 393, about 20 cm. deeper. The two graves did not disturb each other. The depth of Grave 402 is 142 cm. In it was found the contracted skeleton, of a grown-up individual, lying on its left side. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 127 cm.

and its full length 167 cm. The form of the grave-pit sunk into loam is oval, its dimensions being 66 cm. by 165 cm. Grave goods: 1. above the skull were animal bones; 2. on the pelvis, placed cross-wise, was an iron knife, turned with its point very likely towards the E (Pl. LXV 1); 3. under the chin was an iron hatchet with short butt-end arm, with curving edge (Pl. LXV 3a—b). In the shaft-hole also the iron nail fixing the handle was preserved; 4. before the face was a dark grey, crumbling, bottle-shaped vessel, its rim is missing (Pl. LXV 10); 5. high-handled mug (Pl. LXV 5); 6. faint red, high-handled mug (Pl. LXV 9); 7. beside the iron knife was an iron awl (Pl. LXV 2).

Grave 403 (72/1952. I). Skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying prone on its face in a depth of 141 cm. Only its shinbones are bent at the knees upwards and backwards. The vertebral column was broken in two at the middle. The bones of the lower arms bent in the elbows were lying under the chest. Orientation ESE—WNW, with head towards ESE. The full length of the skeleton is 168 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 404 (73/1952. I). Contracted (?) skeleton of a grown-up individual (woman), lying on its left side in a depth of 108 cm. With the exception of the right lower arm, which was lying somewhat higher, but on its place, the part of the skeleton above the pelvis was lying in order. The legs were missing. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. The length of the preserved part of the skeleton is 86 cm. Grave goods: 1. at the neck was a globular, round amber bead; 2. at the left wrist was a bracelet, made of iron wire with round cross-section; 3. at the same place were fragments of an about 12 mm. broad iron plate, perhaps they belonged to a bracelet; 4. from the left hand up to the elbow were small bronze rings. The small, closed rings made of wire with round cross-section were found at the wrist, while the open rings made of smaller bronze plates came to light near the iron bracelet and scattered beside the radius.

Grave 405 (74/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 94 cm. The burnt human bones were found in a comparatively large area (84 cm. by 96 cm.,) sparsely scattered. Grave goods: 1. fragments of a crude, brick-red, small size bowl with incurving rim (Pl. LXV 4); 2. 3.5 cm. long iron tube with a diameter of about 1.2 cm. (perhaps the socket of an iron spear, Pl. LXV 12); 3. iron knife with concave edge, its point is missing (Pl. LXV 6); 4. in the earth of the grave shapeless iron fragments were scattered.

Grave 406 (75/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 74 cm. In the layer of earth above the grave, in an area of about 1 square metre, among sparsely scattered burnt human bones, a fairly high number of fragments originating from several vessels were found. After removing this layer we found the irregularly circular (68 cm. by 70 cm.) small pit, sunk in a depth of 10 to 11 cm., holding the major part of the burnt bones. The mass of burnt human bones was unusually large. Grave goods: 1. from the earth above the grave the rim parts of two bowls with drawn in rims came to light (Pl. LXV 7—8, Pl. LXVI 1—2), as well as the side parts of a brick-red, crude, perhaps barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LXV 11, Pl. LXVI 7, 9), base of a brick-red, crude larger vessel (Pl. LXVI 8); 2. among the burnt human bones was a smaller-size snaffle, made of iron (Pl. LXVI 3 a, b); 3. among the burnt bones was a molar of a horse (Pl. LXVI 4); 4. at the digging up of the bottom of the grave-pit, in the mixed layer underneath, holding, however, no human bones, another tooth (molar of a cattle) came to light (Pl. LXVI 5).

Grave 407 (76/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 95 cm. Its contracted length is 50 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. W of the skeleton, at a distance of about 70 cm., was a crude, yellowish-grey, small, bulging vessel (Pl. LXVI 6). It is not sure, whether it belonged to the grave or not.

Grave 408 (77/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 80 cm. It consisted only of a handful of burnt human bones. It had no grave goods.

Grave 409 (78/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying in a depth of 84 cm. The condition of the bones is so poor that it could not be ascertained, whether it was lying on its right or left side. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. The contracted length of the skeleton is 32 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 410 (79/1952. I). Inhumation burial of a grown-up individual in a depth of 132 cm. It was so much destroyed that the majority of the bones of the skeleton were lying scattered about broken into small splinters. Its orientation was presumably NE—SW. No grave goods were found.

Grave 411 (80/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its left side in a depth of 88 cm. Orientation NE—SW, with head towards NE. Its contracted length is 98 cm. and its full length is 161 cm. Grave goods: 1. small fragments of a bowl with drawn in rim behind the skull (Pl. LXVI 7); 2. beside the left ankle, outside was a molar (Pl. LXVI 10).

Grave 412 (81/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 68 cm. It consisted only of a handful of burnt human bones. In the earth above the grave, 25 cm. higher, a fragmentary horse tooth was found.

Grave 413 (82/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its right side in a depth of 110 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 91 cm. and its full length 157 cm.

Grave 414 (83/1952. I). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 122 cm. Its orientation was very likely ENE—WSW. Only fragments of the skeleton have been preserved. Grave goods: 1. in the earth of the grave, but about 50 cm. higher was the fragment of a grinding stone (Pl. LXVI 11); 2. at the same place was a smaller polished stone (whetstone?) fragment (Pl. LXVI 12); 3. at the same place was a fragment of a larger animal bone; 4. at the same place were a few completely crumbled amber beads.

Grave 415 (84/1952. I). In a depth of 87 cm. fragments of the skull of an infant were found. The other parts of the skeleton were entirely crumbled and no data could be recorded on them.

Grave 416 (85/1952. I). Cremation burial beginning in a depth of 65 cm. The burnt human bones appeared in an area of 60 cm. by 80 cm., scattered. The depth of the pit holding the ashes is about 25 cm. Grave goods: 1. high-handled mug, in a fragmentary condition (Pl. LXVI 16); 2. yellowish-grey, very likely high-handled mug, in fragments (Pl. LXVI 13, 17); 3. side part of crude, brick-red, presumably barrel-shaped vessel; 4. among the burnt human bones was a human lower jaw-bone showing no traces of burning. It seems that all vessels were put into the grave perhaps already in a fragmentary condition.

Grave 417 (86/1952. I). Skeleton of an infant in a depth of 116 cm. Only the fragments of the skull and the shinbones have been preserved. Neither the orientation, nor any other data could be recorded. At the

feet was a brick-red, barrel-shaped small vessel (Pl. LXVI 15). Under the rim it is decorated by four, slightly asymmetrically arranged knobs.

Grave 418 (87/1952. I). Skeleton of an elderly woman, lying on its right side in a depth of 152 cm. (Fig. 3). With the exception of the skull and the shoulders the skeleton is lying irregularly. It seems that the deceased was pressed into the two thirds of the grave pit, because its right shinbone stood straight upwards as well as its right lower arm. The left leg bent in the knee stood upwards at right angles. Orientation of the skeleton E—W, with head towards the E. The side of the grave pit was here and there well discernible in the loam, its breadth is 58 cm. and its orientation NE—SW. Grave goods: 1—2. at the right and left wrists was one bracelet each, made of iron wire with round cross-section, in fragmentary condition (Pl. LXVII 6); 3. under the chin was an iron object of unknown designation; 4. under the skull was an open ring, made of bronze wire with round cross-section, one of its terminations is pointed (Pl. LXVI 21); 5. on the pelvis and partly on the ribs was a brownish-red, crude, large-size, barrel-shaped vessel, decorated by four, symmetrically arranged knobs under the rim (Pl. LXVII 5). In vessel No. 5 were: 6. near the mouth of the vessel a deep bulging, black-glittering, handleless mug, with damaged rim (Pl. LXVI 14); 7. under this was a polished pebble (Pl. LXVII 4); 8. under the pebble, near the base of vessel No. 5 was a light grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LXVI 22); 9—10. in mug No. 8 were two coarsely finished, biconic, greyish-brown whorls (Pl. LXVII 2—3); 11. outside mug No. 8 was a larger, brownish-yellow, crude whorl (Pl. LXVII 1); 12. beside mug No. 8 were fragments of an iron rod with globular head (Pl. LXVI 18).

Grave 419 (88/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 117 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 54 cm. and its full length 78 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 420 (89/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 124 cm. The grave goods were arranged in an area of 40 cm. by 80 cm. in more or less NE—SW direction. The large mass of burnt human bones was in the western part of the grave. Grave goods: 1. bottle-shaped vessel (Pl. LXVI 19); 2. crude, reddish-brown, pear-shaped, small vessel (Pl. LXVII 11 a—b), under the rim were two vertically perforated knob handles opposite to each other; 3. high-handled mug (Pl. LXVII 7); 4. crude, brownish-black bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. LXVI 20); 5. between the bowl and the mug was a biconic, brown whorl (Pl. LXVII 10); 6—7. among the burnt human bones were two spiral bronze (?) pendants (Pl. LXVII 8—9). They are deformed by burning, with buttoned terminations.

Grave 421 (90/1952. I). In a depth of 78 cm. was a cremation grave. The burnt bones and the grave goods were arranged in an area of 85 cm. by 120 cm. Grave goods: 1. grinding stone, with its grinding surface turned downwards, on this surface a large quantity of charcoal was elung (Pl. LXVII 12); 2. bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LXVIII 3); 3. light grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LXVIII 1); 4. rim fragment of a greyish-red bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. LXVII 13); 5. on the bottom of the bowl was a bigger human bone fragment.

Grave 422 (91/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a young child, lying on its left side in a depth of 100 cm. The legs were lying somewhat higher, than the head. Orientation NNE—SSW, with head towards NNE. Its contracted length is 42 cm., its full length could not be measured. On the right arm an iron bracelet was found (Pl. LXVIII 5).

Grave 423 (92/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a young individual, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 92 cm. and its full length 136 cm. Its only grave good was a crude, brownish, «Villanova» type smaller vessel, found beside the head. It is highly fragmentary (Pl. LXVIII 4). On the bulge is a knob. Very likely there were several knobs on it, but on account of the damaged state of the vessel this could not be ascertained.

Grave 424 (93/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 81 cm. The grave goods were arranged in an area of 65 cm. by 80 cm. The burnt human bones were near the vessels in a larger quantity. Grave goods: 1. brick-red-greyish, high-handled mug (Pl. LXVIII 7), on the shoulder several depressed lines parallel with each other are running around; 2. crude, brick-red bowl, with drawn in rim (Pl. LXVIII 16, 18), it has been preserved only in fragments; 3. brick-red, round whorl (Pl. LXVIII 2), it is divided by ten vertical depressions parallel with each other; 4. in the upper layer of the burnt human bones were small, round red and green paste (?) beads (Pl. LXVIII 8—10). Part of them were deformed and melted together at the burning.

Grave 425 (94/1952. I). Cremation burial in a depth of 92 cm. The grave goods were found in an area of 30 cm. by 30 cm., among burnt human bones. Grave goods: 1—2. pair of spiral bronze pendants (Pl. LXVIII 11—12), at their ends there is one electron cone each, the bronze spirals themselves were also plated with electron, this has remained only in fragments; 3. soily grey, horizontally ribbed whorl (Pl. LXVIII 20), biconic; 4. brick-red, biconic-whorl (Pl. LXVIII 21); 5. two fragments of an iron pin (Pl. LXVIII 6); 6. about seven pieces of flat, round green glass beads and a bigger, cylindric paste bead with wavy line incrustation (Pl. LXVII 15—16). They are deformed by fire.

Grave 426 (95/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of a young individual, lying on its left side in a depth of 110 cm. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its contracted length is 65 cm. and its full length 146 cm. Grave goods: 1. 40 cm. above the pelvis were the fragments of a brick-red, crude, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LXVIII 13, 15, 17); 2. on the pelvis was a crude, brick-red bowl with drawn in rim, in a very fragmentary condition (Pl. LXVIII 14).

Grave 427 (96/1952. I). Tightly contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its right side in a depth of 104 cm. Orientation SW—NE, with head towards SW. Its contracted length is 92 cm. and its full length 155 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 428 (97/1952. I). Destroyed skeleton grave in a depth of 108 cm. The destruction is of such a degree that the orientation could not be determined. No grave goods were found.

Grave 429 (98/1952. I). Contracted skeleton of an infant, lying on its left side in a depth of 106 cm. Its orientation could not be exactly ascertained on account of the highly decayed state of the skeleton. About the neck were 11 green and blue round glass beads of various sizes and two amber beads, the latter crumbled away (Pl. LXVIII 19).

Grave 430 (Grave A, 1953). Contracted female skeleton, lying on its left side in a depth of 112 cm. Only the shinbones remained *in situ*. Orientation: E—W, with head to E. The skull could decline by about 15 degrees towards the N. The grave-pit is oval, its dimensions are 85 cm. by 130 cm. Grave goods: 1. among the bones was a globular amber bead; 2. at the same place was a biconic whorl.

Pit I. Bronze Age pit under Grave 335. Bronze Age pit, 60 cm. deep, with an upper diameter of 60 cm., which besides several vessel fragments contained also worked and unworked animal bones. The form of the pit is irregular.

Pit II. In a depth of 65 cm., in a regular circle with a diameter of 114 cm. black earth was found, which was sharply separated from the yellow sand and in which scattered clay clods originating from a smaller fire-place, with smooth upper surface and fired lower parts, as well as different parts of the skeletons of several animals were found. Among the bones fragments of Scythian Age vessels, as well as two fragments fitting together of a typical Zók bowl came to light. At the excavation of this layer it turned out that it was not apt, but only an about 15 to 20 cm. thick layer with the above-mentioned dimension, holding perhaps the remains of a burial feast. It was so near to Grave 341 that obviously it belonged to it.

Pit III. Beside Grave 334, in an irregular pit with diameter of 80 cm. by 90 cm. deepening up to 70 cm. were vessel fragments and bones from a time preceding the Scythian Age.

Pit IV. It was discovered beside Pit III in a depth of 76 cm. Its diameters are 104 cm. by 116 cm. In the depth mentioned above burnt and unburnt broken animal bones were found. The bones did not belong to one animal. Among them were vessel fragments looking prehistoric, including the fragment of Zók bowl. At the same place bronze crumbs and also a small bronze ring came to light.

Pit V. An about 10 to 15 cm. deep round pit, beginning in a depth of about 1 m. Diameter 106 cm. The pit was filled with a large quantity of animal bones. There were such parts (for example shoulder-blade and humerus), which were connected by joints when they were thrown into the pit. It seems that they got into the pit together with the meat on them. The bones were divided among the certain species of animals as follows: horned cattle 87 pieces; horse 12 pieces (all of them being the bones of a small-size young stallion); sheep or goat (foreleg) 1 piece; hog (grown-up sow) 1 piece. Among the bones remnants of charcoal and potsherds were also found. 1. Fragment of a high-handled mug (Pl. LXIX 2). 2—3. Faint red, thick-walled vessel bases, of crude material (Pl. LXIX 6,8). 4. Lower part of grey, well washed, wheel-made larger clay bucket (Pl. LXIX 5). 5. Side part of a brick-red, wheel-made, larger vessel of well washed clay (Pl. LXIX 1), provided with perforation serving at its time for fixing together. 6. Side and rim part of a dark brown, crude, slightly bulging vessel (Pl. LXIX 3). Its rim is outcurving, at the height of the shoulder finger impressions are running around. 7. Rim part of a brownish, crude vessel (Pl. LXIX 7). In the bend of the neck an applied knob decoration divided with finger impression can be seen. 8. Side part of a brick-red, crude, larger vessel (Pl. LXIX 4).

Beside Grave 406, in the part marked VI, potsherds came to light. 1. Five fragments of a bowl with incurving rim (Pl. LXIX 12). 2. Knob-decorated fragment of a crude, brick-red, barrel-shaped (?) vessel (Pl. LXIX 10). 3. Side part of a brick-red, crude, perhaps barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LXIX 9). 4. Grey stone fragment, with polished surface (Pl. LXIX 11). 5. Piece of sandstone, once polished (Pl. LXIX 13). 6. Side part of a grey wheel-made bowl of well washed clay (Pl. LXIX 15).

In part A of the cemetery, behind the house of Mrs. Miskolei, looking for traces of the cemetery and eventually the settlement we opened up a section of 2 m. by 10 m. (Fig. 9). We found in it two pits.

Pit VII, in the western end of the section, beehive-shaped, base diameter 240 cm, depth 156 cm. The outlines of the pit appeared in a depth of about 80 cm., its diameter here is 190 cm. In its northwestern side, at a distance of about 100 cm. from each other, immediately above the bottom two stake-holes were seen. Their diameter was about 12 to 14 cm. and their depth 15 cm., and 30 cm., respectively.

Grave 431 (53/1947). Stretched female skeleton, lying on its back in a depth of 48 cm. Orientation SSE—NNW, with head towards SSE. The length of the skeleton is 135 cm. (Párdúz: AÉ [1950] 69—71. *Ibidem* also the figures of the object found in the grave were published.)

Grave 432 (54/1947). It was found in trench I of the Rédei estate. Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its right side in a depth of 50 cm. Orientation W—E, with head towards the W. Its contracted length is 58 cm. Its full length could not be measured because of its decayed state. It had no grave goods.

Grave 433 (55/1947). Destroyed burial of a man in a depth of 40 cm. The skull was missing. Orientation SSW—NNE, with head presumably towards SSW (See Párdúz: AÉ [1950] 69—71).

Grave 434 (56/1948). Extended female (?) skeleton, lying on its back in a depth of 55 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, the head declined from WSW by 10 degrees towards the S. Its shinbones were cut off at the digging of a later pit. At the same time also the lower third of the femora was destroyed. Beside the head on the left two flint-stones were found, one of them is round, white and the other is a longish flaked specimen.

Grave 435 (57/1948). Destroyed burial in a depth of 45 cm. The grave goods were scattered in a circle with a radius of about 1 m. Grave goods: 1. fragments of grey, wheel-made Celtic vessel of well washed clay; 2. at the same place piece of the iron scabbard of an iron sword (Pl. LXX 1); 3. about 80 cm. from this were fragments of the iron scabbard of an iron sword (Pl. LXX 1); 4. at the same place were fragments of the umbo of a Celtic shield (Pl. LXX 2); 5. iron fragments of unknown designation (Pl. LXX 3—10), among them perhaps a part of the chain fixing the scabbard was found (Pl. LXX 4), as well a part of an iron knife with tang (Pl. LXX 9). In the earth of the grave scattered calcined human bones and parts of an infant skeleton came also to light. It could not be observed, what was the stratigraphic situation of these two kinds of burial to each other. We do not know for certain either to which grave the grave goods belonged.

Grave 436 (58/1948). Destroyed inhumation burial in a depth of 85 cm. The bones of the skeleton were thrown on one heap. The bones belonged to a grown-up individual. The orientation and the way of the position of the skeleton could not be determined. It seems that the disturbance did not affect the grave goods, because these were mostly *in situ*. 1. Faint red high-handled mug of crumbling clay. In the bend of the neck a rib is running around. Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 11.5 cm. (Pl. XLIII 11). 2. Fragments of a bowl with drawn in rim, made of crude, inferior material. They crumbled away. 3. A mug, crumbling very much



Fig. 12. Detailed map of part D of the cemetery

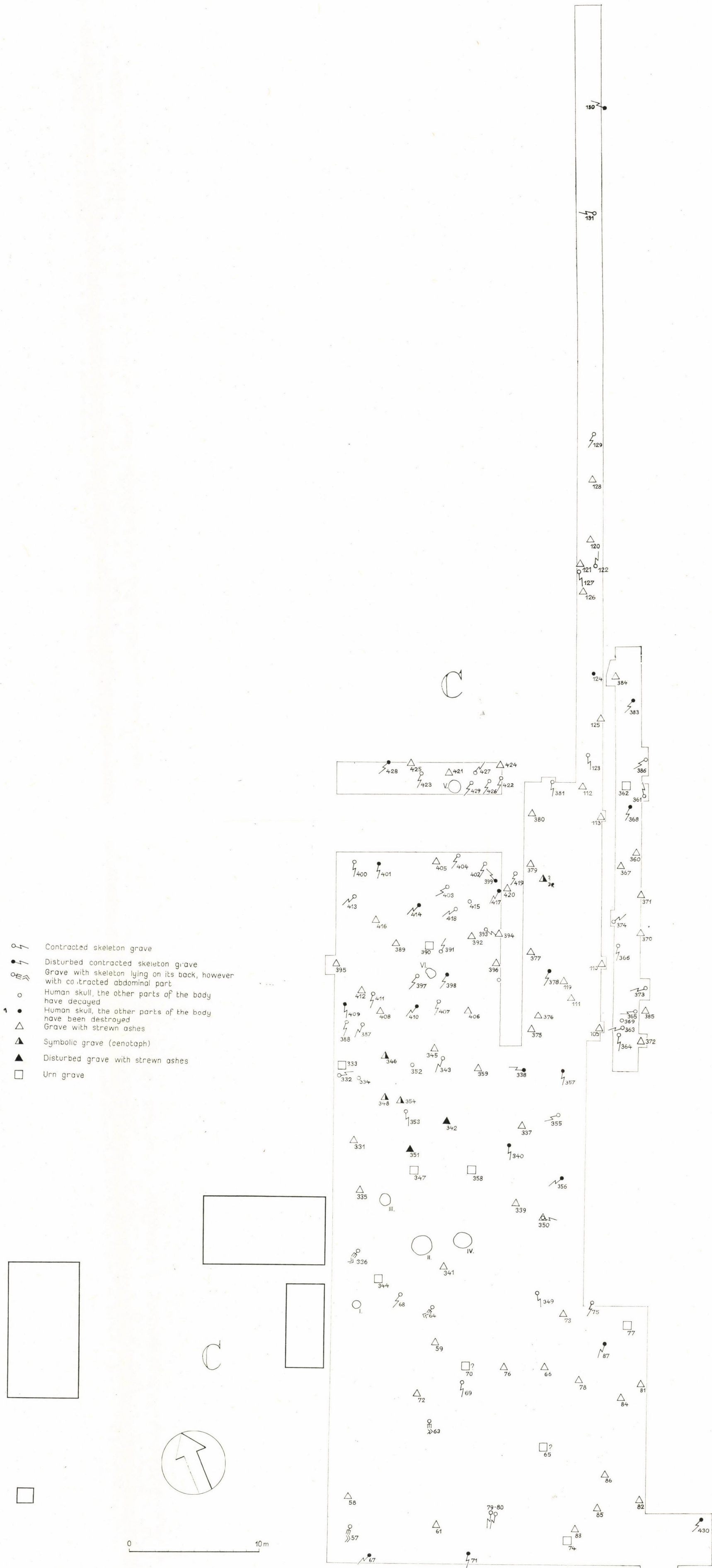


Fig. 11. Detailed map of part C of the cemetery

(Pl. XLIII 12). The neck is slightly curving. It is high bulging. Height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 9.2 cm.; 4. Brick-red, crude bowl with drawn in rim. Under the bend of the rim four symmetrically arranged knobs can be seen. Hand-made (Pl. XLIII 17). Height 11.8 cm., mouth diameter 27 cm. 5. High-handled mug, with shining surface (Pl. XLVII 17.). Height 9.5 cm., mouth diameter 9.7 cm. 6. High-handled mug, deep bulging. Under the handle, on the lower part of the mug is a hole with a diameter of 1 cm. (Pl. XLIII 13). Height 10.5 cm., mouth diameter 9.7 cm. 7. Biconic, brownish-black, crude vessel. Hand-made (Pl. XLIII 16). The rim is out-curving. Height 20 cm., mouth diameter 12.5 cm. 8. Iron plate fragments of unknown designation, they are 1 cm. broad. The length of the whole object in the earth is about 10 cm. Perhaps it was a knife.

Grave 437 (59/1948). Extended skeleton of a child, lying on its back in a depth of 85 cm. The bones were almost entirely crumbled away. Only the skull bones, the two femora and teeth have remained. Its length is about 80 cm. Orientation S—N, with head towards the S. The head declined by 5 degrees towards the W. Grave goods: 1. around the neck were beads: 2 long cylindric blue glass beads, 2 bipartite white glass beads, 1 globular white glass bead; 2. at the end of the feet, between the ankles was a faint red, bottle-shaped vessel, with outcurving rim (Pl. XLIII 14), on the body of the vessel from the bend of the neck up to the base of the vessel vertical, more or less parallel, about 1 cm. broad, red stripes of painting can be seen, at two places the stripes form triangles open underneath, height 14.2 cm., mouth diameter 4.8 cm.; 3. at the ends of the feet, outside, to the right, about 15 cm. above the skeleton was a triangular fragment of a grinding stone, with dimensions 12 cm. by 11 cm. by 9 cm.; 4. beside the left femur, inside was the head of a gopher (?).

Grave 438 (60/1948). Destroyed burial of a grown-up individual in a depth of 75 cm. The leg bones were lying in situ in the northern end of the grave. Thus, the orientation of the skeleton is S—N, with head towards the S. Grave goods: 1. in the earth of the grave, under the piled up bones was a slightly bulging, crude, soily brown vessel with outcurving rim (Pl. XLVII 18), height 10.6, mouth diameter 7.5 cm.; 2. at the ankles were beads: 18 small, flat, round brick-red paste beads, 1 tripartite green glass bead; 3. in the earth of the grave was a 3 cm. long flint-stone.

Grave 439 (61/1948). Contracted skeleton of a man, lying on its right side in a depth of 100 cm. Very well preserved. Orientation ENE—WSW, with head towards ENE. Its full length is about 192 cm., its contracted length is 110 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 440 (62/1948). Destroyed cremation (?) burial in a depth of 70 cm. 1. Bowl with outcurving rim, fragmentary, of crude material, brick-red in colour (Pl. XLVII 15). Height 7.6 cm., mouth diameter 15.5 cm., hand-made. 2. Animal bones.

Grave 441 (63/1948). Cremation burial in a depth of 145 cm. The burnt bones were in one heap. Grave goods: 1. three-edged bronze arrow-head, deformed in fire; 2. iron fragment of unknown designation; 3. unknown bone roll in fragmentary condition, diameter 2.4 cm.; 4. 5 cm. long, irregularly flaked flint; 5. rim part of a brick-red, well washed, bottle-shaped vessel.

In trench XV (at the place marked +) in a depth of 160 cm. was the fragment of a bronze blade (dagger?) shown on Pl. LXX 11 a—b (Fig. 10, in the vicinity of Grave 439). Its present length is 4.7 cm., the maximal breadth of the blade is 2.6 cm. in the middle of one of its sides a rib can be seen. At the same place the blade is decorated along the rib by punched patterns, and the same punched decoration shows a zig-zag pattern on one half of the blade. The other side of the blade is undecorated. Under its base are two holes, in which a wire with square cross-section is passed through like an ear.

About 1 m. from the blade, in the same depth was a brown piece of flint (Pl. LXX 12).

Grave 442 (64/1948). Contracted skeleton of a female child, lying on its right side in a depth of 105 cm. The bones are in such a decayed condition that its position could hardly be determined. Its orientation is ENE—WSW, with head to ENE. Grave goods: 1. around the neck were beads, about 15 smaller, globular and flat round amber beads, about 30 cylindric beads with a length of 5 to 6 mm., without perforation and a small bronze ring; 2. behind the head was a crude, deep bulging vessel with outcurving rim, hand-modelled, brick-red in colour, with highly curved neck (Pl. XLIII 18), height 7.4 cm., mouth diameter 5.2 cm.; 3. at the same place, but a little farther off was a crude, greyish bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. XLIII 15), height 10.2 cm., mouth diameter 24.3 cm., hand-made; 4. at the end of the feet was a high-handled mug, with funnel-shaped neck, the bulge is sharply protruding (Pl. XLVII 19), height 9.2 cm., mouth diameter 8 cm. by 9.5 cm.; 5. at the same place were two fragments of an iron knife, the biggest of the blade is 1.2 cm.; 6. at the knees was a grey, globular whorl; 7. on the skeleton iron fragments of unknown designation were scattered, with round cross-section, perhaps the remains of a bracelet.

Grave 443 (65/1948). Urn grave in a depth of 110 cm. 1. Bowl with divided rim (Pl. XLVII 16), height 5.5 cm., mouth diameter 14 cm.; in it were burnt human bones. 2. Beside it was an iron knife with convex back and concave edge (Pl. LXX 13), length 14 cm., biggest breadth 1.5 cm.

In trench XCVIII a bronze spiral came to light, it does not originate from a grave (Pl. XXXIX 37) and in trench XCV the fragment of a bowl with drawn in rim was found, its restored form is shown on Pl. XLI 14.

Grave 444 (66/1950 II). Slightly contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its left side in a depth of 80 cm. Orientation N—S, with head towards the N. The head declines by 20 degrees towards the E. Its contracted length is 50 cm. and its full length about 72 cm. It had no grave goods.

Grave 445 (67/1950. II). Contracted skeleton of a man (?), lying on its right side in a depth of 90 cm. Orientation W—E, with head towards the W. The head declines by 18 degrees towards the S. Its contracted length is 110 cm. and its full length 158 cm. Grave goods: 1. 45 cm. above the pelvis and the femora, in the earth of the grave were fragments originating from several vessels: a decorated fragment of a bowl belonging to the Zók culture, several fragments of a larger black urn (Pl. LVIII 17), fragment of a bulging black urn with cylindric neck; 2. high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 20) before the face at a distance of 35 cm., under the rim and on the shoulder of the vessel a depressed line is running around; 3. beside the mug was a brownish-black «Villanova» urn, with its mouth before the face (Pl. LVII 19), above the bulge with four symmetrically arranged knob decorations; 4—5. beside the urn, on both sides were burnt, deformed clay clods, one of them was at a distance of 40 cm. from the urn; 6. in the earth of the grave was a horse (?) tooth (Pl. LIII 19).

Grave 446 (68/1950. II). In a depth 55 cm. was a double children's grave. Both were put into the grave in a slightly contracted position, lying on their right side. Orientation WSW—ENE, with the heads towards WSW.

Grave A. The contracted length of the skeleton is 52 cm., its full length could not be measured. In the earth of the grave were burnt human bones. Grave goods: 1. behind the back of the head was a small whorl, grey in colour, biconic (Pl. LIII 17); 2. behind the pelvis and the ribs was a whetstone (?), of red sandstone, in a highly crumbled state (Pl. LIII 18); 3. under the chin was a whorl of the same colour and form as the one under No. 1, but bigger (Pl. LIII 15); 4. before the face was a small, crude, soily grey vessel, its rim is missing, its base is reticulated (Pl. LVII 6 a, b); 5. about 30 cm. above the grave, in the earth of the grave fragments of a larger vessel.

Grave B. The contracted length of the skeleton is 40 cm., its full length about 48 cm. Grave goods: 6. on the top of the head was a bigger pear-shaped whorl (Pl. LIII 14); 7. among the ribs was a small bronze bracelet, with round cross-section and overlapping terminations (Pl. LIII 13); 8. at the end of the feet was a small brick-red, sharply bulging mug (Pl. LVIII 4), with its base turned upwards.

Grave 447 (69/1950. II). Contracted skeleton of a man (?), lying on its right side in a depth of 95 cm. The contraction is of such a high degree that the pelvis was broken in two. Skeleton of a grown-up individual. Its contracted length is 100 cm. and its full length about 152 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, with head towards WSW. Grave goods: 1. behind the vertebral column was a high-handled mug (Pl. LIII 3), its handle had been broken away still before its earthing; 2. under the chin was a piece of a calcined human bone (?); 3. beside the pelvis, outside was a grey, crude bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 6); 4. 12 cm. above the skeleton, beside mug No. 1 was a round beating stone (Pl. LV 10).

Grave 448 (70/1950. II). Extended skeleton (of a woman?), lying on its back in a depth 85 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, with head towards WSW. Its length is 150 centimetres. Its left arm is stretched, and its right arm is bent in at the elbow, the fingers of the hands were above the pelvis. Its grave goods were the fragments belonging to a larger vessel, found in the earth of the grave, 38 cm. above the knees of the skeleton. They belonged to a black, perhaps «Villanova» type urn (Pl. LVI 20). Fragments belonging to other, similarly prehistoric, vessels were also found here.

Grave 449 (71/1950. II). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 130 cm. Orientation W—E, with head towards the W. The head declines by about 18 degrees towards the S. Grave goods: 1. behind the skull, with its bottom turned upwards, was a crude mug with drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 21), light grey in colour; 2. at the same place was a heart-shaped white pebble; 3. about the nape was the rim part of a barrel-shaped (?), crude, brick-red vessel (Pl. LVI 16); 4. scattered around the neck, about 30 flat, round, brownish paste (?) beads (Pl. LIII 16); 5. in the earth of the grave, 56 cm. above the skeleton, was the half of a brownish grey, deep bulging cylindric vessel (Pl. LVIII 18).

Grave 450 (72/1950. II). Contracted skeleton of a child, lying on its right side in a depth of 75 cm. Its contracted length is 35 cm. and its full length about 63 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, with head towards WSW. Grave goods: 1. beside the lower end of the vertebral column, outside was a white pebble; 2. about 20 cm. above the head was a horse (?) tooth.

Grave 451 (73/1950. II). Destroyed burial of a grown-up individual in a depth of 110 cm. Its orientation could not be determined. The bones were completely broken and scattered. Of the skull only the lower jaw-bone was preserved. No grave goods.

Grave 452 (74/1950. II). Destroyed burial of a grown-up individual in a depth of 110 cm. Its orientation could not be determined. At the place of the grave, in its earth vessel fragments and skeleton parts appeared already from a depth of 80 cm. The finds remaining after the disturbing were found in a depth of 110 cm. 1. High-handled mug (Pl. LVIII 9). It was turned with its bottom upwards. 2. Half of a bowl with drawn in rim (Pl. LVIII 13). It was turned with its bottom upwards. 3. Lower part of a barrel-shaped, brick-red vessel, with its bottom turned upwards (Pl. LVIII 1). In the earth of the grave a vessel fragment provided with a horizontal handle was also found (Pl. LVII 17).

Grave 453 (75/1950. II). Destroyed burial of a grown-up individual in a depth of 95 cm. Only the fragments of the skull, ribs and shinbones have been preserved. Its orientation could not be determined. No grave goods have been preserved.

Grave 454 (76/1950. II). Contracted skeleton of a grown-up individual, lying on its right side in a depth of 100 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, with head towards WSW. The head declined by 10 degrees still farther towards the S. Its contracted length was 105 cm. and its full length about 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. 17 cm. from the head was the side part of a larger, perhaps «Villanova» type urn. Black in colour, with glittering surface (Pl. LV 8); 2. 25 cm. S of the right collar-bone was the fragment of a larger high-handled cup of Hallstatt character, black in colour, with glittering surface (Pl. LVII 4), the high handle was decorated by two raised knobs, one of them is broken away; 3. beside the elbow of the right arm, 30 cm. above the grave, in the earth of the grave was an iron knife (Pl. LIV 3), its handle consisted of two bone plates (Pl. LIV 1—2); above the pelvis and partly under it, was a dark grey, high-handled mug (Pl. LVII 5); its handle had been broken away already before the earthing; 5. beside mug No. 4 was the lower part of a blackish-grey mug; 6. at the upper third of the vertebral column, outside was a grooved whorl (Pl. LIV 4); the grooves show a spiral pattern; 7. at the same place was a flat stone; 8. rim part of a barrel-shaped, brownish vessel, decorated with knobs (Pl. LV 2).

Grave 455 (77/1950. II). At the lifting of the bones of Grave 454, in a depth of 115 cm. we found the skull of Grave 455 in original position. Very likely a contracted skeleton, lying on its right side was buried here. Orientation SW—NE, with head towards SW. It was disturbed at the digging up of Grave 454. It is not impossible that part of the grave goods of Grave 454 also belonged to this grave (for example Nos 1, 2, and 5). Its preserved grave goods: 1. 30 cm. from the skull was a «Villanova» type urn (Pl. LVIII 16), black in colour, with glittering surface, on the bulging are four symmetrically arranged knob decorations; 2. around the neck were flat, round amber beads (LIV 8—10).

Grave 456 (78/1950. II). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 128 cm. Orientation S—N, with head towards the S. The head declines by 22 degrees towards the W. Its contracted length is 120 cm.

and its full length about 162 cm. It is very likely the grave of a man. The face was turned downwards. The right lower arm was fully bent back towards the upper arm and the fingers of the hand were forced back under the chin. The fingers of the left hand were also bent back considerably. The degree of the contraction is also very high, the pelvis was broken in two. It had no grave goods.

Grave 457 (79/1950. II). Contracted skeleton, lying on its right side in a depth of 65 cm. Orientation WSW—ENE, with head towards WSW. The head declines by an additional 10 degrees towards the W. Its contracted length is 83 cm. and its full length about 145 cm. It was turned with face downwards. It is a very poorly preserved skeleton, without any grave goods.

Grave 458 (80/1950. II). Cremation burial in a depth of 85 cm. The ashes were strewn on the earth in a denser layer in an oval area (40 cm. by 60 cm.). Partly among the burnt human bones and partly outside them were the grave goods, also in such places, where the burnt human bones only appeared here and there. The orientation of the longitudinal axis of the grave is WNW—ESE. Grave goods: 1. a flat sandstone piece of irregular shape (Pl. LVI 21), in a highly crumbled state, 15 cm. above the grave; 2. brick-red, wheel-made, one-handled mug (Pl. LVII 16); 3. two fragments of a bronze bracelet (Pl. LIV 11—12), the fragment shown on Pl. LIV 11 is decorated by transversal groovings, both fragments are deformed by fire; 4. vertically ribbed, small, brick-red vessel (Pl. LIV 6); 5. a highly crumbled piece of sandstone, 15 cm. above the grave (Pl. LVI 15); 6. grey, high-handled mug, represented by a fragment (Pl. LIV 5); 7. fragment of an electron plated spiral pendant (Pl. LIV 13); 8. a small, globular, grey whorl (Pl. LIV 7); 9. above the bones, in the earth of the grave were here and there vessel fragments, for example the base of a greyish, crude vessel (Pl. LVI 15).

Grave 459 (81/1950. II). In a depth of 80 cm. sparsely scattered burnt human bones came to light, in an area of about 50 cm. by 60 cm. There were no grave goods.

In trench VIII, from pit 4 a flake of flint (Pl. LIV 15) came to light. The following objects found in the area of the cemetery are recorded as stray finds: 1. biconic, brick-red whorl (Pl. LIV 14); 2. knobbed, rim fragment of a brownish, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LVI 6).

Grave 460 (82/1951). Completely destroyed skeleton of a grown-up individual in a depth of 140 cm. The bones were scattered irregularly, none of them were in their original place. The grave-pit could be of oval form, with WSW—ENE orientation. The major part of the bones and the fragments of several vessels were in a heap at the ENE end of the grave. Grave goods: 1. at the WSW end of the grave was a well preserved iron spear-head, in the edge of the grave, perhaps in its original place; a strong rib goes along it, its blade is curved (Pl. LXXII 6); 2. in the ENE end of the grave, among the bones and sherds were two worn pieces of stone (slingstone) (Pl. LXXII 1—2); 3. at the same place was a whetstone (Pl. LXXII 3); 4. at the same place was a horse tooth (Pl. LXXII 7); 5. fragments of a crude, faint red, barrel-shaped vessel, under the rim a band pattern divided by finger impressions is running around (Pl. LXXI 7, 12), the fragments were found in the ENE end of the grave; 6. at the same place were the fragments of a bowl with graphitic surface and drawn in rim (Pl. LXXI 18); 7. at the same place were the base and rim part of a small, soily grey vessel (Pl. LXXI 10—11); slightly bulging, the rim is slightly outcurving; 8. at the same place were three fragments belonging to a vessel with undeterminable shape, of crude material, faint red in colour.

Grave 461 (83/1951). Double burial (burials A and B) in a depth of 135 cm. Both are highly contracted skeletons, lying on their right side. Their orientation is WSW—ENE, with heads towards WSW. The contracted length of skeleton A is 96 cm. and its full length about 162 cm. The right arm of the skeleton was sharply bent in at the elbow, the left hand was before the pelvis. It had no grave goods. The contracted length of skeleton B is 114 cm. and its full length about 167 cm. The right and the left arm were sharply bent in the elbows, the bones of the right hand were direct before the face and the bones of the left hand were under the bones of the right hand. Grave goods: 1. about 30 cm. behind the pelvis was a large-size bowl, with drawn in rim (Fig. 5 2), it could be broken already in use, because direct under the rim at two places and above the base of the vessel pairs of perforations served at the time for the fixing of the broken parts; 2. in the bowl was a faint red, high-handled mug, in a very fragmentary condition, on the part of the handle starting out from the side of the vessel scratched in triangular pattern can be seen (Pl. LXXI 2, 3, 9, 13), unfortunately this handle part is not intact either so that the whole pattern is not known; 3. behind the pelvis and the vertebral column was an iron knife with curved back (Pl. LXXIII 5); 4. 10 cm. above the pelvis fragments of a brick-red, crude vessel were lying (Pl. LXXII 8, Pl. LXXI 14), already only its parts were put into the grave, it seems to be biconic, with outcurving rim; 5—6. SE of the bowl were two horse teeth side by side (Pl. LXXI 15—16).

Grave 462 (84/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 125 cm. (Fig. 6 1—2). The round grave-pit is unusually large-sized (its diameter is about 300 cm.). The grave goods were arranged more or less along a NNW—SSE axis. In the earth of the grave, beginning in a depth of about 60 cm. counted from the surface, small broken sherds appeared. The burnt human bones were lying in three piles in the bottom of the grave. But it could be observed that the piles were about 25 cm. above the bottom of the grave and under them black earth was found. It seems that the bones were strewn into the grave after placement of part of the grave goods and partly after their burying. Grave goods: 1. grey, wheel-made vessel, of well-washed clay (Pl. LXXII 4), sharply and deep bulging, on its neck a rib is running around; 2. bottle-shaped vessel, with graphitic surface (Pl. LXXIII 4), above the bulge six parallel depressions are running around, partly on the bulge and partly on the base of the vessel bundles consisting of three depressed lines each form a triangle, this pattern is repeated four times; 3. high-handled mug (Fig. 5 1), above the sharp bulge a rib is seen, the upper part of the mug broadens funnel-like; 4. in the pile of bones No. I was a globular blue glass bead (Fig. 5 6); 5. in the bottom of the grave was a globular, whitish glass bead (Fig. 5 5). The following objects were found by us in one heap: 6. bronze mirror, with handle, deformed by fire (Pl. LXIII 2, 3, Pl. LXXIV 1—2, 4, 7—8), the plate of the mirror is bordered by a strong rib, the handle itself is ribbed and terminates in a ram's head, at its junction with the mirror, the end of the handle is divided and the fixing to the mirror plate is made with the help of a semicircular part (its reconstructed form see Fig. 4); 7. a 21.5 cm. long iron knife, of which the length of the handle is 13.5 cm., on the handle three nails are seen (Pl. LXXIII 1); 8. yellowish, biconic whorl (Fig. 5 3); 9. a biconic whorl, lighter in colour than the former one and lower than it (Fig. 5 14); 10. crude, brick-red bowl,

with drawn in rim, it was put in the grave in a fragmentary and defective condition. The following objects came to light from among the bones of the pile of bones No. III: 11. at the same place was an electron pendant with buttoned end (Fig. 5 11); 12. at the same place were fragments of the mirror mentioned under No. 6, deformed by fire (Pl. LXXIV 3, 5—6); 13. at the same place was a small fragment of the rim of the mirror mentioned under No. 6 (Pl. LXXIV 4); 14. 40 cm. above the bottom of the grave one third of a large-size whorl, globular in shape, came to light (Fig. 5 13); 15. among the bones of the pile of bones No. I was a small, closed bronze ring (Fig. 5 4); 16. among the bones of the pile of bones No. III an electron and three bronze drops came to light (Fig. 5 7—10). They took up this shape very likely at the time of burning.

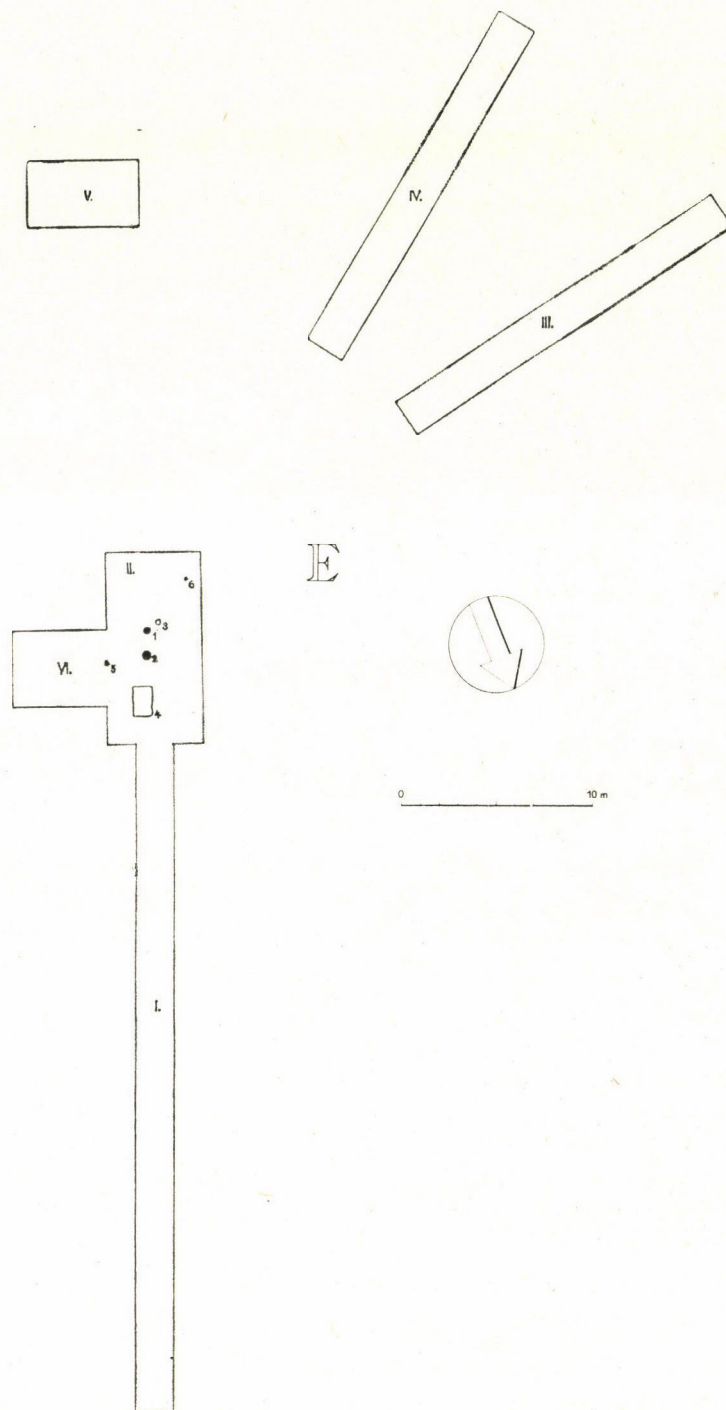


Fig. 13. Detailed map of part E of the cemetery

Grave 463 (85/1951). Cremation burial in a depth of 90 cm. A handful of burnt human bones were scattered in an area of a diameter of about 50 cm. There were no grave goods.

Grave 464 (86/1951). In a depth of 90 cm., in three piles vessel fragments were found, which were arranged along a line of NE—SW direction, in a length of about 90 to 100 cm. All fragments belonged to two vessels. 1. Brick-red, fragmentary, barrel-shaped vessel (Pl. LXXI 1). Under the rim it is decorated by four, symmetrically arranged, divided knobs. 2. Fragments of a high-handled mug (Pl. LXXI 4—5). Near the vessel fragments also animal bones were found. After the lifting of the vessel fragments, under the middle vessel fragment we found the facial part of a human skull and fragments of the top of the skull. The other parts of the skeleton were missing. Thus here we have to do with a destroyed skeleton grave.

Grave 465 (87/1951). In a depth of 100 cm. a bowl, with divided incurving rim was found, with its mouth turned downwards. In its neighbourhood neither parts of a skeleton, nor other grave goods were found (Pl. LXXII 5).

Grave 466 (88/1951). In a depth of 90 cm. four pieces fitting together of a larger urn seemingly of the «Villanova» type came to light. Beside the fragments a few hardly discernible burnt bone splinters were found. It could be a destroyed cremation burial.

Grave 467 (89/1951). Tightly contracted skeleton of a woman, lying on its left side in a depth of 60 cm. Orientation S—N, with head towards the S, but the head declines by 8 to 10 degrees towards the E. Its contracted length is 78 cm. and its full length is about 115 cm. The skeleton has been very poorly preserved. Grave goods: 1. S of the skeleton, at a distance of 25 cm. was a larger, brownish, globular whorl (Pl. LXXIV 9); 2. at the same place was a bigger piece of flint (Fig. 5 12).

Two pits of the cemetery part *B* (Fig. 10) are still worth mentioning.

Pit IX. Its outlines appeared in a depth of about 60 cm. It has an irregular cylindric shape, with a depth of 110 cm. In it were animal bones and prehistoric potsherds. Among the latter was a characteristic Zók bowl fragment.

Pit X. Its outlines appeared in a depth of 55 cm. it is of irregular cylindric shape, its depth being 105 cm. A lot of broken animal bones and a few sherds apparently prehistoric came to light from it.

In the eastern end of cemetery part *D* (Fig. 12) A. Bottyán found and excavated graves from the Arpadian Age. Unfortunately we have not found a single line about these graves in the remaining records of Bottyán, but the material of these graves has not been found either. Thus all data relating to these graves have been lost as a result of war acts and we only know about them, what the cemetery map discloses, viz. their situation compared to each other and their approximate orientation. This is why we have retained the marking of the graves made by Bottyán. On the preserved maps the graves were marked with *A*, in all 10 graves (5—6, 8—12, 14—16). In the course of our own excavations we elongated the section of Bottyán containing the Arpadian Age graves and in this we also found a grave from the Arpadian Age (Grave 303). In the latter interesting is the method of burial, the skeleton was lying on its back up to the pelvis, but the knees were drawn up. The grave goods, however, do not leave any doubt about the dating.

In connection with the excavations carried on here we have to report also about the work carried on in the big mound situated in the direct vicinity of the cemetery. The map of cemetery part *E* (Fig. 13) shows the exploratory trenches cut into the mound, or sections (trenches I to VI). As a whole the excavation has to be regarded as unsuccessful, or we can state that in comparison to the dimensions of the mound the work was carried on in a small area. The dimensions of trench or section 2 are 2 m. by 10 m., this can be regarded as the main shaft of the excavation. Between the depths of 120 and 245 cm. a human skull (Fig. 13 3), a ring (Fig. 13 6), the skeleton of a dog (Fig. 13 5), crushed animal bones (Fig. 13 4) and two stake holes could be observed (Fig. 13 1—2). The stake holes were of a diameter of 30 cm. and were sunk into the earth to a depth of forty cm. In the other trenches there was no possibility even for such observations. These phenomena do not determine either the age or the designation of the mound. At any rate it would be worth while to excavate entirely this mound situated in the direct vicinity of the Scythian Age cemetery and perhaps connected with it, even if this seems to be an expensive undertaking. Its dimensions are: about 40 m. by 50 m. are its diameters, it elevates by about 3.5 m. above the surrounding level.

III. THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES AND CHRONOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE CEMETERY

The graves of the Tápiószele cemetery excavated so far render a picture, which differs from the Szentes-Vekerzug cemetery from the viewpoint of burial customs.¹¹ This can be proved by the following data. The number of graves so far excavated in the cemetery is 467. Of these the following do not originate from the Scythian Age: Graves 4 and 14 belong to the Pécel culture, Grave 435 originates from the Celtic age, Graves 90, 91, 431, 433, 437 and 438 originate from the Sarmatian Age and Grave 303 originates from the Arpadian Age. Graves 150 and 259 are very likely earlier than the Scythian Age. A more exact chronology of the latter two graves, on account of their destroyed state and their less characteristic or destroyed grave goods, cannot be given. With the exception of these graves (altogether 12 graves) the number of the Scythian Age burials here is

¹¹ The data of the Vekerzug cemetery to be used here can be found M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 6 (1955) pp. 12—13.

455. We did not include into the total number of graves the Arpadian Age graves excavated by Bottyán, since neither the grave goods, nor the description of these graves have been preserved. We know only their situation as compared with the other graves, on the basis of map *C* (Fig. 11).

Within the Scythian Age graves the number of inhumation burials is 230 (50.6 per cent), that of the cremation burials 211 (46.4 per cent). There were 13 (2.5 per cent) symbolic (?) and 1 horse grave (0.22 per cent). In Szentcs-Vekerzug the proportion of inhumation burials was 49 per cent, that of the cremation burials 27.09 per cent and that of the horse burials 9.93 per cent.

The picture is rendered more complete, if we investigate further the funeral rites within the two main groups. Thus, it turns out that in the case of the inhumation burials the number of skeletons to be regarded definitely as contracted is 201, or 44.2 per cent of the total number of burials, while that of the graves with extended skeletons is only 2 (0.4 per cent). The divergence from the Vekerzug cemetery is here most conspicuous. In the latter 43.9 per cent of the graves the skeletons were lying on the back in an extended position, while the rate of the contracted skeletons was only 4.7 per cent. In Tápiószle 8 skeletons (1.75 per cent) were lying on their backs up to the pelvis and below that they were contracted, in Vekerzug this rate was 1.3 per cent. The number of the highly decayed skeletons of infants or young individuals was 14 (3 per cent), a considerable part of these (perhaps all) were put in the grave in a contracted position.

The cremation burials can be divided into two groups. The number of burials with strewn ashes in Tápiószle was 182 (40 per cent) and that of the urn burials 28 (6 per cent). In Szentcs-Vekerzug the rate of the burials with strewn ashes was 17.1 per cent and that of the urn burials 9.8 per cent. Thus the divergence as compared with the Tápiószle cemetery is also here rather significant.

Among the contracted burials altogether 142 were undisturbed. Of these 45 (31.7 per cent) were lying on their right side and 97 (68.3 per cent) were lying on their left side. The laying on both sides does not mean a differentiation according to sexes. Men and women were lying on either side.

The number of graves to be called symbolic was 13, or 2.8 per cent of the total number of graves. There were no such graves in Vekerzug, unless we regard as such the dug out and empty grave-pits (3.3 per cent). In Vekerzug we could speak about vessel graves, meaning by this the heaps of sherds belonging to several broken vessels. The number of these was 4 (2.6 per cent). Perhaps this phenomenon belongs also in the circle of the symbolic burials.¹²

A characteristic feature of the funeral rites is the orientation of the bodies. In Tápiószle we could observe a rather high rate of variation in this respect. As we have seen, the number of the Scythian Age inhumation burials is 230. In the case of 128 of these we know the data of orientation. Two of them are lying on their backs, while the other are in a contracted position. Of the former ones the orientation of one is ENE—WSW and of the other WSW—ENE. Among the contracted burials the orientation of 17 (13.45 per cent) was E—W, that of 25 (19.84 per cent) was ENE—WSW and that of 3 burials (2.38 per cent) was ESE—WNW. Thus altogether 45 skeletons (35.71 per cent) were orientated in E—W main direction. 6 skeletons (4.77 per cent) were of W—E orientation and 11 skeletons (8.68 per cent) were of WSW—ENE orientation, altogether 17 skeletons (13.45 per cent). 1 skeleton (0.79 per cent) was of N—S orientation, 1 (0.79 per cent) of NNW—SSE orientation and 12 (9.52 per cent) of NNE—SSW orientation, thus altogether 14 skeletons (11 per cent) were orientated in the N—S main direction. 2 skeletons (1.6 per cent) were of S—N orientation, 4 skeletons (3.17 per cent) were of SSW—NNE orientation and 1 skeleton (0.79 per cent) was of SSE—NNW orientation. According to these altogether 7 skeletons (5.55 per cent) were orientated in the S—N main direction. It was surprising to state that NE—SW was a frequent orientation. We found it in 37 cases (29.36 per cent), while the orientation SW—NE, with

¹² M. PÁRDU CZ: AAH 4 (1954) 48—49.

the opposite position of the head, occurred in 4 cases (3.17 per cent). Finally 2 skeletons (1.6 per cent) were of SE—NW orientation.

In connection with the funeral rites we also have to mention that in three cases grinding stones were found in the graves of Tápiószele. Thus in Grave 24 the flower-pot shaped vessel was covered by a slab of stone, otherwise it was a burial with strewn ashes. The big flat stone was found in Grave 149, beside a mug. The mug belonged to the grave goods of a contracted skeleton, lying on its right side. In Grave 162, which contained also two horse heads, there were also the fragments of two grinding stones (Fig. 1). This custom could be observed also in Szentes-Vekerzug.¹³ But we have also pointed out already that in the Great Hungarian Plain for example in Hódmezővásárhely-Kishomok, Békéscsaba-Fényes and Hódmezővásárhely-Kardoskút (Grave 2) we have also met with the custom of the use of grinding stones as grave goods.¹⁴ P. Patay describes this funeral rite from Graves 11 and 21 of Nógrádkövesd.¹⁵

The placing in the grave of the grinding stones is not unknown in Transylvania either.¹⁶ The use of the grinding stone as grave goods was found by us also in two graves of the Hallstatt B—C cemetery of Füzesabony.¹⁷ Thus the appearance of this custom in Tápiószele is not surprising and can be regarded as such a characteristic, which connects this cemetery to the Scythian Age culture in Hungary. Á. Bottyán also writes about the presence of slabs of stone in Scythian Age graves.¹⁸

It is worth while to mention that obviously there was an iron bracelet on the foot of the contracted skeleton found in Grave 361. We met with the use of massive bronze bracelets on legs in the case of the burials with stretched skeletons of S—N orientation in the Sula region (Ilinskaya: *Archeologia Kiev* 5 [1951] 196—212).

We draw the attention also to the circumstance that in the case of four urn graves (Graves 176, 211, 333 and 344) the burnt bones were arranged in the urns in natural order. On the top were lying the remaining bones of the skull, lower the ribs and underneath the remaining parts of the long bones of the lower legs. We met with this phenomenon in graves of the Kustánfalva, Bilke and Tókésfalu cemeteries.¹⁹

Almost surely the layer of the local Scythian Age culture characterized by urn burial is related to the people of the Nyírség-Kustánfalva culture having similar funeral rites. We can perhaps suppose that the custom is of local origin.

A few words are still to be told about the mutilations observed in the graves. In certain cases the mutilation was definitely observed. This was found for example in Grave 200, where the lower legs were missing, and besides this the upper body was lying prone. In Grave 285 the finger-joints of the right hand were cut off and were placed between the body and the arm in the height of the wrist. The left hand together with the wrist of the skeleton in Grave 286 was missing. The skull of the skeleton of Grave 287 was turned with face downwards and the pelvis was also missing. Perhaps this position indicates a nearly contemporary disturbing. In the case of Grave 324 — very likely a woman was buried in the grave — both shoulder-blades were pierced by a spear. The skull was cut off very likely already before the burial, the lower legs were forced under the pelvis. The skull of the 14 to 16 years old skeleton of Grave 325 was cut off and placed on the chest, the legs surrounded a rhombus-shaped area. Thus it was lying on its back in a stretched position. In the case of the skeleton of Grave 404 the legs were missing. We could observe already in the cases described so far that the position of the bones of the body was abnormal, but we meet with this phenomenon also in such cases, where otherwise there is no mutilation. In Grave 62 the skull was

¹³ M. PÁRDUZ: *op. cit.* 49—50, 52; M. PÁRDUZ: *AAH* 6 (1955) 12.

¹⁴ M. PÁRDUZ: *AAH* 4 (1954) 54, 56.

¹⁵ P. PATAY: *FA* 7 (1955) pp. 63 and 65, Fig. 9.

¹⁶ M. PÁRDUZ: *AAH* 4 (1954) 62.

¹⁷ *Op. cit.* pp. 71 and 73.

¹⁸ Á. BOTTYÁN: *RF* 1 (1955) 67.

¹⁹ J. BÖHM—J. M. JANKOVICH: *Skythove na Podkarpatské Rusi — Skythen in Karpatho-Russland*. Praha 1936. 76.

turned downwards, the trunk was turned to the left and the legs were tightly drawn up. The tightly contracted skeleton of Grave 172 was lying almost prone. In the case of the skeleton of Grave 192 the trunk was twisted so much that it was lying with the breast downwards. The female skeleton of Grave 313 was lying prone and the legs were tightly drawn up. Phenomena pointing to mutilation could be observed also in Szentcsaba-Vekerzug and here we could also state that the individuals suffering mutilation were mostly women.²⁰ In Tápiószele we could only state that among the mutilated and abnormally lying skeletons several belonged to women.

A significant difference is shown between the two cemeteries, at least for the time being, in the number of the horse graves. As we have seen, in Vekerzug the number of horse graves was 14, including three double horse burials (that is altogether 17 horses). In Tápiószele, on the other hand, there was only 1 horse grave (Grave 168). The picture published shows the disturbed condition of the skeleton (Pl. XXXIV 3). It seems that its skull was also missing, or it was only partly preserved, only fragments have remained. In the area of the cemetery the excavation records frequently mention parts of horse skeletons (including also skulls). The affiliation of these to breeds was not possible either, because the bones have been lost. Only in one case we met with the occurrence that parts of horse skeletons were found with remains of a human skeleton in the same grave-pit. In Grave 162 (Fig. 1) there were also two horse skulls. The bones of the human skeleton are not on their original places. Whether the grave was disturbed, or the parts of the body cut into pieces at the funeral were put into the grave, can no longer be decided. From the excavation records we can conclude rather the former case. Naturally, we do not know either, whether in the course of the discovery all those phenomena have been recorded by Á. Bottyán, which could have been suitable for the decision of the above question. It is sure, however, that in the oblong-shaped grave-pit the human bones were together with the bones of the horse or horses. It is also almost sure that the burial took place simultaneously. The two horse skulls were the grave goods of the human burial, just like the high-handled mug, the bowl and the other objects, serving as grave goods. One of the horse skulls has remained and this, according to S. Bökönyi, belonged to the Vekerzug type tarpan breed.

In possession of this information we believe that the head (?) and lower leg bones of a horse belonged to Grave 7 of Békéscsaba-Fényes. The distance of 70 cm. does not contradict to this assumption. As we have also pointed out earlier, the burial of parts of horse skeletons as grave goods is not missing in the Transylvanian sites either (Nagyenyed-Órhegy, Tövis).²¹

The Tápiószele cemetery has very few such object types, which could be ranged to the characteristic Scythian objects. As such are regarded in the first place the three-edged bronze arrow-heads. We admit, however, that they came to light in a very small number, thus for example from Grave 45 (Pl. XIII 1), Grave 48 (Pl. XIII 3–6), Grave 220, Grave 331 (Pl. XLIX 19–21) and Grave 348 (Pl. LII 1–3). From Grave 225 the records of Bottyán mentioned with a question-mark an iron arrow-head. Unfortunately this iron object has got lost.

Grave 45 contained an urn burial and the deformed arrow-head came to light at a distance of 1 m. from the urn. Grave 48 was a burial with strewn ashes, containing four specimens considerably deformed by fire. In Grave 220, beside the right elbow of a contracted skeleton, lying on its right side, was an arrow-head. The skeleton of Grave 225 was lying on its back up to the waist, under this it was contracted to the left side. The arrow-head (?) was at the left hand. Grave 331 is a grave with strewn ashes and concluding from the whorl found in it, we hold it to have belonged to a woman. In the grave there were also four bronze arrow-heads deformed by fire. In Grave 348 neither decayed, nor cremated remains of a human skeleton were found. The three bronze arrow-heads are not deformed, they show no trace of fire. Perhaps it was a symbolic grave. The graves

²⁰ M. PÁRDU CZ: AAH 4 (1954) 50.

²¹ *Op. cit.* pp. 54 and 62.

mentioned above show all forms of funeral rites discovered in the Tápiószele cemetery, *viz.*: urn burial, contraction of the skeleton, burial with strewn ashes and symbolic burial. Besides this it has also turned out that arrow-heads can occur also in female graves. As regards the type of the arrow-heads, they belong to the unsocketted, three-edged arrow-heads most common in the territory of Hungary. The local investigation has not yet reached a stage to be able to make a chronological differentiation among them. Soviet elaborations show that the differences in the lengths of the arrow-heads mean perhaps also chronological differences. However, the local material is too scanty to enable us to attempt such a definition. Their age is generally rendered sure by the famous find of Mátraszele.²²

The characteristic iron hatchet (Pl. LII 10) of Grave 342 can be reckoned to the characteristic Scythian group of objects. It originates from a destroyed cremation grave. Among the grave goods there was also a flaked flint (Pl. LI 2). An iron hatchet was found also under the chin of the contracted skeleton lying on its left side in Grave 402 (Pl. LXV 3a—b), one of its stems is short. The excavation records of Á. Bottyán mention further iron hatchets from Graves 128 and 223. In both graves were burials with strewn ashes. The records mention also an iron razor from Grave 128. Unfortunately, both hatchets, and also the razor have decayed. The recordings do not say anything about their forms. In connection with the iron hatchets of the Ártánd find I dealt with the question of the types of the local Scythian Age hatchets and with the origin of the types. There I ranged the hatchet of Grave 342 to variant 1 of the local type I and that of Grave 402 to variant 4 of type I. I could state that the hatchets under discussion belonged to the weapons of the period. I feel that the relationship of the types with the hatchets of the Soviet Union could also be proved convincingly.²³

The double-ringed, jointed iron bit found in Grave 406 of the cemetery (Pl. LXVI 3) can obviously be regarded as an evidence of eastern influence. It occurred among the grave goods of a burial with strewn ashes. Á. Bottyán mentions «... a collapsed and rusty» iron bit also from the burial with strewn ashes of Grave 160. Unfortunately, this object has also been destroyed. In the case of the specimen from Grave 406, in spite of its highly rusty state, it seems that the two ringed ends were formed by the twisting back of the parts of bit and the rings do not move freely, as for example in the case of one of the bits of the Mezőnyék find.²⁴ Our specimen does not show the traces of the fixing of the branches of bit. In the case of the presence of branches of bit the traces of holes for holding the nails ought to be seen on the ends of the parts of the bit, near the rings. Therefore we should bring our specimen into connection with the type wide-spread in the southern territory of the Soviet Union about the middle of the 6th century B. C.²⁵ Its exact analogy, similarly of iron, is known from Podolia.²⁶

It is not easy to take sides in the case of the so-called Scythian pendants (ear-rings). We know five variants of it from the local material of finds, *viz.*:

a) a characteristic form is the solid pendant with conic end. There are also bracelets of this type. We can agree with the statements of Nestor, who pointed out the local roots of the type. We have also arrived at the same conclusion in respect of the pendants and bracelets with conic ends of the Szentcsanak and Ártánd graves.²⁷

²² N. FETICH: AH 15 (1934) Pl. XII.

²³ M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 17 (1965) 180—190.

²⁴ S. GALLUS—T. HORVÁTH: Diss. Pann. Ser. II 9 (1939) Pl. LXVII 6.

²⁵ M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 17 (1965) 168.

²⁶ T. SULIMIRSKY: Scytowie na zachodnim Podolu — Die Skythen in Westpodolien. Lwow 1936. Pl. IX 11; from the Iwachnowce mound grave II. Meljukova also refers to it, *viz.* A. I. MELJUKOVA:

Памятники скифского времени лесостепного среднего Поднепровья. Миа 64 (1958) p. 44 Fig. 8: 9. *Loc. cit.* pendants with disc-shaped ends can also be found, see Fig. 8: 17.

²⁷ J. NESTOR: BRGK 22 (1933) p. 141 and Note 575 on pp. 141—142; see also M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 4 (1954) 70, as well as M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 17 (1965) 204—206.

b) We cannot say much about those pendants, which were made of simple wires with round cross-section. They are open rings with plain ends. This type appears in almost all periods knowing the metal and it is so simple that they cannot be regarded as typical either from the viewpoint of the age, or from that of the ethnic affiliation. Such are in Tápiószele for example the specimens of Graves 22 (Pl. XII 1), 48 (Pl. XIII 25–26), 103 (Pl. XIX 3), 270 (Pl. XXXVIII 7), 345 (Pl. LII 11–14), 418 (Pl. LXVI 21) and 446 B (Pl. LIII 13).

c) A pair of gold pendants with disc-shaped ends came to light from Urn Grave 21 of the Békéscsaba-Fényes Scythian Age cemetery.²⁸ At the description we made reference to the Ukrainian and Podolian parallels of this type of pendants and by this, naturally, we regarded at the same time also the oriental origin of the type as decided. Liberov on his table of types dates this form to the 6th century.²⁹ Even now we do not see any reason to change our opinion in this question.

d) We ranged to this group the generally known, so-called pendants of spiral form. Most frequently they were made of bronze wire with round cross-section, and very often they were plated by a thin layer of electron. One of their ends was plain and the other terminated in a flat globe. The inside hollow cone was sometimes pulled on the plain end. This can be seen well on a Békéscsaba-Fényes specimen.³⁰ They occurred also in Tápiószele in fairly high numbers, viz.: in Graves 102 (Pl. XIX 5–6), 113 (Pl. XIX 20), 314 (Pl. XLV 20–21), 360 (Pl. L 1; on its plain end the remainders of the inside hollow cone can also be seen well), 379 (Pl. LXII 4), 386 (Pl. LXII 8), 420 (Pl. LXVII 8–9), 425 (Pl. LXVIII 11–12; on the plain ends of both specimens the cone is seen) and 458 (Pl. LIV 13). It was seldom made of solid precious metal, but sometimes this also occurs.³¹

This type raised the attention also of Reinecke. He expressed his opinion on the basis of the Piliny specimens, having rendered so far the highest number of variants, viz.: «... It can hardly be doubted that the ornaments are crude imitation of Greek types... According to my opinion the main figure of the small rings of Piliny must be traced back to the figure of Old Greek earrings (made of gold, silver, or bronze)...»³² He referred to specimens with lion and snake heads from Greece. Sometimes the animal head is substituted by a button. Reinecke also referred to the corresponding specimens from Russia.

In Hungary this type of pendant is very popular in the area of the Scythian Age culture, we could also say that it was most popular exactly with us. It is strange that from the area between the south of the Soviet Union and Hungary we do not know any specimen of this pendant. I think in the first place of the territory of Transylvania, but I do not know any corresponding specimens from the Moldavian territory of Rumania either. We do not find them in the South and South East either. It seems that in the case of this type we must count with the large-scale imitation of the specimens of Greek origin in Southern Russia, mentioned by Reinecke. The two Piliny specimens can perhaps be regarded as such prototypes.³³ Their local manufacture is proved by a number of the Piliny specimens, which clearly show the signs of defective casting.³⁴ The lion head pattern found among the Piliny pendants, already referred to, is entirely strange in the circle of the Scythian animal style, but we cannot refer to local antecedents either. We can say the same also about the specimen with snake head on its end (if it is a snake head at all). The local taste decorated the bronze bracelets sometimes with snake heads of fully natural representation.³⁵ These, however, could hardly serve as a model of the Piliny specimen under discussion. Thus, as a final conclusion we can say about this type of pendant that it belongs among the characteristic items of the local

²⁸ M. PÁRDU CZ: *AE* (1943) pp. 59 and 63, Pl. IX 2–3.

²⁹ P. A. LIBEROV: *Хронология памятников Поднепровья скифского времени. Вопросы скифо-сарматской археологии.* Moscow 1954. Pl. I. 66.

³⁰ M. PÁRDU CZ: *AE* (1943), pendant of Urn Grave 39, Fig. 1: 3a–b.

³¹ M. PÁRDU CZ: *AAH* 4 (1954) Pl. XXVIII 12.

³² P. REINECKE: *AE* 17 (1897) pp. 22–23, the most typical pieces of the Piliny material can be seen on p. 23 Fig. 14: 1–15. Patay publishes the photographs of the whole material, see P. PATAY: *op. cit.* Pl. XIV 1–36, Pl. XVI 11.

³³ P. REINECKE: *op. cit.* Fig. 14: 13–14.

³⁴ P. REINECKE: *op. cit.* Fig. 14: 1–3, 5–7, 10.

³⁵ M. PÁRDU CZ: *AAH* 4 (1954) p. 43, Fig. 13: 1a–c.

Scythian Age, but as regards its origin at the moment we cannot assume a definite standpoint. The opinion of Reinecke seems still to be the most likely, who thinks of the imitation of a Greek type of pendant from Southern Russia or the Greek lands. Its earliest occurrence is known perhaps from Kiskőszeg (Battina). Its published surroundings are «Pre-Scythian». But the circumstances of the occurrence are unknown.³⁶

e) In two graves of the Tápiószele cemetery we found a further type of pendant, *viz.* with a ring made of a wire with a thinner cross-section, one of the ends of which is decorated by a cone, hollow inside. In both cases it was made of electron. Such pendants came to light from Graves 282 (Pl. XXXVIII 9) and 350 (Pl. LII 18). Very likely the pendant of Grave 462 also belongs to this type. Its conic end is missing (Fig. 5 11). A good parallel to it is known from the Tápiószentmárton burial with strewn ashes, containing also a gold stag.³⁷ There can hardly be any doubt about the origin of the type. We know good gold specimens decorated with granulation for example from the Volkovtse kurgan.³⁸

In Grave 462 of the cemetery was a bronze mirror decorated with a ram's head (Pl. LXXIII 2—3, Pl. LXXIV 1—8, Fig. 4). The rimmed bronze mirror, with handle terminating in volutes, shown on Pl. XXXVII 1—2 was found in the area of the cemetery, at the turning of the soil of a vineyard in the estate of K. Rédei. I have already dealt with the question of the local Scythian Age mirrors earlier, therefore I only refer here to the circumstance that the specimen of Grave 462 has two parallels in the Carpathian Basin, *viz.* that of Hejőszalonta and that of Torda (Turda). Its eastern relations are marked by the two specimens of Olbia, as well as a specimen from Bukovina and another from Ulan-Erge. The analogies of the other specimen lead to Podolia, from where Reichl describes five specimens.³⁹ In connection with this type the opinions of the investigators agree in general inasmuch, as their prototypes can be found in the specimens of Olbia. The age of these can be dated to the period from the second third of the 6th century to the first quarter of the 5th century B. C. Even if we cannot go so far as to look for the workshop of one or the other of the specimens found in Olbia or the northern coast of the Black Sea, somewhere in the Carpathian basin, as it is done by Skudnova, it is indisputable that these mirrors are a doubtless evidence of close relations with the eastern areas in question.⁴⁰

In Graves 102 (Pl. XIX 16), 214 (two specimens), 307 (Pl. XLIV 12), 372 (Pl. LXI 10) of the Tápiószele cemetery we found clay seals, and in Graves 102, 151 and 214 red paint was traced. Thus, in one grave (it is a female grave, just like presumably all graves containing clay seals) we found the red paint also without clay seals. In connection with the spread of the Scythian culture of the Great Hungarian Plain in Transdanubia we have arrived at the conclusion that these pintaderas belong among the characteristic objects of the culture discussed by us. They have no direct local preliminaries. We have one, two, or eventually three such specimens (Velemszentvid, Keszthely-Apátdomb, county Hajdú-Bihar), in the case of which an earlier dating can be presumed. But we can think also here only of the decades directly preceding the Scythian Age. The best parallel to one of the Velemszentvid specimens was described by Krupnov from the Caucasus.⁴¹ For the time being, however, a definitive standpoint cannot be assumed in the question of the origin of the clay seals.⁴²

In connection with the openwork-decorated dagger sheaths or sheaths for the protection of spear-heads we can state that the earliest (Hallstatt C period) bronze specimens of this type of objects can be divided into two types, *viz.*: type with circular openwork decoration and plain type

³⁶ S. GALLUS—T. HORVÁTH: *op. cit.* Pl. XXXIV 6—7.

³⁷ N. FETICH: *op. cit.* Pl. VI 2.

³⁸ Koll. Khan. III, Pl. XLVI 457.

³⁹ M. PÁRDUZ: *Światowit* 23 (1960) 534—536.

⁴⁰ M. PÁRDUZ: *Scythian Age in Hungary*. Manuscript. 1965. 285—288.

⁴¹ Y. I. KRUPNOV: *MAG* 92 (1962) p. 199, Fig. 1: 1—2, on Alchastin.

⁴² M. PÁRDUZ: *Acta Ant. Hung.* 13 (1965) 278—289.

without openwork decoration. The Scythian Age knows also two bronze types, *viz.* the one with openwork decoration (with triangular openings) represented by the Ártánd specimen, and the plain dagger sheath or spear-head protecting sheath without openwork decoration. But the specimens of this object made of iron appear for the first time also in the Scythian Age.⁴³ In Tápiósztele we reckon among these the specimens of Graves 28—29 (Pl. XII 25), 74 (Pl. XV 8) and 348 (Pl. LII 6). All are in a highly oxidized state and therefore they can hardly be studied from the viewpoint of their decoration. The only sure thing is that the rim of the specimen from Grave 74 is divided in a wavy line (Pl. XVII 6). Since the oriental relations of the Hallstatt C and D bronze types are indisputable, we could state that this dagger sheath or spear-head protecting sheath iron specimens are the local imitations of those made of bronze.⁴⁴ The only bronze specimen is the exact equivalent of the iron specimens.

The bone object with pointed termination of Grave 371 is a very interesting one (Pl. LXI 1). Its upper end is shaped so that a strap can be passed through it. This shows that it could be strung on something. Ilinskaya publishes a similar object⁴⁵ from Kurgan 503 of Brovark, to be dated perhaps to the turn of the 6th and 5th centuries. As regards the designation of the objects with such a form, the reconstruction of the bridle of the horse found in one of the Tuyakhta graves (Grave 6) can give some information, if the Tuyakhta bronze specimen can at all be brought into connection with the Tápiósztele specimen. According to this the Tuyakhta specimen was fixed either on the part of the bridle passing over the forehead of the horse, or on the part of bridle going vertically along the face of the horse, or on a strap junction here. The bronze specimen imitates the tusk of a wild boar.⁴⁶ Similar specimens can be found in fair numbers in the Minusinsk basin, as well as in the 5th century kurgans excavated in the vicinity of the village Blyumenfeld. There are also undecorated specimens. The specimens from the Ural and Volga regions belong to the Sauromatian culture.⁴⁷ Here I should like to remind of the circumstance that in the Vekerzug Grave 146 we found the feng of a bear used as a bridle decoration or a strap divider.⁴⁸ We can also point out that as regards the rite, or the position of the buried horse, in the Tuyakhta kurgans a position very similar to the Vekerzug horses was found. But they came to light also here as the grave goods of human graves.⁴⁹

In the Carpathian basin only the specimen of the Tápiósztele cemetery is known. It was not made of tusk. In its middle is a hole with a diameter of about 0.9 centimetres, which is needed very likely on account of its designation. This hole is not present in the specimens mentioned as analogies. In view of all these we do not regard the enumerated analogies as being of full value and therefore we do not draw conclusions from the presumed relationships. If, however, further similar objects will come to light, then perhaps the communication with the distant territories can also be proved.

Besides the mirror of Grave 462 containing burial with strewn ashes there was also an iron knife with unusually long handle (Pl. LXVI 2). In Grave 48 was also a small iron knife with bone handle, the characteristic of which is that about the middle of the blade the back is culminating (Pl. XIII 2, Pl. XIV 2, Pl. XXXI 12). Analogies of the two types of knife are unknown in Hungary, but we can tell the same also about the southern territories of the Soviet Union. There is only one similar phenomenon to which we can refer, *viz.* from the Galushchino gorodishche such an iron knife is described, the bone handle of which is unusually long.⁵⁰ As regards the second

⁴³ M. PÁRDU CZ: AAH 17 (1965) 190—194.

⁴⁴ *Loc. cit.*

⁴⁵ Slov. Arch. 27 (1957) pp. 232—249, p. 235, Fig. 1 : 12.

⁴⁶ S. V. KISELEV: Древняя история шимской сибир. МИА 9 (1949) Pl. XVIII 11; the reconstruction see on Fig. 18. The other reconstruction to be

regarded as identical was given by K. F. SMIRNOV: МИА 101 (1961) p. 146, Fig. 44 : 5—6.

⁴⁷ K. F. SMIRNOV: МИА 101 (1961) p. 154 Fig. 52 : 6, 10 and p. 155 Fig. 53 : 1—3.

⁴⁸ M. PÁRDU CZ: AAH 6 (1955) Pl. XII 7.

⁴⁹ S. V. KISELEV: *op. cit.* Pl. XVIII 21.

⁵⁰ Koll. Khan. II, Pl. III 65.

type, at the same place the picture of such a knife can also be seen, the back of which is similarly raised wedge-like. The representation is not so clear as to decide definitely, whether the protrusion in question is really on the back of the knife.⁵¹ Stipčević shows perhaps more adequate specimens in connection with finds from Northern Dalmatia. These, even if they are more recent, can refer to those surroundings, from where the type originates (Diadora, Vol. I [Zadar 1960], p. 88, Figs. 1 and 3).

The types of objects examined hitherto show more or less relationship with the Scythian Age groups of the southern territory of the Soviet Union. In the cemetery there are, however, also such objects, which are individual pieces, but their origin is rather to be traced back to local roots.

Among these belongs the open-work schematic human representation of Grave 170 (Pl. XXII 11). It could be a pendant ornament, part of a necklace. No metal equivalent for the triangular representation of a human body is known from the local territory, but this kind of representation is not unusual among the decorative elements of the Sopron Burgstall and it can be found also on the Sopron-Varishegy urn published by Gallus.⁵² I draw the attention to the view-points expounded by Gallus on the triangular representation of a man. Beside the ancient character of the representation, he thinks that its appearance in distant areas, independent from each other, is also possible.⁵³

It is worth while to pay some attention to the vulva representation of the whorl from Grave 295 (Pl. XXXVIII 17a—b). We regard the whorl as the most characteristic mortuary gift of the female graves. This representation renders the close relationship between the sex and the object doubtless.

Among the items of armament occurring in unusually small numbers belong the spear-heads made of iron. They came to light from Graves 3 (Pl. XVII 1), 30 (Pl. XVII 2), 74 (Pl. XVII 3), 83 (Pl. XVI 4), 94, 212 and 460 (Pl. LXXII 6). Among them burials with strewn ashes are Graves 3, 30, 83 and 94, urn burials are Graves 74 and 212, and skeleton burial was Grave 460. It seems that there are two main types, in one of them the proportion of the blade and the socket is two thirds to one third (Pl. XVII 2—3, Pl. LXXII 6), in the case of the other type the blade is shorter than the socket (Pl. XVII 1).

As regards the designation of the small bone plates decorated with small circles from Grave 126, a burial with strewn ashes, (Pl. XXI 4—11) the circumstances of the occurrence do not render any explanation. However, on the basis of their occurrence in Vekerzug and Kustánfalva we presumed that they were fixed on a textile or leather headdress.⁵⁴

From the chronological point of view the Certosa fibula (Pl. LXII 3) of Grave 383 is very significant. Among the graves of the cemetery excavated by Á. Bottyán there were also several, in the case of which the excavation records mention fibulae. Such is for example Grave 202, where the fibula was on the right shoulder of the contracted female skeleton, lying on its left side. There was a bronze fibula also in urn grave 209. Unfortunately none of these have been preserved, thus their type is not known by us either. The described Certosa type is wide-spread in the area of the western Hallstatt culture. Here I should like to refer only to two sites. I believe that these references will be sufficient for the appraisal of the chronological situation of the Tápiószele specimen. St. Gabrovec discovered in the Illyrian mound cemetery near Volče Njive, Slavonia 22 graves, of which 21 contained inhumation burials and 1 was a cremation burial. A Certosa fibula very similar to the Tápiószele fibula, but with a somewhat broader bow came to light from Grave 17. Another specimen is recorded as a stray find, this is also almost fully equivalent with the Tápió-

⁵¹ Koll. Khan. II, Pl. III 68.

⁵² S. GALLUS: AH 13 (1934) Pl. II 1—3, 5—6; Pl. III 8, 10; Pl. XII 1—2; Pl. XIII; Pl. XIV 1—2 and Pl. XVI 1—2; Pl. XVII 1—2; Pl. XVIII 1—2.

⁵³ S. GALLUS: *op. cit.* pp. 44—47.

⁵⁴ M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 4 (1954) Pl. IX 1—5; J. BÖHM—J. M. JANKOVICH: *op. cit.* mound VIII, Pl. XIV 5; M. PÁRDUZ: AAH 17 (1965) 212.

szele specimen.⁵⁵ It is significant that from Grave 20 an exact equivalent of the iron hatchet of the Tápiószele Grave 342 came to light.⁵⁶ The age of the burial was dated by Gabrovec between 450 and 350 B. C., or a period around the year 400. The other significant site is the great cemetery of Hallstatt. According to Kromer a significant group of these graves is characterized by the circumstance that these belong to a young layer of the cemetery, there are no La Tène objects in them as yet. The age of these is indicated by the Certosa fibulae and the derivations of the same. He dates the age of this group to a time between 500 and 400/390 B. C.⁵⁷

Of great importance is the ceramic material of the cemetery, which together with the vessels of the Szentes-Vekerzug cemetery renders possible a thorough investigation of the problems of the local ceramics. The definition of the types and in a considerable degree the examination of the development of the different types become possible. It is clear that the results to be achieved thus are of a decisive importance for the definition of the ethnic layers of the local Scythian Age population. On this occasion we have no space to make an investigation based on the ceramic finds of all Scythian Age sites. The work is substantial, and for the time being it is also prevented by the circumstance that the collection of materials made so far has still to be extended. This work is being preserved for another paper.

A few words have still to be said about the chronological situation of the cemetery. The footholds for the determination of the chronological order are the bronze mirror of Grave 462, the Certosa fibula of Grave 383 and the Celtic metal material of Grave 435, *viz.* remains of a scabbard and an umbo (Pl. LXX 1—2). As we have seen, the age of the prototypes of the mirror can be dated to a time between the second third of the 6th century and the first quarter of the 5th century. In general we would date also the Tápiószele mirror to this time. On the basis of the aforesaid, the beginning of the cemetery can easily be dated to the last third of the 6th century. The iron bit of Grave 406 and the discussed iron hatchets also mark the second half of the 6th century. The Certosa fibula refers to the years around 400 B. C. The good analogies of the group of weapons found in Grave 435 are also found for example among the finds of the Balsa graves. These graves and the material of the typologically related sites were dated by I. Hunyady to phase LT C₂ of her own chronology, with the assumption, that they are surviving also in phase LT D. According to the absolute chronology of Hunyady this means the time between 250 and 150 B. C.⁵⁸ The above definition is of course only a frame, but we feel that today it is hardly possible to give a more exact definition of the period of the cemetery. First of all we have to take into consideration that the chronological system of the local Celtic age has already to be revised. The circumstance, that Celtic material was only found in one grave, while in the other 454 graves there were no Celtic objects, points to the fact that after the Celtic conquest this cemetery was not used any longer by the people of the Scythian culture. The cemetery is, however, not yet exhausted and it can be presumed that in the graves being still under the earth such finds will come to light, which will prove a certain coexistence of the two cultures. For this there were also several examples in the Great Hungarian Plain, among others in Rozvány, but also in Szentes-Vekerzug itself.

In connection with the type of gold pendant made of a thin wire (type *e*) we referred to the gold stag of the Tápiószentmárton burial with strewn ashes. Unfortunately, in Tápiószentmárton we had no opportunity to excavate also the surroundings of the grave. Thus, we could not ascertain either, whether we are dealing here with a solitary grave, or with one of the graves of a larger cemetery. At any rate it is sure that this very significant item of the Scythian animal style renders evidence of a very close communication with the southern territories of the Soviet Union.

⁵⁵ ST. GABROVEC: AV 7 (1956) Pl. XV 2, Pl. XXIII 4.

⁵⁶ ST. GABROVEC: *op. cit.* Pl. XVII 1.

⁵⁷ K. KROMER: Das Gräberfeld von Hallstatt. Firenze 1959. p. 28.

⁵⁸ HUNYADY: Diss. Pann. Ser. II 18 (1944) pp. 6—9 and 121—122, Fig. 36: 1, 5.

The oriental origin of part of the burials with strewn ashes of the Tápiószele cemetery has to be held likely exactly on account of the Tápiószentmárton grave. Such can be the graves containing arrow-heads (Graves 48 and 331), hatchet (Grave 343), and iron bit (Grave 406), but perhaps also part of the graves containing spiral pendants.

This problem also shows that the Tápiószele cemetery among the local sites of the Scythian Age is of great importance, similar to that of Szentes-Vekerzug. We can also hold it very likely that a thorough investigation of the ceramic material of the cemetery will throw light upon the question, whether the cemetery has such a layer, which can be dated to a time before the assertion of the Scythian influence. Here we can think of those graves in the first place, from which the wheel-made ceramics are missing. The first appearance of the latter in the cemetery can coincide with the time of the mirror decorated with ram's head of Grave 462, or approximately with the middle of the 6th century B. C., or with the last third of the same century.

NEW REMARKS ON THE QUESTION OF THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE AT INTERCISA

(PLATES LXXV—LXXVI)

Intercisa, south of Aquincum, is one of the Roman settlements on which Hungarian archaeology has concentrated great resources after 1945. The results of past and recent research work on it were published in two large volumes by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.¹ In the first volume of this publication the present author dealt with the epigraphical relics unearthed at Intercisa.² A separate chapter of the section on epigraphical material was devoted to the eastern elements at Intercisa,³ mainly to the Syrians who reached Intercisa in rather large numbers with *Cohors I ∞ Hemesenorum c. R. sagittariorum equitata*.⁴ In addition to the Syrians another eastern group, the Jews, were proved to be present in this city.⁵

An inscription set up by *Cosmius*, a *praepositus stationis*, in honour of Emperor Severus Alexander and his mother Iulia Mamaea at Intercisa has a very important place among the inscriptions commemorating the Jews.⁶ Namely, the text of this inscription contains the word *synag(oga)*. Among the numerous researchers dealing with the inscription earlier Hampel associated the word to the college of Syrians living in the city and he did not regard *Cosmius* to be a Jew;⁷ A. Graf similarly did not consider the synagogue a Jewish community.⁸ S. Krausz held *Cosmius* to be a Jew but in his opinion the synagogue of which *Cosmius* was an office-holder was not at Intercisa, but somewhere in Rome or elsewhere,⁹ presumably the place from which *Cosmius* departed to Pannonia. Although afterwards several researchers¹⁰ considered the presence of the Jews at Intercisa as proved, there existed no written evidence to support this whatsoever until my studies in 1951. In that year I examined the inscription and «After carefully cleaning the inscription . . . the solution of this much discussed inscription came about by sheer luck. I succeeded in discovering the following letters placed vertically on the frame of the tabula ansata outside the inscribed field: *IVDEOR*, the word reads as *Iud(a)eor(um)* (Fig. 1). Thus, the solution of the inscription is as follows: *Deo aeter / no pro sal(ute) d(omini) / n(ostri) Sev(eri) A[lexand / dr]i p(ii) / f(elicis) Aug(usti) e[t Iul(iae) / Mamae]ae Aug(ustae) mat(ris) Aug(usti) vot(um) / red(dit) / l(ibens) Cosmius pr(aepositus) / sta(tionis) spondilla synag(ogae) Iud(a)eor(um)*. Thus the presence of the Jews at Dunapentele is proved without doubts.»¹¹ There is no problem concerning the presence of the Jews and the existence of the Jewish synagogue there in regard to the inscription.

¹ L. BARKÓCZI—G. ERDÉLYI—E. FERENCZY—F. FÜLEP—J. NEMESKÉRI—M. R. ALFÖLDI—K. SÁGI: Intercisa I. (Dunapentele—Sztálinváros) Geschichte der Stadt in der Römerzeit. AH 33. Bp. 1954. and M. R. ALFÖLDI—L. BARKÓCZI—J. FITZ—K. SZ. PÓCZY—A. RADNÓTI—Á. SALAMON—K. SÁGI—J. SZILÁGYI—E. B. VÁGÓ: Intercisa II. (Dunapentele) Geschichte der Stadt in der Römerzeit. Bp. 1957.

² F. FÜLEP: Epigraphie. Intercisa I. 232 ff. and Katalog der Steindenkmäler Nr. 1—405 in which the uninscribed stones were treated by G. ERDÉLYI. (References to the German edition of Intercisa

vol. I.)

³ F. FÜLEP: *op. cit.* 250 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.* 245.

⁵ *Ibid.* 258.

⁶ *Ibid. loc. cit.* Cat. No. 329.

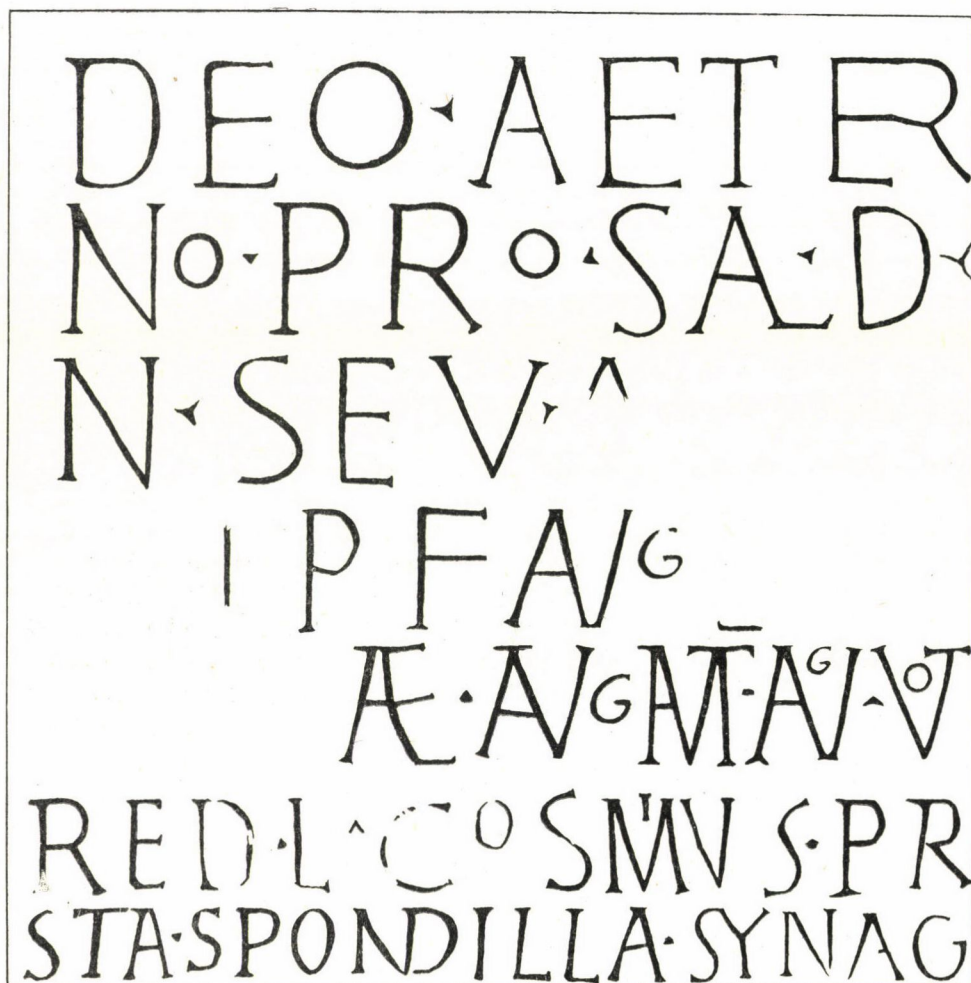
⁷ J. HAMPEL: *AE* 26 (1906) 238—239.

⁸ A. GRAF: *Az Izr. Magyar Irodalmi Társulat Évkönyve* (Annual of the Jewish Hungarian Literary Society; hereafter cited as IMIT) 1939. 241.

⁹ S. KRAUSZ: IMIT 1902. 302—303.

¹⁰ Intercisa I. 258 n. 234.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 258.



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Fig. 1

Nevertheless the reading of the line 7 of the inscription and the implicit problems are still undecided and this makes it necessary to reopen the question after the passage of a decade. The end of line 6 or rather line 7 of the inscription more closely describes Cosmius who set it up. As the inscription makes perfectly clear, his civilian occupation was *pr(ae)positus sta(tionis)*,¹² i.e., a custom station officer.¹³ The next word in line 7 which immediately precedes the word *synag(oga)* is *SPONDILLA*. The various interpretations of this gave rise to an extensive literature which I fully listed when again dealing with the inscription.¹⁴ When trying to interpret the word — somewhat similar to Hampel's opinion¹⁵ — I rejected the view that the word *SPONDILLA* is the name of a locality, in particular the place of the custom station,¹⁶ and I maintained that Cosmius has two offices mentioned: one is the above-quoted *praepositus stationis* and the other word «must mean the office he held in the synagogue».¹⁷ Consequently the word *spondilla* — as supported by J. Harmatta's studies — was found to be a derivative of the Greek *spondaules*, which means a musician who accompanies the offering with music. In other words Cosmius was probably such an officeholder of the Jewish synagogue who provided the musical accompaniment when the offering was made.¹⁸

¹² *Ibid.* — Cat. No. 329.

¹³ Cf. MOMMSEN's comment under CIL III 3327.

¹⁴ *Intercisa* I. 258 n. 234.

¹⁵ J. HAMPEL: *op. cit.* 240.

¹⁶ *Intercisa* I. *loc. cit.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 258.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 258 f.

In the above passage our earlier standpoint concerning this question was briefly summed up.

In 1955 an article by S. Scheiber was published on the presence of the Jews at Intercisa in Pannonia¹⁹ and in 1960 the publication of a general work came out written also by S. Scheiber «Jewish Inscriptions of Hungary»,²⁰ which includes the treated inscription from Intercisa.²¹ Since the author reads the inscriptions identically in the two quoted places it is unnecessary to treat them separately and it will be sufficient to comment on S. Scheiber's statements together.²² Scheiber re-examined the word *SPONDILLA* included in line 7. He made the following important points:

a) according to him the word *Spondill(a)* is the name of a locality,²³ evidently as the place of the custom station occurring in the inscription.

b) the last letter «A» in the word *Spondilla* is separated from it and he reads the abbreviation *A·SYNAG* as *archisynagogus*.²⁴ Thus according to him line 7 reads: *STA·SPONDILL·A·SYNAG* which he solves as: *sta(tionis) Spondill. a(rchi)synag(ogus)*.²⁵

L. Barkóczi, in his study on the names of the Late Roman population of Pannonia supports or adopts the same reading from Scheiber.²⁶

In the following we examine what data led Scheiber to this conclusion. It was already mentioned above that a long time ago it occurred to researchers writing about the inscription to consider the word *Spondilla* the name of a locality. S. Krausz was one of these in 1902.²⁷ I mentioned this²⁸ separately, too, in my study on the inscription in connection with S. Klein's paper published in 1935. J. B. Frey, in his work published in 1936, in which he quoted Mommsen and Krausz, also maintained the same view.²⁹

The reading of the word as *archisynagogus* occurred even in earlier literature.³⁰ Thus Scheiber repeats only the formerly expressed opinions.

If we examine the transcription of the seventh line of the inscription in Scheiber's work we find that he puts a full stop after the word *SPONDILL*, then after a definite space comes the *A* followed by another full stop and then the word *SYNAG*.³¹ Otherwise he clearly expresses this in his other work: «In our view, a place-name is till to be looked for in the word *Spondill(a)*, for it is distinctly followed by a full stop and *A·SYNAG* denotes archisynagogus.»³²

The careful examination of the inscription, however, does not support Scheiber's view. As the copy of the inscription made to scale shows the distance between the word *SPONDILL* and

¹⁹ S. SCHEIBER: Jews at Intercisa in Pannonia. The Jewish Quarterly Review N. S. 45 (1955 January) 189 ff. (hereafter cited as JQR, 45).

²⁰ S. SCHEIBER: Magyarországi zsidó feliratok (Jewish Inscriptions of Hungary). Corpus Inscriptionum Hungariae Judaicarum. Bp. 1960. (hereafter cited as Jewish Inscriptions.)

²¹ *Ibid.* 29 ff.

²² S. SCHEIBER in his former study (JQR, 45) enumerates the authors of Intercisa I (p. 190. n. 9) but in his second work he mentions only L. BARKÓCZI (Jewish Inscriptions 29 n. 25.). It is even more striking that on page 35 of the same study, where he gives the names of the authors writing about the inscription under his listing of references: J. HAMPEL, F. GRÜN-WALD, A. GRAF, C. BLUM and S. SCHEIBER, he does not mention (just in contrary to his article published in Új Élet, weekly paper, VIII. 1952 no. 4) the author of the present paper who, in 1954 in Intercisa vol. I, published the decisive discovery and epigraphic proof of the presence of the Jews.

²³ S. SCHEIBER: JQR, 45. 194 and Jewish Inscriptions, 36.

²⁴ S. SCHEIBER: JQR, 45 p. 194 and Jewish Inscriptions, 33.

²⁵ *Loc. cit.*

²⁶ L. BARKÓCZI: Acta Arch. Hung. 16 (1954) 282. and no: 144/85.

²⁷ S. KRAUSZ: *op. cit.* 300.

²⁸ Intercisa I. 258 n. 234. The same is published by S. SCHEIBER: Jewish Inscriptions 36.

²⁹ J. B. FREY: Corpus Inscriptionum Judaicarum. I. Città del Vaticano 1936. 489 no. 677.

³⁰ I. Löw: Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society 3 (1935) 3, 107.; S. SCHEIBER in Jewish Inscriptions, p. 37 remarks that I quoted this data «in his name» on page 258 of Intercisa vol. I. without making use of the proposition in my reading. In *loc. cit.* footnote 234 I mentioned that I. Löw regards the *A* following *Spondill* as *archisynagogus*, naturally with the word *SYNAG* following it. Thus in my study I mentioned Löw's view without accepting his opinion. As far as the second part of SCHEIBER's comment is concerned that I quoted this data «in his name», I should like to refer to the last sentence of the cited footnote 234: «For the last three data I am indebted to SÁNDOR SCHEIBER.» Here the issue is not that I quote something «in his name» but that I refer to the last three works included in the note (to the works of J. B. FREY, I. Löw and S. KLEIN) to which he called my attention and for which I am indebted to him.

³¹ S. SCHEIBER: Jewish Inscriptions 33.

³² S. SCHEIBER: JQR 45, 194.

the letter *A* is very slight, the two letters are quite close to each other (Fig. 1, Pl. LXXV). Scheiber suggests a period between the *L* and the *A* but as it may be clearly seen in the enlarged photograph (Pl. LXXVI) the round spot between *L* and *A* is above the *midpoint of the letters*, while the actual full stop between *A* and *SYNAG* is approximately at the midpoint of the letters unlike in the quoted *A·SYNAG* of Scheiber.³³ While the period between *A* and *SYNAG* is very clearly the work of the chisel of the stonecarver (as e.g. after the word *COSMIVS* in line 6 and even above it at other places), the round spot between the word *SPONDILL* and the *A* — as it has been mentioned — was placed higher than the other chiselled dots separating the words in the inscription. This round spot shows no signs of chiselling: it has sharp edges and is the result of a limestone grain breaking off. Similar round spots, the small damages on the stone, are clearly discernible in the enlarged photograph at other places, too (Pl. LXXVI). The Director of the Department of Mineralogy, Hungarian Museum of Natural History, Cs. Ravasz, examined the stone and gave a detailed expert opinion.³⁴ The problematic dot in the expert opinion given in the notes refers to the round spot

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ The expert opinion dated to 16th April 1966 is as follows: «The votive tablet (inv. no. 154/1874. Dp.) displayed in the permanent exhibition entitled «The History of the Peoples of Hungary» in the Hungarian National Museum underwent petrographical analysis at the request of Director-General Dr. F. FÜLEP.

The aim of the analysis was to determine on the basis of the composition, strength, etc. properties of the stone whether the great number of small holes found on the stone tablet are all natural or were made by man, paying special regard to one dot-shaped indentation in the written text. In order to determine this macro- and microscopic petrographical and palaeontological analyses were carried out.

Macroscopic description: the stone is light grey and yellowish. On the fresh surface of fracture it is light brown and yellowish, having compact texture with small holes. The limestone contains a great number of fossils. If hit it breaks apart into small pieces with easily crumbling, irregularly-shaped, rough surfaces.

On all parts of the tablet irregularly-shaped or circular holes and indentations with diameters of 0.5–6.0 mm. can be found and at places the impressions of fossils are still discernible. We can see the fragmentary impressions and cross-sections of lamellibranchs (molluscs) which cannot be more closely determined as well as the impressions and shell fragments of gastropods, among which only the *Hydrobia* sp. is recognizable. The *Foraminiferae*, belonging to the *Milliolidae* family, are visible, too. (From the analysis of Dr. I. MEZNERICS CSEPREGHY, Dr. T. KECSKEMÉTI and Dr. R. NYIRÓ of the Geo- and Palaeontology Department, Museum of Natural History.)

Microscopic description: The limestone is from the Lower Sarmatian (Upper Miocene) period. It is biogenic, containing *Milliolidae*. Approximately 75% of the rock is built up of fossils and 25% is binding material. The binding material is composed of calcite crystals 0.08–0.05 mm. in diameter and of granules of CaCO₃ smaller than 0.001 mm. In addition to this the calcite is the filling material of the hollows of the former shells while CaCO₃ silt was used to build the shells of these animals. The microfossils are mostly circular (in cross-section). They range in size from 0.27 to 2.25 mm and they are evenly distributed in the limestone.

The analysis of the microfauna was made by the Head of the Department J. KÓVÁRY (Orsz. Kőolaj és Gázipari Tröszt — Hungarian Petroleum and Gas

Industry Trust) from slides and the following results were gained:

Foraminifera

Milliolidae sp. in large numbers

Rotalia beccarii L. in large numbers

Elphidium crispum L. in large numbers

Bolivina punctata D'Orb. a few specimens

Metazoic shell remains:

Gastropoda embryos

significant quantity of

Lamellibranchiata embryos

The great number of fossil remains explains the holes of the rock because even after the decay, i.e. the removal of organic matter during fossilization, the hollows did not become completely filled. Moreover the walls of the thicker shells and structures dissolved in many cases and later became only partially filled.

Biogenic limestone with such a composition and facies is known from the Tétény plateau, the Buda Hills and from the area of Hidas and Komló in the Mecsek Mountains of Hungary.

Conclusions:

Due to the stone-material and great number of fossil remains the tablet could only be crudely worked. It is a biogenic limestone of brackish water origin having a relatively small strength. During its working the mechanical and furthermore the rainfall and finally the chemical solvent effect removed the tests and shells of fossils (mainly those of molluscs). The cavities thus created grew and finally the limestone became full of holes which are clearly visible even to the naked eye.

The doubtful interpunctuation shows no traces of chiselling and was caused in all likelihood by processes similar to the above described, i.e. it is not made by man.

On the inscribed part of the tablet we can observe that the matrix surface was holed even when the carver originally made the inscription and he had no intention of avoiding the original cavities, holes, when forming the letters. He did not adjust his letters and punctuation marks to them. The last section of the expert opinion lists the applicable portions of the stone. For the analyses and expert opinion I express my gratitude to Cs. RAVASZ, J. KÓVÁRY, I. MEZNERICS CSEPREGHY, T. KECSKEMÉTI and R. NYIRÓ.

between *SPONDILL* and *A*. According to the expert opinion it «shows no traces of chiselling and was caused in all likelihood by processes similar to the above described, i.e. it is not made by man».

The above observations show that Scheiber did not correctly recognize the interpunctuation of the inscription and in his writing he erroneously assumed a period between *SPONDILL* and *A*, thus deliberately separating the letter *A* from the end of *SPONDILLA* and joining it to the word *SYNAG* he reads the word *archisynagogus*. On the other hand the dot is only visible in one place: between the words *SPONDILLA* and *SYNAG* (Fig. 1 and Pl. LXXVI).

On the basis of the above mentioned facts Scheiber's transcription which modifies the inscription cannot be accepted for it is not supported by the interpunctuation of the inscription. Thus our transcription published in 1954 is still tenable: *Cosmius pr(ae)positus sta(tionis) spondilla synag(ogae) Iud(a)eor(um)*.

The problem implied in the word *spondilla* must be briefly treated. As it has already been expounded in 1954³⁵ I still cannot accept it as the name of a locality for in my opinion if it were so it would be in the genitive case to make it agree with the word *sta(tionis)* and the chiselling of the *Æ* ligature ending the word would not have caused a technical problem for the stonecutter.^{35a} The word — after the civil office of *Cosmius* — in my view — still implies his function fulfilled in the Jewish synagogue. On the basis of J. Harmatta's analysis we found in 1954 that very likely *spondilla* came from the Greek word *spondaules*. In this form the word probably got into the Aramaic and on the inscription at Intercisa the Aramaic form was probably transcribed into Latin.³⁶ We believe it to denote the foresinger known from the Jewish synagogues³⁷. *Cosmius*, as an officeholder and man of Greek origin, was likely to have been a literate person probably with a pleasant voice and certainly familiar with the melodic delivery³⁸ and he could perform the appropriate function in the small country synagogue.

The Jewish Diaspora of Intercisa was likely small but ten males made possible the establishment of an independent community.³⁹ In Intercisa vol. I in 1954 I stated the following: «Besides *Cosmius* we find Jewish names among the persons of Eastern origin, thus *Aurelia Baracha* was also undoubtedly Jewish (*B^erāḫā* is a Jewish name meaning 'Blessing'), as well as *Aurelius Malchias* (*Malkiyā*) and *Aurelius Sallumas* (*Šallūm*). Semitic but not proved Jewish names are *Aur. Damas* and *Aur. Bazas*, too.»⁴⁰ Besides *Cosmius* among the ten males prescribed for the establishment of a community we have evidence of the presence of two Jewish men: *Aurelius Malchias* and *Aurelius Sallumas* in the inscriptions at Intercisa. We assume that the prescribed number existed at that time and the name of *Aurelia Baracha*⁴¹ proves the presence of the members of the families, too.

³⁵ Intercisa I. 258.

^{35a} The stonecutter had no room for the last line on the tablet, therefore he chiselled smooth the double framing at the bottom and carved the last line in the space thus created. The edge of the inner frame remained in the shape of a horizontal line in the letters *O* and *D* and further between the letters *I* and *L* of the word *SPONDILLA* (Pl. LXXVI). The double framing is visible at the top and on the two sides (Fig. 2).

³⁶ *Spondaules* > *spndyl' (*səpondilā, *səpondillā); per analogiam: *Seleukeia* > slyq, slyq' (səliq, səliqā); *lictores* > lqlyryn (pl) (liqtārīn). Similar phonetic development may be observed in the name *Spalahora* which in Greek transcription appears in the form Σπαλὼρις and Σπαλιόρις. cf. E. HERZFELD: AMI 4 (1932) 92. For this definition I express my gratitude to J. HARMATTA.

³⁷ I. ELBOGEN: Der jüdische Gottesdienst in seiner geschichtlichen Entwicklung. Leipzig 1913. 488 ff. — I express my gratitude to M. RICHTMANN calling my

attention to this work.

³⁸ Ibid. 502 ff.

³⁹ NUM. 14. 27.

⁴⁰ Intercisa I. 259.

⁴¹ S. SCHEIBER publishes the inscriptions of *Aurelius Malchias*, *Aurelius Sallumas* and *Aurelia Baracha* in JQR 45. 195 ff. and in Jewish Inscriptions p. 37. In connection with the inscription of *Aurelius Malchias* he mentions that E. MAHLER AÉ 25 (1905) 232 and J. SZILÁGYI Magyar Múzeum 2 (1947) 11 read it as *Malchiah* and read as such it did not display its Jewish character. But he does not mention the present author who in 1954 Intercisa I. 251 and no. 17 re-established the reading *Malchias* and in op. cit. p. 259 grouped *Malchias* along with the members of the Jewish Diaspora. The same should be noted for the name *Aurelia Baracha*. S. SCHEIBER in Jewish Inscriptions p. 44 remarks that E. MAHLER (op. cit. 226) wrongly reads *Baracea* and consequently this inscription could not be listed among the Jewish inscriptions. Again he does not mention the present

When again dealing with this important inscription proving the existence of the Jewish Diaspora at Intercisa we must make a comment concerning the Jewish Diaspora. The two volumes on the history of Intercisa include the discussion of the cemeteries of Intercisa.⁴² In the study of the cemeteries (although Sági treated the burials of Eastern groups⁴³) no mention was made of whether the burials of Jews found in the inscriptions could be determined in the cemetery or not or rather whether they can be distinguished from the burials of other Eastern, mainly Syrian, populations. In the light of the most recent research I believe there are hopes of distinguishing the Jewish burials in the cemetery of Intercisa.

A. Sz. Burger in her study of the cemetery of Ságvár published in the present volume makes very important observations on the dead oriented west to east and buried without grave-goods. She makes the hypothesis supported by historical evidence that these dead buried in early Christian cemetery of Ságvár belong to the Jewish group living and buried together with the already Christianized population. The Jew's strict rules prescribed the west—east orientation (facing Jerusalem) and the burial without grave-goods.⁴⁴ Recently J. Fitz made the following statements in reference to the burial rites traceable in the cemetery of Intercisa: «In den Sarkophagen orientalischen Gepräges . . . , die seit Ende des 2. Jhdts. erscheinen . . . , waren ausnahmslos Orientalen bestattet. Jene Skelettgräber, in denen die Toten Ost-West gerichtet waren mit dem Blick nach Osten, können ethnisch nicht eingeordnet werden. Diese Gräber erscheinen um die Mitte des 3. Jhdts. Doch müssen wir als wahrscheinlich annehmen, dass dies die Bestattungssitte der orientalischen Elemente der Siedlung war . . . »⁴⁵

We do not know which particular graves J. Fitz was referring to in the above section, but at any rate it must be stated that the orientation can be found only in the rarest instances among graves unearthed earlier. Among the graves of the excavation in 1949 Sági⁴⁶ distinguishes graves with west—east orientation where the skull lay in the western end of the grave. i.e., the dead was buried facing the east (group I/b in Sági's work⁴⁷) but he related these to the population from the Sarmatian period living in the Great Hungarian Plain and he assigned these graves (eight of which contained no grave-goods) to the second half of the 4th century.

In recent years E. B. Vágó unearthed approximately 1000 Roman graves during the excavations carried out in the cemeteries of Intercisa.⁴⁸ We hope to find a solution to the question by these excavations carried out with modern methods and yielding good observations. In these cemeteries we must pay great attention to the west—east oriented dead facing the east and lying without any grave-goods among the other, probably wealthier, graves of the cemetery. If A. Sz. Burger's observations concerning the cemetery of Ságvár prove to be dependable we are bound to discover in these burials the graves of a small Jewish group living in Diaspora whose existence is proved even by the treated inscription of Intercisa. The answer to this question would be a great step towards the elucidation of the history, more exactly the history of religion of Pannonia.

author who in Intercisa I. 251 f. and no. 19. re-proved the reading *Baracha* and listed *Aurelia Baracha* as a member of the Jewish Diaspora at Intercisa (*Op. cit.* 259). SCHEIBER quotes in both his works the inscription of *Aurelius Sallumas* again without mentioning the present author. L. BARKÓCZI, on the other hand, clearly established in *Acta Arch. Hung.* 16 (1964) p. 282 n. 78 that «The recognition of the Jewish Diaspora in Intercisa see F. Fülep Intercisa I. 258. foll.»

⁴² Intercisa I. 61 ff. K. SÁGI's study: Intercisa II. 560 ff. K. SÁGI's work.

⁴³ K. SÁGI: Intercisa I. p. 117.

⁴⁴ A. SZ. BURGER: *Acta Arch. Hung.* 18 (1966). I express my thanks for the use of her data.

⁴⁵ J. FITZ: *PWRE Suppl.* IX. 97. Stuttgart 1962. Headword: Intercisa.

⁴⁶ Intercisa I. 71: Grave 16 (female); 78: Grave 34/b (child); Grave 35 (male); 89: Grave 46 (male); 91: Grave 57 (female); 94: Grave 66 (male); 99: Grave 83 (sex? disturbed); 102: Grave 95 (male).

⁴⁷ K. SÁGI: Intercisa I. 117.

⁴⁸ E. B. VÁGÓ: *AE* 91 (1964) 265; 92 (1965) 235; 93 (1966).

THE LATE ROMAN CEMETERY AT SÁGVÁR

(PLATES LXXVII—CXVI)

INTRODUCTION

Archaeological finds from the Roman period were unearthed in the vicinity of Ságvár (a village in the Siófok District of County Somogy) already at the beginning of the last century (Fig. 1).¹ Between 1937 and 1942 the researchers of the Hungarian National Museum carried out large-scale archaeological excavations within the limits of Ságvár where the walls of the fortified city of Tricciana were uncovered,² while on Tömlőhegy the site of a Late Roman Cemetery was unearthed (Fig. 2).³

During the mentioned period a total of 342 Late Roman Graves were unearthed in the cemetery at Tömlőhegy.⁴ Up to now this is the largest cemetery in Pannonia from the 4th century A. D.⁵ Unfortunately the abundant outstanding relics of the archaeological material had to be frequently moved in the decades following the excavations. The collection was stored in the Dept. of Archaeology of the Hungarian National Museum and in the Museum of Kaposvár.⁶ Prodigious efforts were made to save the material at Kaposvár from damage during the Second World War.⁷

The systematic archaeological research beginning during the last two decades necessitated the immediate study of the material of the cemetery at Ságvár; the Hungarian National Museum decided to undertake the task of making this material available to scientific research.⁸

A great obstacle to the processing of the data was the fact that I had no access to the original map of the cemetery documenting the excavation and to the diary of the excavation, both of which are still held by the excavator.⁹ In my work I could include only the drawings of the graves, disregarding for the most part the orientation,¹⁰ the archaeological material held in the store

¹ K. TORMA: *AE* 3 (1884) 13. — B. KUZSINSZKY: *Balaton* 8. foll.

² A. RADNÓTI: *PWRE* VII/A, 82. foll. — A. MÓCSY: *PWRE* Suppl. IX, 701. — I. J. PAULOVICS began the excavation of the fortified city of Tricciana in 1937 (RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*, 150); then in 1950 RADNÓTI completed a verifying excavation here (RADNÓTI: *MTAK*, 494.).

Plate 2 was made on the basis of a map which is presently part of the archaeological exhibition at the Kaposvár Museum (it was prepared by A. RADNÓTI).

³ RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*, 148 foll.

⁴ The excavations of Aladár Radnóti: 1937 (length of the excavation is not known) Graves 1—45, 1938 (length of the excavation is not known) Graves 46—106, 1939 (Aug. 21—Sept. 23; Report No. 189, S. III can be found in the MNM archives) Graves 107—258, 1942. (Sept. 9—Oct. 5. Report in MNM archives) Graves 259—342.

⁵ During 1963 the extensive rescue excavations began in Dunaújváros (Intereisa) where the object is the uncovering of an approximately 1000 grave cemetery (*AE* [1964] 255; *AE* [1965] 235).

⁶ The material of 30 graves (112 items) from the excavations of 1938 and the material of the 108 graves

excavated in 1939 plus the sporadic finds (468 objects) which were stored in the Dept. of Archaeology of the Hungarian National Museum (archive No. 2/1942. XI. 30) were given to the Kaposvár Museum.

⁷ The devoted efforts of Gy. TAKÁTS, director of the Kaposvár Museum saved the finds from destruction.

⁸ Here let me express my thanks to F. FÜLEP, general director of the National Museum for this assignment and for his help given during the course of the work.

⁹ In the possession of Prof. A. RADNÓTI (Frankfurt am Main).

¹⁰ In 1960 the Archives of the Hungarian National Museum received it (No. 226. S. III). Descriptive grave sheets missing from the excavations of 1937: Grave 44; from 1938: Graves 102, 106; from 1939: Graves 121, 122, 139, 148, 183, 215, 229; from 1942: 329, 333, 334.

Considering the missing grave sheets I treated a total of 339 skeletons including the occurring double burials. Of these the orientation was not provided on 229 grave sheets, thus there were a total of 110 grave sheets listing the orientation.

rooms of the mentioned museums,¹¹ and also old photographs.¹² My work is divided into two main parts. In the first chapter I publish the identified finds of the 342 graves with a systematic description of them. In the second part of the study I have tried to summarize the systematically arranged groups of finds, but due to the mentioned inadequacies of the data I could not evaluate the material of the cemeteries.

I undertook this work in spite of the difficulties because I hoped that my publication — however incomplete — would make the material of the cemetery at Ságvár available for further study. Here I would like to express my gratitude to all those who made my work possible.¹³

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES

EXCAVATIONS OF 1937 (GRAVES 1 — 45)¹⁴

Grave 1. Depth: 90 cm. Length: 150 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 2. Depth: 90 cm. Length: 128 cm. Female. West-East. \ \ ¹⁵ No grave goods.

Grave 3 (Fig. 3). Depth: 100 cm. Length: 153 cm. Female Finds: 1. «Silver coin.» Lost. 2. «Bronze ring.» Smooth. 2 cm. in diam. Kaposvár (henceforth Kv.) 11573 (Fig. 94, 3/2). 3. «Iron ring.» Fragments. Kv. 11573 (Fig. 94, 3/3).

Grave 4. Depth: 80 cm. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». In middle of pelvis, at waist. With moveable pin, D-shaped. Height: 2.5 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11574 ¹⁶ (Fig. 94, 4).

Grave 5. Built. Height of skeleton: 165 cm. North-west—South-east. \ \ No grave goods.

Grave 6. Built. Depth: 130 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 7. Built. Depth: 115 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. West-East. \ \ Grave goods: 1. «Silver buckle». On left pelvis. Lost. 2. «Silver strap end». On left pelvis. Lost. 3. «Glass fragments». At feet. Lost. 4. «Iron fragments». Alongside of left femur. Smooth: 3 cm. Kv. 11575 (Fig. 94, 7/4).

Grave 8. Depth: 120 cm. Female. \ \ Grave goods: 1. «Coin.» At left shoulder. No. 50.¹⁷: 355—361 A. D.; 2. «Strap end». On right femur. Bronze, brick-shaped, with tab decorated with a projecting peltate motif. The scored, raised frame encloses two rows of dots between two longitudinal rows of elongated s-like incisions. Length: 4.3 cm. Width 2.3 cm. Kv. 11577 (Fig. 94, 8/2). 3. «Glass beaker». Found at right elbow. Conical, broken.

Grave 9 (Fig. 4). Stone sarcophagus. Depth: 125 cm. Female. West-East. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Green coloured, thin, extending rim, long neck, bulbous. With indented bottom. Intact, part of the rim is broken. Height: 14.7 cm. Diam. of mouth: cca 5 cm. Base: 4.8 cm. Kv. 11578/1¹⁸ (Fig. 94, 9/1; Pl. CI, 2). 2.

¹¹ The material kept at the Kaposvár Museum can be found under pre-World War II inventory numbers. The present writer made the identification, surveying and description of the complete material.

¹² The photographs of the excavations are partially identified but the photographs of the grave goods are not. Most of them are in the Archives of the Hungarian National Museum. The present writer made the identifications of the photographs of the goods.

¹³ My thanks go to Prof. János HARMATTA, E. B. BÓNIS, L. BARKÓCZI (Budapest); Gy. TAKÁTS and B. DRAVECKY (Kaposvár). Also to Mme P. PATAY, B. KRÓSZ and A. SEMSEY for the drawings and to J. KARÁTH and L. BAGYINSZKI for the photography.

¹⁴ During the treatment of the material I re-identified the complete archaeological material and partially took inventory. The tables of drawings (Figs 94—124) were made accordingly. I have kept to this order when numbering the objects. The missing numbers represent those objects lost during the past decades. The schematic coins given are only for the purpose of indicating the occurrence of the coins in the graves; they have been treated elsewhere (cf. the tables of coins). On the basis of the most frequently occurring glass finds I compiled a chart of types (Fig. 125), while the most often occurring glazed pottery types may be found in Fig. 126 (1—19). The table of domestic pottery types may also be seen in Fig. 126 (Nos 20—33.).

The old data at my disposal (originating from the excavator) have been included in the treatment. All passages and descriptions in quotation marks are from A. RADNÓTI. On the grave sheets only the determina-

tion of the objects given in quotation marks and the measurements of the graves are the work of RADNÓTI. The eventual differences occurring in the description of the object may be attributed to this circumstance.

In part I (description of the graves) the following abbreviation should be explained: ET: Anthropological Dept. of the Museum of Natural History.

J. NEMESKÉRI will comment on the incomplete anthropological material.

¹⁵ In all instances the skeleton is in a recumbent position; this is otherwise not mentioned because of the limited space. I included only the position of the lower arms:

\ \ = arms placed on hips

\ \ = extended alongside the body

→ ← = both lower arms placed on abdomen.

If the position of the lower arm is different from this, the actual position is indicated by arrows. In case of graves with no sign, I did not have access to the data.

¹⁶ Salurn, Grave 18: R. NOLL, 114. Pl. 10; Grave 9: 136, Pl. 10. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 2: KLOIBER, Pl. XII.

¹⁷ It means the serial number on the comprehensive table of all the coins (cf. table of coins). There all the data concerning the particular coins may be found. Concerning the determination of the coins cf. note 499.

¹⁸ Fig. 125, type 12.—BENKÓ, 66, 2f.—Aquincum: BÓNIS, 563, Pl. 3; PARRAGI, 538, Pl. 9.—Szöny: BARKÓCZI, Brigetiő, Pl. 28, 1—2—ISINGS, No. 101.—Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

«Glass bowl». Green, thick, conical, with an engraved band below the rim. Height: 5 cm. Rim: 12.5 cm. Base: 2 cm. Kv. 11578/2¹⁹ (Fig. 94, 9/2; Pl. CIII, 4). 3. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a round cross-section, open, the two ends have stylized snake heads. One end is broken. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11578/3²⁰ (Fig. 94, 9/3). 4. «Leather remains»²¹ (Pl. XCIII, 7a); 5. «Textiles»²² (Pl. XCIII, 7 a-c).

Grave 10. Depth: 120 cm. North-west—South-east. Knees bent. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze coin». At pubic bone. No. 167. 2. «Bronze coin». On top of left pelvic bone. No. 55; 351—354 A. D.

Grave 11. Built. Depth: 100 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». Alongside of right hip joint. With stud upwards; has three knobs, bulbous, decorated with cut-out incisions on the stick and stirrup. Its pin is broken. Length: 7.5 cm., Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11575²³ (Fig. 94, 11; Pl. LXXXIX, 2).

Grave 12. Brick-grave. Depth: 145 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 165 cm. Bones disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». At end of right foot. Pear-shaped, sharply-ending rim of mouth, slim neck, with circular grooving decorating the neck and shoulder. With flat ribbon-handle. Brown glaze. Height: 25 cm. Diam. of mouth: 3.5 cm. Base: 5.3 cm. Intact. Kv. 11580²⁴ (Fig. 94, 12/1; Pl. CIX, 5). 2. «Glass cup». At right temple. Lost. 3. «Beads». Around the neck. 1 dark-blue, polyangular glass bead. Kv. 11580 (Fig. 94, 12/3).

Grave 13 (Fig. 5). Stone sarcophagus. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». Among bones. No. 118; 367—375 A. D.

Grave 14. Depth: 100 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. North-west—South-east. Grave goods missing.

Grave 15 (Fig. 6). Brick-grave. Depth: 190 cm. Length: 175 cm. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». With three knobs, bulbous, incised decorations on «stirrup» and cross-bar. Row of dots running down the middle of the stick. Circular decoration of 2—3 dots; with safety catch on stick. Length: 10.3; Width: 6.6 cm. Kv. 11582/1²⁵ (Fig. 94, 15/1; Pl. LXXXIX, 5). 2. «Bronze buckle». Made of wire with a round cross-section, middle is slightly drawn in, tongue is missing. Height: 3.5 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. The belonging clasp has an incised edge and two rivet holes with the rivets missing. Length: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11582/2²⁶ (Fig. 94, 15/2).

Grave 16 (Fig. 7). Depth: 150 cm. Length: 90 cm. Grave goods: 1—6. «Bronze coins». Nos 1, 13, 14, 60, 114; 115; 337—363 A. D., 7. «Glass flask». Yellow-green, with extending, rounded rim. Rim damaged. Long neck, bulbous. Base slightly pressed in. Height: 13 cm. Mouth(damaged). Base: 3.5 cm. Kv. 11584²⁷ (Fig. 94, 16/7; Pl. CII, 1). 8. «Silver pin». With bulb at end. Length: 1.3 cm. Kv. 11584 (Fig. 94, 16/8).

Grave 17 (Fig. 8). Length: 100 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1—4. «Coins». Nos 38, 41, 84, 110; 346—361 A. D. 5. «Bronze coin». No. 109; 355—361 A. D. 6. «Bronze coin». No. 172. Lost. 7. «Glass beaker». Yellow-green, thin, narrowing towards the base, on base ring. Base: 4.3 cm. Broken. Kv. 11585/2²⁸ (Fig. 94, 17/7; Pl. CIV, 6). 8. «Silver earring». Made of thin wire, with looped end, very fragmentary, in bad condition. Kv. 11585/3²⁹ (Fig. 94, 17/8).

Grave 18 (Fig. 9). Depth: 175 cm. Length: 172 cm. Female. West-East. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». With three knobs, bulbous; the central knob has been lost. Oblique lines decorate the stirrup and there are 12 indented dots on the stick. The pin is missing. Length: 6.7 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11586/1³⁰ (Fig. 95, 18/1; Pl. LXXXIX, 6). 2. «Clay jug». Grey, of coarse, granular washed clay. Its extending rim ends in a spout; thick neck, stocky body, ribbon-handle attached. Height: 19.5 cm. Mouth: 8 cm. Base: 7 cm. Kv. 11586/2³¹ (Fig. 95, 18/2; Pl. CVI, 2). 3. «Glass beaker». Lost. According to the drawing of the grave it could have been conical, narrowing towards the base.

¹⁹ Fig. 125, type 2. BENKŐ, 126, 8a. — Kisárpás, Grave 17: BIRÓ, 173, Pl. LIV, 1.—Wolfsheim: MZ XXX (1935) 84. Pl. X, 4.—ISINGS, No. 116.—D. B. HARDEN, JGS (1960) Figs 1—2; 4—7.

²⁰ Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 10: SÁGI, 208, Fig. 29.

²¹ The Roman textile remains found in the archaeological material which were still suitable for testing were examined by Mme L. HAJNAL of the Textile Research Institute. Here let me express my gratitude to her for the results. According to her analysis: «Piece of leather with reddish hair having an opaque, smooth surface under the microscope; pith is barely discernible. At places pieces of internal canals are visible. According to these criteria this is horse and not human hair. In the finds there are such hairs about which we cannot state with certainty whether they came from furry animals or not.»

²² According to the analysis of Mme L. HAJNAL: «Several layers of textile fragments stuck together. Bits of cloth binding which could have been placed directly on the body. Bone meal is visible on the lower layer of threads and products of decomposition fill the spaces between the threads. It was discovered to be of two different thicknesses of weave but both are linen binding. The pitch of one is 28, the density of its weft is 26, while the figures for the second are 30 and 20, respectively. The warp and weft strands are of the same thickness. Between the layers of cloth we

found in places yellow, transparent, resin lumps.»

²³ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 19; XXIX, type m. Szt. lászló, Szt.egyedpta, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 230, Pl. XXVIII, 5.—Bölske, sporadic: VÁGÓ, 269, Pl. 6, 1.

²⁴ Fig. 126, type 1.

²⁵ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type m.—Aquincum: PARRAGI, 315, Pl. 30, 3.—Dunaújváros: VÁGÓ, 265, Pl. 2.

²⁶ Szőny (Milch collection.): PH I/lesg. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 11/b.: DOMBAY, 207, Pl. XVI, 2.—Szilágy-Malomalja, Grave 8: loc. cit. 254, Pl. XXXVIII 4.—Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 7: PEKÁRY, 20, Pl. 1. Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 34: 53.

²⁷ Fig. 125, type 12.—BENKŐ, 66, 2f.—Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Pl. 9. ISINGS, No. 101.—Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

²⁸ Fig. 125, type 8.—BENKŐ, 161, 12 g. Pl. XXXV, 6, 7, 9. Aquincum: PARRAGI, 316, Pl. 10. — Bölske: VÁGÓ, 270, Pl. 7.—Mucsfa: CSALOG, 100, Pl. XXIII, 6. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Graves 47—48: SÁGI, 216, Fig. 64/3.—ISINGS, No. 109.—Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

²⁹ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, Pl. LXXIX, type 14.

³⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 15; Pl. XXIX, type m.

³¹ Fig. 126, type 28.—Dunaújváros: Póczy, Pl. XXI, 4.—Kisárpás, Grave 116: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. 1, 4.—SCHÖRGENDORFER, 50 foll., Pl. 36. Nos 446, 448, 449, 451.—Esplm. Feld. Grave 21b: KLOIBER, Pl. XV.

Grave 19. Depth: 170 cm. Length: 160 cm. Female. \ Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On left wrist. Made of round wire, open, with stylized snake heads on both ends. Diam.: 6.2 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11587³² (Fig. 95, 19/1). 2. «Spindle button». At end of right foot. Made of brown clay. Diam.: 3.7 cm. Kv. 11587³³ (Fig. 95, 19/2). 3. «Fragment of glass beaker». Between the two feet. Lost.

Grave 20 (Fig. 10). Depth: 185 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. Grave goods: 1. «Silver buckle. The arched attachment is covered by a heart-shaped, cut-out double plate which is held together by three rivets. The jointed tongue of the buckle resembles the head of an animal. Length: 3.4 cm. Width: 3.6 cm. MNM (Hungarian National Museum) 10/1937/2»³⁴ (Fig. 95, 20/1). 2. «Silver strap end. Tear-drop shaped, pendant of two welded plates. Upper end has two stylized horse-heads and double peltate cut-outs. Both sides of the strap end are decorated by curved, incised pattern made of thin lines. Length: 4.7 cm. Width: 2.2 cm. MNM 10/1937/3»³⁵ (Fig. 95, 20/2). 3. «Gilt fibula. T-shaped bronze fibula with hexagonal bulbous knobs. One of the knobs is smashed. The wide, large pin holder is edged on three sides by small peltate decorations. Along the stirrup and in the centre of the pin holder we find silver-inlay and niello decorations consisting of crosses and stars in circles and rhomboids. Length: 8.2 cm. Width: 5.6 cm. MNM 10/1937/1.»³⁶ (Fig. 95, 20/3; Pl. XC, 4)

Grave 21. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 67 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. The skeleton disintegrated. Grave furniture missing. «Ancient earthenware in the grave.» Lost.

Grave 22. Brick-grave. Depth: 140 cm. Length: 80 cm. Child. North-South. No grave goods.

Grave 23. Depth 80 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. West—East. \ Grave goods: 1. «Fragment of an earring». Alongside of right temple. Made of bronze wire with looped-hooked ends. Broken in two. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11588/1³⁷ (Fig. 95, 23/1).

Grave 24 (Fig. 11). Brick-grave. Depth: 180 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1—2. «Coins». Nos 34 and 90; 337—361 A. D. 3. «Glass beaker». Greenish white, thick, narrowing towards the base. Decorated by a 0.8 cm. cut below the rim. Intact. Height: 8 cm. Mouth: 9.2 cm. Base: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11589/2³⁸ (Fig. 95, 24/3; Pl. CIII, 5). 4. «Gold pendant». Made of thin gold wire with a hooked-looped end. Diam.: 1.2 cm. Kv. 11589³⁹ (Fig. 95, 24/4). 5—12. «Beads, Pendants». 1 amphora-shaped glass bead, Length: 1.7 cm.; 2 flat, round amber beads; 2 cylinder-shaped amber beads; 1 cylinder-shaped coral bead; 1 polyoctahedral amber bead; 1 black glass strip, rounded — spotted green and red decorations; 1 bronze ring, diam.: 1.6 cm. and 1 bronze attachment, length: 2.2 cm. Kv. 11589⁴⁰ (Fig. 95, 24/5 — 14).

Grave 25. Depth: 150 cm. Length: 165 cm. Female. \ Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». At right wrist. Made of flat bronze band, with dotted decorations at the open ends. Intact. Diam.: 5.4 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11590 (Fig. 95, 25/1). 2. «Fragment of earring». Alongside of left temple. Made of thin bronze wire with looped-hooped ends, fragmentary. Kv. 11590 (Fig. 95, 25/2). 3. «Bronze fragments». Alongside of left shoulder. Possibly the fragment of the pendant ornaments of the earring. Kv. 11590⁴¹ (Fig. 95, 25/3). 4. «Bone fragments». Three fragments of a bone bracelet, one is decorated with double circles of dots, the other contains the fragment of the rivet hole. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11590⁴² (Fig. 95, 25/4). 5. «Beads». Around the neck. 34 green prisms of glass; 3 dark green six-sided glass prisms. Kv. 11590 (Fig. 95, 25/5). 6. «Glass fragments». At right foot. A conical beaker is evident in the original grave drawing. Lost.

Grave 26 (Fig. 12). Depth: 105 cm. Length: 165 cm. Male. East-West. Grave goods: 1—4. «Bronze coins». Nos 137, 143, 150, 159; 364—375 A. D. 5. «Bronze fibula». Three-knobbed, bulbous. Round, incised rings are under the knobs while a peltate motif decorates the stick. Intact. Pin attached. Length: 6.5 cm. Width 4.7 cm. Kv. 11591/2⁴³ (Fig. 95, 26/5; Pl. LXXXIX, 4). 6. «Bronze buckle». D-shaped frame with moveable pin. A double plate covers the joint. Narrowing towards the end, it has three rivets as decoration, one of which is missing. Length: 3 cm. Width: 3 cm. Kv. 11591/3⁴⁴ (Fig. 95, 26/6). 7. «Glass beaker». Yellowish-green, conical, resembling of a funnel as it narrows. Straight rim. Height: 13.5 cm. Mouth: 8 cm. Kv. 11591⁴⁵ (Fig. 95, 26/7; Pl. CIV, 2); 8. «Glass jug». Lost. 9. «Glass jug». Lost.; 10. «Glass cup». Lost.

Grave 27 (Fig. 13). Depth: 110 cm. Length: 150 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze coin». No. 102; 361—363 A. D. 2. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a D-cross-section. Open, the two ends are snake heads. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11592⁴⁶ (Fig. 96, 27/2). 3. «Bronze bracelet fragment». Made of a flat, incised band, fragmentary. Length: 2.1 cm. Kv. 11592⁴⁷ (Fig. 96, 27/3). 4. «Iron ring». Lost. 5. «Glass flask». Lost. 6. «Glass flask». Lost.⁴⁸ 7. «Glass beaker». Lost. 8. «Beads». Lost.

³² Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 10: PEKÁRY, Fig. 20, 2.—Bölcske, Grave 1: VÁGÓ, 267, Fig. 7, 3.—Ésplan. Feld. Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XV.

³³ Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 1: SÁGI, Fig. 22.

³⁴ Made of bronze, Burgheim, Grave 21: RADNÓTI, Burgheim, 97, Fig. 5/8.

³⁵ Cf. note 120.

³⁶ KOVRIG, Pl. XXXIV, 1.—Mucsfa: CSALOG, Pl. XXIII, 2. A close examination of the object reveals that in the decorative band on the stick of the fibula there is a Christogram. In regard to this cf. note 120.

³⁷ Cf. note 29 for the corresponding type.

³⁸ Fig. 125, type 3.—BENKÓ, 142, 12c.—Szentendre: BÓNIS, 565, Plate 8.

³⁹ Cf. note 29.

⁴⁰ For No. 5 bead cf. NEUBURG coloured Table X. for No. 7 bead cf. note 356.

⁴¹ Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 10: SÁGI, 208, Fig. 29.

⁴² Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 2: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig.

1. — Bogád: BURGER, 117, note 34 and additional literature. Smooth and dot-circle decorated bone bracelets are very often found in the graves of the 4th century (in sarcophagi, brick graves, and earth graves alongside of the skeletons of females and children).

⁴³ PÁTEK, Pl. XXVIII, type 3.

⁴⁴ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 463, Fig. 105. — Grave 2 of the Szőny — Augur cemetery: BARKÓCZI, Augur, 224, Fig. 9, 7; Pl. XI, 2. — Salurn, Grave 76: R. NOLL, 132, Table 10.

⁴⁵ Plate 125, type 5. — BENKÓ, 158, 12g: 1, 19, 37. — ISINGS, No. 106 d. — In the Museum of Salonica, PH I/10.

⁴⁶ Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 14: PEKÁRY, 25, Plate 3.

⁴⁷ Fazekasboda, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 219, Table XXII, 3.—Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 17: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3.—Mayen, Grave 17: HABEREY, 275, Fig. 16f.

⁴⁸ According to the original grave drawing finds number 5 and 6 correspond to Fig. 125, type 12.

Grave 28. Depth: 60 cm. Length: 154 cm. Female. North-west—South-east. No grave goods.

Grave 29 (Fig. 14). Brick-grave. Depth: 118 cm. Length: 105 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Iron bands». Eleven shapeless iron fragments remained. Kv. 11593 (Fig. 96, 29/1a—k). 2. «Iron buckle». Lost.

Grave 30. Brick-grave. Depth: 102 cm. Length: 82 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. \✓ No grave goods.

Grave 31 (Fig. 15). Stone coffin. Double grave. Depth: 185 cm. Length 180 cm. Male + Female. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». Pear-shaped with double-ringed part at mouth, slim neck, double band at neck and double grooving decorating the shoulder. Two-part, flat ribbon handle. Brown glaze, with yellow flecks. Intact. Height: 24.5 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 5 cm. Kv. 11594/1⁴⁹ (Fig. 96, 31/1; Pl. CIX, 6). 2. «Glass beaker». Greenish, thin, conical beaker: wide, slightly conforming. Broken. Mouth: 6 cm. Kv. 11594⁵⁰ (Fig. 96, 31/2; Pl. CIV, 3). 3. «Glass jug». Green, fragmentary. Rim of an extending ring: flat, ribbon handle bending backwards; pear-shaped body. On base ring. Decorated by a glass band twisted around the neck. Identical with that seen in an old photograph. Mouth: 9 cm. Kv. 11594⁵¹ (Fig. 96, 31/3; Pl. XCIX, 1). 4. «Glass cup». Lost. 5. «Glass beaker». Lost.

Grave 32. Brick-grave. Depth: 160 cm. Female. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». Alongside of left lower leg. Green, thick, rhyton. With three etched bands under the rim. Intact. Height: 13 cm. Mouth: 7.8 cm. Kv. 11595⁵² (Fig. 96, 32/1; Pl. CIII, 6). 2. «Beads». Around the neck. 46 small blue glass beads; 5 cylindrical amber beads; 1 small amber cylinder; 3 lentil-shaped green glass strips; 3 cuboctahedral, dark-blue glass beads. Kv. 11595 (Fig. 96, 32/2).

Grave 33. Brick-grave. Depth: 100 cm. Length: 150 cm. Female. West-East. \✓ No grave goods.

Grave 34 (Fig. 16). 1. «Bronze buckle». Frame has a D cross-section with oval corners; tongue missing. Fragmentary strap fastener, originally with two rivets, one of which is missing. Length: 3 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11596 (Fig. 96, 34/1). 2. «Bronze fragment». From a flat, bronze band, fragment of bracelet. It has two lines along the edges with circular dot decoration. Width: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11596⁵³ (Fig. 96, 34/2). 3. «Glazed jug». Natural colour, with ringed mouth, stocky neck, drawn-in base. With rising, ribbon handle. Lemon-green glaze. Intact. Mouth pieced together. Height: 17 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. Base: 4 cm. Kv. 11596⁵⁴ (Fig. 96, 34/3; Pl. CX, 1).

Grave 35 (Fig. 17). Depth: 150 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. Diam.: 5.6 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11597 (Fig. 96, 35/1). 2. «Silver ring». Lost. 3. «Bronze fragment». Fragment of a flat bronze bracelet with stylized snake heads. Kv. 11597⁵⁵ (Fig. 96, 35/3). 4. «Small glass» jug. Lost.⁵⁶ 5. «Glass Beaker». Lost.

Grave 36. Brick-grave. Female. North-west—South-east. \✓ No grave goods.

Grave 37. Brick-grave. Depth: 120 cm. Length: 60 cm. Child. \✓ No grave goods.

Grave 38. Depth: 120 cm. Length: 60 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. \✓ Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Between the ends of the two feet. Made of a flat band decorated with incisions at the edges. The ends are rolled, moveable pin. Diam.: 2.8 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11598⁵⁷ (Fig. 96, 38/1).

Grave 39. Brick-grave. Depth: 85 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Clay jug». At the ends of the feet. Its mouth curves upwards. Brick-coloured, with collared rim, slim neck, pear-shaped body. The neck is decorated with circular groovings; there is a flat ribbon handle. Brownish-green glaze. Intact. Height: 21 cm. Mouth: 4 cm. Base: 5.8 cm. Kv. 11599⁵⁸ (Fig. 96, 39/1; Pl. CVIII, 2).

Grave 40. Brick-grave. Depth: 150 cm. Length: 70 cm. Child. Grave goods: 1. «Pair of silver earrings». Alongside of both temples. Made of thin silver wire with looped-hooked ends and small fragments. Kv. 11693/1⁵⁹ (Fig. 97, 40/1a—b). 2. «Beads». Around the neck. 51 small green lentil-shaped glass beads. Kv. 11693/2 (Fig. 97, 40/2).

Grave 41. Depth: 170 cm. Length: 175 cm. Male. North-west—South-east. \✓ No grave goods.

Grave 42. 150 cm. Length: 171 cm. Female. \✓ Grave goods: 1. «Silver ring». At right hand. Made of a flat band which is wider at one part. In this section there are three bronze knobs welded to the ring. Diam.: 1.9 cm. MNM 10/1937/5. Lost. It can be identified only on the basis of old photographs (Fig. 97, 42/1; Pl. XCIV, 4). 2. «Silver ring». On last vertebra. Halfround circle. The empty mounting is made of twisted silver wire with two buttons on both sides. Diam.: 2.2 cm. MNM 10/1937/6. Lost. 3. «Gilt fibula». On left shoulder T'-fibula, with bulbous knobs, one of which is pressed. There is a wide stirrup and large triangular pin holder. Both sides of the pin holder are decorated with peltate cut-outs. On the centre and spine of the stirrup there

⁴⁹ Fig. 126, type 2.

⁵⁰ Fig. 125, type 7.—BENKŐ, 158, 12 g.—ISINGS, No. 106 c.—Burgh Castle, Suffolk: JGS (1963) 144, Fig. 16.

⁵¹ Fig. 125, type 23.—Krefeld, Gellep, Grave 1213: Germania (1960) 84, Pl. 10, 2 (second half of the 4th century).

⁵² Fig. 125, type 5.—BENKŐ, 158, 12 g.—ISINGS, No. 106 d.—In the Museum of Salonica, PH I/10.

⁵³ Dunaujváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 421, Fig. 91/6.—Keszthely, Fenékpuszt, Grave 25: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 4.—Eszlm. Feld. (new) Grave 62: KLOIBER, Pl. XXIII.

⁵⁴ Fig. 126, type 8.

⁵⁵ Fazekasboda, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 219, Pl. XXII, 5.

⁵⁶ On the basis of the original grave drawing it corresponds to Fig. 125, type 22. There are also 3 glass flasks noted which correspond to Fig. 125, type 12.

⁵⁷ According to R. ALFÖLDI, 456, Fig. 98, this type was used in the 3rd century. In contrast to this the so-called Omega buckles were already known in the Age of Claudius: GÜNTHER ULBER, Germania (1957) 326, Fig. 3a. Similar pieces are known from Gauting from the Age of Hadrian: MÜLLER-KARPE, Germania (1952) 270, Fig. 2. Antiquities of Roman Britain. London 1964. Fig. 12. Nos 48—50. This type of buckle was primarily used in female and children's graves: DOMBAY, 239, and also from a child's grave in Feked (County Baranya) which the present writer has excavated and is currently treating.

⁵⁸ Fig. 126, type 9.—Aquincum: BpR (1923) 76, 3; PARRAGI: 311, Fig. 2.

⁵⁹ Cf. note 29.

is silver inlay and niello leaves or rather foliated scrolls. On the lower part there is a triangular plate with the Christ monogram in silver inlay. Length: 7.6 cm. Width: 5.5 cm. MNM 10/1937/5⁶⁰ (Fig. 97, 42/3; Pl. XCI, 2).

Grave 43. Depth: 170 cm. Length: 105 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». At left wrist. Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section; the two ends are open and end in flat, stylized snake heads. The ends are bent on top of each other. Diam.: 5 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11604/1⁶¹ (Fig. 97, 43/1). 2. «Bronze bracelet». At right wrist. Made of a flat band with lines along the two edges and between a decoration. Fragment. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11604/2⁶² (Fig. 97, 43/2). 3. «Conical glass beaker». At left foot. Lost.

Grave 44. Sheet missing.

Grave 45. Brick-grave. Depth: 170 cm. Length: 170 cm. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Silver pin». Above the skull. Lost. 2. «Jasper intaglio». Oval-shaped, reddish-brown colour. Shows an eagle with spread wings standing on a dais. Above each of the two small towers alongside the dais there is a star. This is probably from a ring. Length: 1.2 cm. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11605/2⁶³ (Fig. 97, 45/2). 3. «Marble slab». At left foot. Dark-green fragment of a marble slab, with lighter green spots. Brick-shaped. Length: 7.5 cm. Width: 5.4 cm. Thickness: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11605/3 (Fig. 97, 45/3). 4. «Glass beaker». At the right foot, at the ankle. On the basis of the original grave drawing it could have been conical. Lost.

EXCAVATIONS OF 1938⁶⁴ (GRAVES 46—106)

Grave 46. Depth: 120 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 118 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 80 cm. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Silver earrings». Alongside of right temple. Made of silver wire and it was likely of the looped-hooked end type; the ends are broken off. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11606/1⁶⁵ (Fig. 97, 46/1). 2. «Bronze case». On right breast. Made of bronze sheets folded over on each other. One end is broken. Length: 8 cm. Kv. 11606/2 (Fig. 97, 46/2.; Pl. XCIV, 10).

Grave 47 (Fig. 18). Depth: 155 cm. Width: 25 cm. Length: 125 cm. Child. North-west—South-east. The bones are entirely disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Made of cylindrical wire ending in flattened, stylized snake-heads, open. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11607⁶⁶ (Fig. 97, 47/1). 2. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. Closed. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11607⁶⁷ (Fig. 97, 47/2). 3. «Bronze bracelet». Made of cylindrical cross-sectioned wire. The ends are open and twist around each other. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11607 (Fig. 97, 47/3). 4. «Bronze ring». Lost. 5. «Silver pin». Bulbous head ending in a knob. Length: 5.8 cm. Kv. 11607 (Fig. 97, 47/5). 6. «Silver pin». Identical to the above. Length: 6 cm. Kv. 11607⁶⁸ (Fig. 97, 47/6). 7. «Bronze ring». Smooth ring with milled edges. Diam.: 1.5 cm. Kv. 11607 (Fig. 97, 47/7). 8. «Bone fragments». Lost. 9. «Small jug made of glass strips». Amulet made of black glass strips. One-handled with white decorations twisted on it. Height: 15 mm. Kv. 11607⁶⁹ (Fig. 97, 47/9). 10. «Amulet». Dolphin-shaped, made of back glass, with holes instead of eyes. The crests are of white, mother-of-pear decorations. Tail broken off. Length: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11607 (Fig. 97, 47/10). 11. «Glass flask». Light-green in colour, thin-walled, with a rim having a double ring. Thin glass strips twist around the neck until the flat ribbon handle. The handle is made of many parts, with a wrinkled section above the rim. Its bulbous body stands on a jutting-out base ring. Intact. Height: 18.8 cm. Mouth: 4.8 cm. Base: 5.6 cm. Kv. 11607⁷⁰ (Fig. 97, 47/11.; Pl. XCIX, 2).

Grave 48. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 220 cm. Disturbed. Female. Height of skeleton: 170 cm. North-west—South-east. → ↓. No grave goods.

Grave 49. Depth: 152 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Height of skeleton: 90 cm. North-west—South-east. No grave goods.

Grave 50. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 36 cm. Length: 168 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. North-west—South-east. (ET. 3417). Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On left wrist. Made of cylindrical wire, misshapen. The ends are open and have flattened, stylized snake-heads. Diam.: 5.3 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11608⁷¹ (Fig. 97, 50).

Grave 51. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 235 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. North-west—South-east. ↓ ↓. No grave goods.

Grave 52 (Pl. LXXXVII, 1). Brick-grave. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 185 cm. Male. West—East. ↘ ↓. No grave goods.

Grave 53 (Pl. LXXXVII, 1). Brick-grave. Depth: 120 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 160 cm. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. No grave goods.

⁶⁰ RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 158. foll. Fig. 128. Cf. also L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 48, Fig. 13. In regard to this question cf. also note 120.

⁶¹ Cf. note 71.

⁶² Kisárpás, Grave 128: BIRÓ, 176, Pl. LIII, 7.—Keszthely, Market Place, Grave 8: SÁGI, Figs 12, 13.

⁶³ A similar backward-glancing eagle is carved in the red stone of a gold ring: MNM 183/1874.8 (R. 291). Found in Budapest, Egyetem Street, when digging the foundations of a library.

⁶⁴ The only data at my disposal concerning the 1938 excavations was RADNÓTI, Előzetes. See also note 10.

⁶⁵ Cf. note 29.

⁶⁶⁻⁶⁷ Fazekasboda, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 219, Pl. XXII, 6.—Zengővárkony II, Grave 12: *loc. cit.* 209,

Pl. XVIII, 6.

⁶⁸ Esplm. Feld, Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XIII, 10—11.

⁶⁹ NEUBURG, Fig. 72.

⁷⁰ Fig. 125, type 23.—Aquincum: BÓNIS, 564, Fig. 6.—Kő; DOMBAY, 238, Pl. XXXII, 14. A similar piece was found in Grave 4 of the *Augur* cemetery of Szőny, the only difference being that there was no glass strip on the neck: BARKÓCZI, *Augur* 231. Fig. 15, 1. Pl. XXII, 2.

⁷¹ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 420, Fig. 90, 27.—Keszthely, Market Place: SÁGI, Fig. 12, 10.—Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 20: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 4.—Tótvázsony: SÁGI, Fig. 19, 8.—Esplm. Feld, Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XIII; *loc. cit.* Grave 32 b; *loc. cit.* Pl. XVII.

Grave 54 (Fig. 19; Pl. LXXXII, 1). Probably female. South-west—North-east. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1–5. «Coins» Nos 32, 33, 52, 83, 91; 346–361 A. D.⁷²; 6. «Gold earring. Made of two parts, the upper is an open ring with a small loop. The pendant is made of a quadrangular mounting with small knobs and wires on which white glass beads are strung. Length: 7.3 cm. 1 earring. MNM 11/1938/3» (Fig. 97, 54/6). 7–8. «Gold chain parts. Small, heart-shaped, made of plates, are half founded. On both we find a V-shaped decoration and three holes which were for the purpose of attachment. Two pieces. Length: 1.8 cm. MNM 1938/4.» Lost.⁷³ (Fig. 97, 54/7–8; Pl. XCIV, 7) 9. «Bronze pail-shaped pendant. Made of thin plate, damaged. Height: 1.6 cm. MNM 11/1938/5.» Lost. 10. «Bronze box mounts. In the field edged on both sides by rows of beads we see an ancient Christian scene. Christ in a pleated dress is turning to the right. In his left hand he holds a short stick which is pointing to a small grave aedicula; his right hand is resting on his hip. The mummy of Lazarus is seen in the small, semi-circular aedicula on the left side. To the right of Christ's head is the monogram of Christ, to the left a star. Dark-green patina. Height: 4.1 cm. Width: 4.7 cm. MNM 11/1938/1.»⁷⁴ (Fig. 97, 54/10; Pl. XCI, 6) 11. «Glass fragments. Flask. Square-shaped, long neck, fragmentary. Height: 7 cm. Width: 2.9 cm. MNM 11/1938/6.»⁷⁵ (Fig. 97, 54/11) 12. «Glass fragments». Small flask. MNM 11/1938/7⁷⁶ (Fig. 97, 54/12). Coins. Nos 9, 61, 101, 116, 117, 119.

Grave 55. Depth: 145 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 173 cm. North-west—South-east. ↓ ↓ No grave goods.

Grave 56 (Fig. 20). Depth: 170 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 200 cm. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. West—East. (ET 3418) Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». Bulbous with three knobs. Cross-part and stirrup are decorated with scorings. On the foot there are 4–6 indented dot decorations. Width: 5.5 cm. Length: 9.5 cm⁷⁷ (Fig. 98, 56/1). 2. «Cut-out bronze buckle». As decoration the frame of the buckle has crested snake heads which curve from above and below. The two heads are biting on a circular object (an apple?) in the middle. The jointed part which is attached to the frame has a cut-work decoration. The tongue of the buckle is missing. Length: 5.5 cm. Width: 6 cm. Kv. 11609⁷⁸ (Fig. 98, 56/2; Pl. XCII, 1). 3. «Strap end». Made of bronze, with heart-shaped ends and two rivets. Length: 3.2 cm. Width: 9 cm. Kv. 11609 (Fig. 98, 56/3). 4. «Small bronze buckle». Oval buckle frame with a cylindrical cross-section, slightly drawn-in in the centre, with moveable pin and scored strap grip having one rivet. Length: 2.2 cm. Width: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11609 (Fig. 98, 56/4). 5. «Small bronze buckle identical with No. 4». (Fig. 98, 56/5). 6. «Small strap end made of bronze». With heart-shaped ends, and in the upper centre a rivet. Length: 1.6 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. Kv. 11609 (Fig. 98, 56/6). 7. «Strap end identical with No. 6». (Fig. 98, 56/7). 8.–13. «Bronze belt mounts». Propeller-like mounts with straight edges. Their circular centres have rosettas and the two lateral pieces are decorated by dotted, scored marks. Six mounts. Length: 4 cm. Width: 1.5 cm. Kv. 11609⁷⁹ (Fig. 98, 56/8–13). 14. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with ringed spout. On the neck there is a jutting-out part with flat ribbon-handle. It has a pear-shaped body. There are grooved decorations on the shoulder. Brownish-green glaze. Intact. In places the glaze has chipped off. Height: 18.6 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. Base: 5 cm. Kv. 11609⁸⁰ (Fig. 98, 56/14; Pl. CX, 8).

Grave 57 (Pl. LXXXVII, 1). Depth: 90 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 118 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 92 cm. North-west—South-east. ↘ ↓ Glass bits at the knee. Lost.

Grave 58 (Fig. 21). Depth: 190 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 215 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓ Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Gilt. Buckle frame has a D-cross-section which is flat underneath. It has a double-pronged moveable pin. The frame does not continue into the place of the pins. Only the lower plate of the buckle attachment joined by a hinge remain. There are two rivet holes, one of which contains the rivet. This plate cuts across the axis of the buckle in three places and there are three rivets which bend it back. Height: 6.5 cm. Width: 2.3 cm. + 4.5 cm. Kv. 11610⁸¹ (Fig. 98, 58/1). 2. «Iron fragments». Parts of an iron knife. Entirely destroyed by rust. Present length: 6.3 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11610 (Fig. 98, 58/2).⁸² 3. «Broken beaker». Light green in colour, thin-walled, rim slightly drawn in, on base ring. Broken. Base: 4.2 cm. Kv. 11610⁸³ (Fig. 98, 58/3).

Grave 59. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 140 cm. West—East. ↘ ↙ Grave finds: 1. «Glass jug». At the left ankle on the outside. White, thin-walled. Extending ringed

⁷² According to the data of the MNM inventory book «near Grave 54» coins were found. For these cf. Nos 9, 61, 101, 111, 116, 117 and 119 from 337–367 A.D.

⁷³ It is identified on the basis of an old photograph. These could have been similar to neck or head jewelry of Grave 17 at Mayen (these were made of bronze!): HABEREY, 275.

⁷⁴ RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 156, note 38 and also: CABR. LECL., VIII/2. 2009 foll. For the Lazarus scene: on fondo d'oro: KISA, III. 887, Fig. 367.; NEUBURG, Fig. 69. On scrinia: L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 56.; RADNÓTI, Intercisa. Fig. 60, 83. For the use of scrinia cf. BURGER, Bogád, 130 foll. Regarding the Lazarus scene in general, cf. PÓCZY, AE (1964) 187 foll.

⁷⁵ Fig. 125, type 9.

⁷⁶ Fig. 125, type 10. The piece found sporadically belongs to this type, too: Fig. 124, 18, 19. — ISINGS, No. 28/b.

⁷⁷ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type v.—Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 128.

⁷⁸ RADNÓTI, MTAK 497. Finds 2 to 13 seem to be a complete belt set. Belts were also found at Aquincum, from a stone sarcophagus: BpR 78, Fig. 4 (together with Constantinus I coins). Pécs, Széchenyi tér, Grave XI: TÖRÖK, Pl. IV. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 10: DOMBAY, Pl. XIV and *loc. cit.* 268 foll.

The dragon-headed buckles were used during the Avar period too; the buckle from female Grave 16 of Hács-Bédepuszta is exhibited at the Kaposvár Museum (excavation of A. Salamon). For a buckle frame from the beginning of the 5th century dated together with an Arcadius coin, see Grave 12 of Mayen: HABEREY, 271, Fig. 11e.

⁷⁹ For observations in connection with belt reconstruction see the chapter «Pannonian Stone Carving» entitled «Clothing», which is under preparation by the present author.

⁸⁰ Fig. 126, type 13.

⁸¹ Dunaujváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 459, Fig. 101, No. 17.

⁸² Bogád, Grave 18: BURGER, 121, note 48.

⁸³ Fig. 125, type 8. — BENKŐ, 161, 12g. 44–59. — ISINGS, No. 109. — Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

rim, with long, cylindrical neck and bulbous body. The bottom is slightly pressed in. Intact. Height: 13 cm. Mouth: 4 cm. Base: 4.8 cm. Kv. 11611⁸⁴ (Fig. 98, 59/1).

Grave 60. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 80 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 60 cm. North-west—South-east. No grave goods.

Grave 61 (Fig. 22). Depth: 220 cm. Width: 90 cm. Length: 210 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 167 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓ Grave goods: 1. «Gold earring». Lost. 2. «Gold beads». Lost. 3. «Silver clasp». Lost. 4. «Beads». Lost. 5. «Clothing mounts». Lost.⁸⁵ (Pl. XCIV, 6). 6. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with a collar of two rings and a band on the neck. Circular groovings on the shoulder. Ribbon handle, pear-shaped. In spots there is yellowish-green glaze. Intact. Height: 17.2 cm. Mouth: 3.3 cm. Base: 5.3 cm. Kv. 11612⁸⁶ (Fig. 98, 61/6; Pl. CIX, 4).

Grave 62. Depth: 155 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 80 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 75 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓. No grave goods.

Grave 63 (Fig. 23). Depth: 230 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Gilt bronze fibula». T-shaped, bulbous with three knobs. The stirrups and stick are decorated with stamping and the stick also has peltate decorations. The pin is missing and the central knob is lost. The gilt is wearing off. Length: 8.5 cm. Width: 6.4 cm. Kv. 11613⁸⁷ (Fig. 98, 63/1; Pl. XC, 6). 2. «Iron coffin bands». Corner band of flat iron, there are rivets in it (altogether 4). Length: 9 cm. Width: 3 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11613 (Fig. 98, 63/2). 3. «Glass bottle». Yellowish-white, elongated toilet bottle with a ringed rim. Length: 43.6 cm. Mouth: 2 cm. Broken into three pieces. Kv. 11613⁸⁸ (Fig. 98, 63/3; Pl. XCVI, 4). 4. There are other items which although not listed on the original grave sheet belong to this grave (found in the Kaposvár Museum): iron knife, 2 fragments. Length: 11 cm. Width: 3 cm. Kv. 11613⁸⁹ (Fig. 98, 63/4).

Grave 64. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 184 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. North-west—South-east. (ET 3419). ↘←. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». At outer left foot. Brick-coloured, with collared mouth and slit-like part on the neck. Groovings on the shoulder. Pear-shaped with a flat ribbon-handle. Greenish-brown spotted glaze. Intact. Height: 18.5 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11614⁹⁰ (Fig. 98, 64/1; Pl. CIX, 3).

Grave 65. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 176 cm. South-west—North-east. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». At end of right foot. T-shaped, with three bulbous knobs. Tiny, triangular stamped designs along the stirrup and on the stick. On the stick there is a 4 + 6 indented dot decoration. Intact pin. Length: 7.5 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11614/1⁹¹ (Fig. 99, 65/1). 2. «Strap-covering from a buckle». Below the left foot. Bronze plate, bent with two rivets and stamped decorations. Fragmentary. Height: 2.6 cm. Width: 2.7 cm. Kv. 11614/2 (Fig. 99, 65/2).

Grave 66. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 173 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. West—East. (ET 3420). ↗↘. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». Between the ankles. No. 48. 337—361 A. D.; 2. «Bracelet». At right elbow. Made of bronze wire with a D-cross-section. Open, the two ends have snake heads. Intact. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11615/2⁹² (Fig. 99, 66/2).

Grave 67. Depth: 90 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 70 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 65 cm. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 68. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 69. Depth: 125 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 165 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓ No grave goods.

Grave 70. Depth: 120 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 100 cm. Child. Disturbed. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 71 (Fig. 24). Depth: 200 cm. Width: 52 cm. Length: 180 cm. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Brown matter on the bottom. Broken.⁹³ 2. «Glass beaker». Yellowish-green colour. Thin-walled, narrowing towards the base, on a small indented base. The rim is slightly thickened. Intact. Height: 11 cm. Mouth: 7.3 cm. Base: 3 cm. Kv. 11616⁹⁴ (Fig. 99, 71/2; Pl. CIII, 8). 3. «Glass jewel stones». Dark-green glass, trapezoid with four sides polished. Length: 2 cm. Width: 1.4 cm. Kv. 11616 (Fig. 99, 71/3).

Grave 72. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze earring». Wire fragments with looped-hooked ends. Length: 1.7 cm. + bronze pendant. On a bronze wire there is a green hectangular prismatic bead with twisted bronze wire above and below it. Further down there is a cuboctahedral dark blue glass supported from below by a bronze

⁸⁴ Fig. 125, type 12.—BENKŐ, 66, 2f.—Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9.—ISINGS, No. 101.—Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

⁸⁵ On the basis of the remaining old photograph it can be identified with the original grave drawing. Objects similar to this but made of gold are from unknown sites: MNM 232/1870.

⁸⁶ Fig. 126, type 16.

⁸⁷ PATEK, Pl. XXVIII, type 3.

⁸⁸ Fig. 125, type 24. BENKŐ, 38 foll.—Aquincum: BpR 10 (1923) 72, Fig. 8.—RADNÓTI, Intercisa, 158, cat. No. 52; *loc. cit.* 161. cat. No. 119. — Grave 1 of the Augur cemetery of Szőny: BARKÓCZI, *Augur*, 220, Fig. 6,4, Pl. VII, 1; *loc. cit.* Grave 5: 233, Fig. 19, 1; Pl. XXV, 1.—ISINGS, No. 105.—Dura Europos: Dura, No. 736, 140, Pl. XXXVI. — This identical form

but with a square ending made of clay can be found in quantity in the Museum of Volo, PH 1/3; also from Pollentia (Mallorca) Mercedes Vegas, BJB (1963), 5/15.

⁸⁹ Cf. note 82.

⁹⁰ Fig. 126, type 9.

⁹¹ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type c. Regarding the safety catch cf. *loc. cit.* 74.

⁹² Keszthely, Fenékpuszta, Grave 4: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig. 1, 4/2.

⁹³ Fig. 125, type 12 corresponds to the original grave drawing. BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — ISINGS, No. 101. — Basel: cf. note 83.

⁹⁴ Fig. 125, type 7., BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — Kisárpás, Grave 29: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LIV, 7 (+ earthenware jug!). — ISINGS, No. 106c.

wire. Length: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11617 (Fig. 99, 72/1). 2. «Silver fastener, two parts». Prismatic with hooked ends broken off. One end has a loop. Length: 2.8 cm and 2.4 cm. Kv. 11617/1 (Fig. 99, 72/2). 3. «Fragments of a glass beaker». Greenish-white; thin-walled; narrowing towards the base; rim slightly thickened; slightly indented bottom, completely broken. Base: 2 cm. Kv. 11617/3⁹⁵ (Fig. 99, 72/3). 4. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». Smooth, undecorated parts, with signs of bronze rivets. Four pieces. Thickness: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11617/3⁹⁶ (Fig. 99, 72/4). 5. «Beads». 19 flat, round green beads; 23 green prismatic glass beads; 4 light-blue tear-drops; 2 light-blue cuboctahedral beads; 2 mother-of-pearl-like beads. Kv. 11617/5 (Fig. 99, 72/5).

Grave 73. Depth: 200 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1—5. «Coins». Nos 25, 70, 71, 75, 88; 346—354 A. D. 6. «Earring». Made of thin bronze wire, with hooked-looped end. Diam.: 1.9 cm. Kv. 11618 (Fig. 99, 73/6). 7. «Bronze bracelet». Thin bronze ring, open, probably with a looped end which was broken off. Deformed. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11618⁹⁷ (Fig. 99, 73/7). 8. «Fragment of a torque». Twisted bracelet made of 4 bronze strands. Narrowing at the end with one strand looped at the end. Deformed, broken. Diam.: 6 cm. Kv. 11618⁹⁸ (Fig. 99, 73/8). 9. «Fragments of a torque». Lost. 10. «Glazed jug». Earthenware, brick-coloured, with a ringed collar and two deep groovings on the neck and shoulder. Pear-shaped, with a flat ribbon handle. Brownish-green glaze. Intact. Height: 17 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. Base: 5 cm. Kv. 11618/10⁹⁹ (Fig. 99, 73/10; Pl. CIX, 1). On the original grave sheet «ancient earthenware» was noted at the left elbow. Lost.

Grave 74. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 180 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 110 cm. West—East. → ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». At end of right foot. T-shaped, three-knobbed, bulbous. Scored, stamped decorations on the stirrup and four indented points on both sides of the stick. Pin intact. Length: 7 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11619/1¹⁰⁰ (Fig. 99, 74/1). 2. «Glazed jug». At right foot. Brick-coloured, pear-shaped. With ringed collar, 1 strip on the neck and two grooves on the shoulder. Ribbon handle. Green glaze. Intact. Height: 17 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11619/2¹⁰¹ (Fig. 99, 74/2; Pl. CIX, 2).

Grave 75. «The sarcophagus of the No. 1 chapel.»¹⁰² Two inscribed stone fragments, earthenware pieces and glass pieces were found in the sarcophagus. Fragment of a glass bottle. White fragments from the side with dark-green etched leaf decoration on it. Length: 2.1 cm. Width: 0.7 cm. Leaf decoration. Kv. 11620 (Pl. XCI, 9). The «earthenware pieces» correspond to Bronze Age and 2 characterless Roman ceramic fragments. Kv. 11620. The «inscribed stone fragments» have been lost.

Grave 76. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 100 cm. Child. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 77. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 180 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 78. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. West—East. ↓ ←. Grave goods: 1. «Bone bracelet fragment». At left elbow. Smooth, unornamented, with marks of bronze rivets. Broken into 12 pieces. Thickness: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11621¹⁰³ (Fig. 99, 78/1).

Grave 79. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 120 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 105 cm. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 80. Depth: 135 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 160 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. North-west—South-east. ↘ ↙. Grave goods: 1. «Silver earring fragment». Alongside of left temple. Bronze ring, of thin wire with looped-hooked ends, fragmentary. Kv. 11622¹⁰⁴ (Fig. 99, 80/1). 2. Fragment of a bronze pendant. Alongside of left kneecap. Green cylindrical glass bead on a bronze wire. Length: 1.7 cm. Kv. 11622 (Fig. 99, 80/2).

Grave 81. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 190 cm. Disturbed. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 82. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 125 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 100 cm. West—East. «Below the feet are glass bits.» These are lost.

Grave 83. Depth: 155 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 220 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. West—East. (ET. 3421). ↘ ↙. Grave goods: 1. «Conical glass beaker fragment». At right lower leg. Greenish-white, thin-walled. Its rim is thicker, narrowing towards the bottom with a slight indentation of the bottom. Completely broken. Kv. 11623/1¹⁰⁵ (Fig. 99, 83/1). 2. «Iron bracelet fragment». Below left elbow. Cylindrical cross-section. Thickness: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11623/2¹⁰⁶ (Fig. 99, 83/2).

Grave 84. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. West—East. ↗ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Glass fragments». Alongside of lower right leg. Dark-green, long, angular piece of glass. Or possibly a letter from a *vas diatretrum*? Length: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11624¹⁰⁷ (Fig. 99, 84/1).

Grave 85. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 180 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. West—East. ↘ ↙. Grave goods: 1. «Silver coins». Lost. 2. «Silver coin». Lost. 3. «Silver nugget». Lost.

⁹⁵ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — ISINGS, No. 106c.

⁹⁶ Cf. note 42.

⁹⁷ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 422, Fig. 92. — Keszthely-Piac tér, Grave 16: SÁGI, 205, Fig. 15. — Zánka: *loc. cit.* 207, Fig. 16. — Mayen, Grave 17: HABEREY, 275, Fig. 16c.

⁹⁸ Bogád, Grave 5: BURGER, 114, note 21. — Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 22: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 4. — TÁC, Margittelep, Grave 18: LÁNYI, Alba Regia (1963) 147, Fig. 2. — Kretz, Grave 3: HABEREY, 283, Fig. 233 f. — Salurn, Grave 9: NOLL, 111, Pl. 12. — Szőny, Augur Cemetery, Grave 4: 4 pieces: BARKÓCZI, — Augur, 231, Fig. 15, 9, 10, 12, 13.; Pl. XXI. 5, 7, 8, 9.

⁹⁹ Fig. 126, type 13. — Felcsut: AÉ (1881) 143. —

TÁC, Margittelep Grave 21: LÁNYI, *op. cit.* 149, Fig. 3.

¹⁰⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type c. — Keszthely, Piac tér, Grave 2: SÁGI, 198, Fig. 12, 1; *loc. cit.* Grave 10: 199, Fig. 12, 15; *loc. cit.* Grave 16: 201, Fig. 15, 1. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 4: SÁGI, 206, Fig. 22, 18.

¹⁰¹ Fig. 126, type 16.

¹⁰² RADNÓTI, Előzetes 154.

¹⁰³ Cf. note 42.

¹⁰⁴ Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 10: SÁGI, Fig. 29, 12.

¹⁰⁵ ISINGS, No. 106 d.

¹⁰⁶ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, Pl. LIII, 2. — Kis-árpás, Grave 128: BIRÓ, 176, Pl. LIII, 2. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XIII; *loc. cit.* Grave 32b: *loc. cit.* Pl. XVIII. All of them on the left arm.

¹⁰⁷ DOPPELFELD, 96, Fig. 11.

Grave 86. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. East—West. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze ring». At left hand. Made of sections of thin wire, fragmentary. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11625/2 (Fig. 99, 86/1). 2. «Fragment of a bronze ring». At right hand. Made of thin bronze wire; not a ring but an earring. The ends are hooked-looped and catch on to each other. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11625/1¹⁰⁸ (Fig. 99, 86/2). 3. «Fragment of a bone bracelet». On right wrist. On each edge there are three line decorations, dot-circle decorations and bronze rivets. Width: 0.8 cm. Broken into five pieces. Kv. 11625/3¹⁰⁹ (Fig. 99, 86/3).

Grave 87 (Fig. 25). Depth: 180 cm. Width: 90 cm. Length: 215 cm. The skeleton disintegrated. (ET 3422). Grave goods: «Wood from the coffin remained in many places.» (1–14). Presently only 8 iron fragments are left. Kv. 11626 (Fig. 99, 87/1–8).

Grave 88. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. West—East. No grave goods.¹¹⁰

Grave 89 (Fig. 26). Depth: 180 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Coins». Nos 5, 40, 47, 49, 62, 85, 112, 173; 355–363 A. D. 2. «Fragment of a bronze buckle. The front side of the belt-covering plate is decorated by a relief. In a frame of beads we see the mounted bellerophon killing the Chimaera with a long spear. The buckle frame and the iron pin rusted and became attached to the covering plate. Width: 3.5 cm. MNM 11/1938/13.»¹¹¹ (Fig. 100, 89/2) 3. «Lead fragments». Seven formless fragments. MNM 11/1938/15¹¹² (Fig. 100, 89/3). 4. «Glass bottle. Amphora-shaped flask, with horizontal shoulder and extending rim. The bottom of the bottle is broken. There is a dark-blue glass ribbon just below the rim; it continues into a straight handle. The handles are broken off and only their places remain on the shoulder. Height: 18 cm. Width: 6.5 cm. MNM 11/1938/14.» Completely broken¹¹³ (Fig. 100, 89/4; Pl. XCVIII, 1).

Grave 90. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 200 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 91 (Pl. LXXXI, 1–3). Vaulted chamber, disturbed. In the disturbed chamber bones were thrown together; among these the skulls of five adults were found. Stamped bricks which have the sign of *LEG II AD* according to old photographs. Lost.¹¹⁴ (Fig. 100, 91)

Grave 92. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 130 cm. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze coin». No. 81. 337–361 A. D.

Grave 93. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 30 cm. Length: 65 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 60 cm. North-west—South-east. → ← . Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On left wrist. Made of wire with a *D*-cross-section. Open, one of the ends is broken. The other end has a flattened, stylized snake head. Deformed. Diam.: 4 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11629/1¹¹⁵ (Fig. 100, 93/1). 2. «Small ring». At neck. Bronze, made of a flat band which narrows as it approaches the open end. Has an engraved pattern. Width in the centre: 0.6 cm. Diam.: 1.4 cm. Kv. 11629/2¹¹⁶ (Fig. 100, 93/2). 3. «Beads». Around the neck. 2 bone beads; 1 cylindrical amber; 2 rounded amber beads; 1 octahedral black glass bead. Kv. 11629/3¹¹⁷ (Fig. 100, 93/3).

Grave 94. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓ . No grave goods.

Grave 95 (Fig. 27). Depth: 155 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 126 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 80 cm. West—East. ↓ ↓ . Grave goods: 1–2. «Gold earrings». On right breast. Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends. Diam.: 1.6 cm. Kv. 11630¹¹⁸ (Fig. 100, 95/1–2). 3. «Gold buttons». At left temple. Lost. 4. «Bronze bracelet». Lost. 5. «Bronze rings». Lost. 6. «Bronze amulet». Lost. 7–10. «Beads». Lost. (Finds 4–10 were listed in the original grave drawing as lying between the left hand and the upper left leg.)

Grave 96. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 215 cm. The skeleton disintegrated. Length of skeleton: 70 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». At the end of the left foot. Fragments. Greenish-white, the rim slightly drawn in on a base ring and the neck is decorated by an incised line. Base: 4 cm. Completely broken. Kv. 11631¹¹⁹ (Fig. 100, 96).

Grave 97 (Fig. 28). Depth: 180 cm. Width: 100 cm. Length: 220 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Gilt fibula». *T*-shaped, bulbous, three-knobbed, short fibula with the central knob broken off. There is a finely executed niello foliated scroll on the arched stirrup and on the length of the stick there is a foliated scroll in a band. On both sides of the stick there are 4 cut out peltate motifs as edging. A male head is portrayed on the lower triangular portion of the stick. Gilt, with niello insets. Length: 6.4 cm. Width: 5.9 cm. Kv. 11632/1¹²⁰ (Fig. 100, 97/1; Pl. XCI, 3). 2. «Silver buckle». Cylindrical cross-section, oval buckle frame, drawn-in in the centre. Moveable pin decorated with «X» incisions. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 2 cm. Attached strap grip was broken off of the frame. Brick-shaped, on the edges and in the field there are stamped in decorations. It has three rivets, the lower half is broken off. Height: 2.9 cm. Width: 2.9 cm. Kv. 11632/2¹²¹ (Fig. 100, 97/2; Pl. XCII, 2). 3. «Silver strap end». Angular shape, with a bead frame with obliquely

¹⁰⁸ Cf. note 29.

¹⁰⁹ Cf. note 42.

¹¹⁰ According to the notation in the inventory of the MNM «above Grave 88». This corresponds to coin No. 72.

¹¹¹ RADNÓTI, MTAK 504; *loc. cit.* Balaton. 58. — Balatonlovas: KUZSINSZKY, 178. Fig. 216. — L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 140. In this case the determination of the belt end in the literature is inadequate; in any case here we are treating the buckle grip attaching the frame to the leather.

¹¹² Lead finds from a female grave: Zengővárkony, Grave I; Fezekašboda, Grave 7: DOMBAY, 261. And also Majs (County Baranya) from the excavations of the present author. Under preparation.

¹¹³ Fig. 125, type 17. — BENKŐ, 122, 6b 1–8. — ISINGS, No. 60.

¹¹⁴ RADNÓTI, Előzetes ... 149. — Mócsy, PW—RE. 664.

¹¹⁵ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 420, Fig. 90, type 22. — Bölske: VÁGÓ, 270, Fig. 7.

¹¹⁶ Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 10: SÁGI, 221, Fig. 29, 3–6.

¹¹⁷ NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X.

¹¹⁸ Cf. note 29.

¹¹⁹ Fig. 125, type 4. — BENKŐ, 163, 13a. — ISINGS, No. 81.

¹²⁰ KOVRIG, Pl. XXXIV, 7. — The Early Christian type clothing accessories (fibulae, buckles, belt ends) made of silver or silver inlay will form the subject of a separate study which the present author is preparing.

¹²¹ Cf. Mayen, Grave 21 (stone sarcophagus), from after 370 A. D.: HABEREY, 278, Fig. 18d.

crossing stamped in decorations. Its top is broken off. Length: 3.3 cm. Width: 3.3 cm. Kv. 11632/3 (Fig. 100, 97/3). 4. «Iron rivet». Square cross-section, narrowing towards the end. Its head is broken off. Length: 10.5 cm. Thickness: 1 cm., Kv. 11632/4 (Fig. 100, 97/4).

Grave 98. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 120 cm. Length: 215 cm. The bones were thrown in the eastern corner of the grave. No grave goods.

Grave 99. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 225 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. North-west—South-east. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Alongside the right kneecap. Oval frame, one side is drawn-in in the centre. The moveable pin ends in a decorative animal head. Height: 3.5 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11633 (Fig. 100, 99/1).

Grave 100. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 150 cm. Female. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 101. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 240 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». Alongside of the wrist of the extended right arm. Its head was downwards. T-shaped, three bulbous knobs. There are cuts decorating the cross part, stamped decorations on the stirrup and stick and 4 + 6 indented points decorating the stick. The pin is intact, gilt. Length: 9.5 cm. Width: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11634¹²² (Fig. 100, 101).

Grave 102. The description is missing.

Grave 103 (Pl. LXXXVI, 1). Depth: 200 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 210 cm. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. West—East. ↘. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker, broken». Yellowish-white, thick-walled, narrowing towards the base. Conical. Under the slightly conforming edge there is an engraved decoration running around it. Completely broken. Base: 4 cm. Kv. 11635^{122a} (Fig. 100, 103; Pl. CIV, 4).

Grave 104. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 190 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 105. Depth: ? Width: 100 cm. Length: 210 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 106. Sheet for this grave is missing. In the Kaposvár Museum the following objects can be seen which are considered to be among the finds of Grave 106: Bronze buckle. Moveable pin, the end of the pin is broken. Height of buckle: 3.8 cm. Width: 2 cm. Attached strap holder with two rivets. Height: 2.6 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11636/1 (Fig. 100, 106).

THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1939¹²³ (GRAVES 107—258)

Grave 107 «A» (Pl. LXXXVI, 2). Depth: 120 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 214 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. North-west—South-east. ↓ ↘. From the photograph it seems to be a brick-grave. No grave goods.

Grave 108 «B» (Fig. 29). Depth: 138 cm. Width: 46 cm. Length: 177 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 166 cm. West—East. Head pushed to the right, the lower jaw between the upper legs. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». T-shaped, three bulbous knobs. The cross bar, stirrup and stick are decorated with scorings. On the stick there are 4 + 6 indented dot decorations. The pin is intact. The stick has a safety catch. Length: 9 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11637/1¹²⁴ (Fig. 101, 108/1). 2. «Bronze buckle». Semi-circular frame, moveable pin. It has a strap on which there are three rivets. Height of buckle: 1.8 cm. Width: 1 cm. Height of grip: 1.1 cm. Width: 1.2 cm. Kv. 11637 (Fig. 101, 108/2). 3. «Iron band». Lost. 4. «Iron knife with a bronze band». One-edged, wreath-shaped, with mandrel. In the centre there is a 0.3 cm. wide bronze band which is held to it by one rivet. Length of knife: 13.5 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. Kv. 11637/4¹²⁵ (Fig. 101, 108/4; Fig. 89, 2). 5. «Iron fragments». Lost.

Grave 109 «B». Depth: 150 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 175 cm. Pelvis is missing. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. ↘ ↙. West—East. No grave goods. According to the original drawing of the grave: «scattered Bronze Age earthenware, smashed at the left kneecap.»

Grave 110. «B». Depth: 149 cm. Width: 73 cm. Length: 235 cm. Female. West—East. ↘ ↙. Head pushed to the left. No grave goods.

Grave 111 «C» (Pl. LXXXI, 5). Brick-grave. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 217 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 195 cm. ↘ ↙. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «End of strap. Alongside of the left pelvic bone. Brick-shaped, silver, on one of the narrow sides of the two welded plates there is an opening to accommodate the belt. Three sides of this part are enclosed by a cut-work frame and four rivets hold it together. Both sides have niello decoration. On one side there is a circular decoration arranged around a rhomboid. In the centre of the rhombus there is a chess-board pattern. Above the decoration is the inscription VIVAS. On the other side a larger cross divides the decorated field into four parts and there are tiny decorations in the four squares. Three sides of the belt end are framed by a row of beads. Length: 4.3 cm. Width: 3 cm. MNM 9/1939/2.» It has been lost, only a photograph of it remained.¹²⁶ (Fig. 101, 111/1; Pl. XCI, 8 a—c). 2. «Silver buckle. On right femur. Arched frame, with a plate belt-covering. The belt covering is cut out in three places at the frame and the two plates are joined to the square covering. The top of the covering is decorated by a frame containing circular flower patterns. Under the covering there are two buttons for attachment to the belt. There is a short,

¹²² PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type m. — Cf. note 25.

^{122a} Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — Kis-árpás, Grave 132: BIRÓ, 176, Pl. LIV, 2. — Kő: DOMBAY, 234, Pl. XXXV, 8. — Bogád, Grave 20: BURGER, 122, note 51.

¹²³ RADNÓTI's report of Oct. 9, 1939 (MNM Archives, No. 189. S. III): «The excavations of 1937 and 1938 were carried out in the Late Roman cemetery at Tömlőcegy on land owned by F. Patzai and Mme S. Vince... Simultaneously with the excavations on Tömlőcegy, we made test excavations in an early

cemetery within the village and higher up on Tömlőcegy; the sites gave no results.» Cf. also note 10. The printed letters following the individual grave numbers are probably indications of the trenches.

¹²⁴ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type v. — Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 128. — Regarding the safety catch cf. PATEK, 74.

¹²⁵ Bogád, Grave 5: BURGER, 114. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 315, Fig. 8. — Szekszárd: MÉSZÁROS, AÉ (1962) 84. Fig. 6, 4. — Mayen, Grave 21: HABEREY, 278, Fig. 18g.

¹²⁶ Cf. note 120.

moveable pin in the frame. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 3.8 cm. MNM 9/1939/1. Lost, only a photograph remained.¹²⁷ (Fig. 101, 111/2; Pl. XCI, 8a).

Grave 112 «A» (Fig. 30). Depth: 160 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 185 cm. Male. West—East. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». Three bulbous knobs. The left-hand cross-bar is broken off. On the stirrup there is a stamped in decoration, on the stick there are 16 indented circles. The pin is missing. Length: 7.2 cm (from the centre). Width: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11637¹²⁸ (Fig. 101, 112/1). 2. «Iron knife». Laurel-leaf shaped with long mandrel. Length: 16.5 cm. Width: 4 cm. Kv. 11637¹²⁹ (Fig. 101, 112/2; Fig. 89/1). 3. «Bronze buckle». Oval shaped, made of bronze wire with a cylindrical cross-section. The buckle frame depicts two stylized snake heads which bite at an apple in the middle. The strap grip is missing; bent back bronze plate with two rivet holes was broken in two. Height: 3 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. Grip length: 3 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11637¹³⁰ (Fig. 101, 112/3). 4. «Bronze ring». Made of open flat band. Intact. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11637 (Fig. 101, 112/4).

Grave 113 «B» (Fig. 31). Depth: 115 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 145 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 132 cm. South-west—North-east. The legs, bent at the knees, are turned sideways. Grave goods: 1. «Beads around the neck». 1 amphora-shaped green glass bead; 11 prismatic green glass beads; 38 lentil-shaped golden-yellow glass beads; with worn gilt. Kv. 11638¹³¹ (Fig. 101, 113/1). 2. «Earrings, one of which lacks a pendant». Bronze earrings, with hooked closing. Bronze wires twisted on it; at the end there is a green prismatic glass bead. The bronze wire sticks out of the end. The pendant freely swings with the ring. Kv. 11638 (Fig. 101, 113/2 a—b). 3. «Necklace fastener». Silver, prismatic shaped, one end has a loop, the other end is narrowed. Both sides are decorated with scored X-patterns and two sides are smooth. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 0.4 cm. Kv. 11638 (Fig. 101, 113/3). 4. «Ring». Diam.: 1.7 cm. Kv. 11638. (Plate 101, 113/4).

Grave 114 «A» (Fig. 32). Depth: 130 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula. Gilt bronze, T-shaped fibula with large bulbs. The cross-bar has a peltate decorative part. The wide stirrups and the closed pin holder have niello decoration. There are four faces between the square decoration on the stirrup and five on the pin holder. At the end of the pin holder there is a small face among palms. The pin holder has a peltate dentate decoration on the edge. In a few places the fibula is dented and the pin is missing. In places the gilt is worn off. Length: 7.9 cm. Width: 5.3 cm. MNM 9/1939/3¹³² (Fig. 101, 114/1, — Pl. XCI, 1). 2. «Rolled-up silver sheet. In a cylindrical case. There is an engraved inscription on the thin sheet. Only fragments of the case remained. Length: 4.4 cm. MNM 9/1939/4.¹³³ (Fig. 101, 114/2; Fig. 86)

Grave 115 «C» (Pl. LXXXVII, 5). Brick-grave. Depth: 88 cm. Width: 227 cm. Length: 100 cm. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 116 «D». Depth: 145 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 223 cm. Disturbed. North-west—South-east. Skeleton missing. No grave goods.

Grave 117 «E». Depth: 135 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 185 cm. Length of skeleton: 168 cm. Red spots on lower legs. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». At the ends of the feet. Brick-coloured, with ringed collar and ribbon-handle. Double strip on neck and grooving on shoulder. Ovoid. Intact. Green glaze. Height: 21 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 6.5 cm. Kv. 11639¹³⁴ (Fig. 101, 117/1; Pl. CX, 3). 2. «Buckle ring». On right tibia. Buckle frame made of cylindrical bronze, oval-shaped, narrows towards the centre and the two parts bend over one another. Length: 3.4 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. End: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11639¹³⁵ (Fig. 101, 117/2).

Grave 118. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 170 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». At lower right leg. Made of grey clay, has a rough surface. Collared rim, with a divided ribbon-handle. Pear-shaped. Intact. Height: 19.9 cm. Mouth: 5.2 cm. Base: 6.7 cm. Kv. 11640¹³⁶ (Fig. 101, 118/1; Pl. CVI, 7). 2. «Ring». Below left kneecap. Smooth, small bronze ring. Diam.: 2 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11640¹³⁷ (Fig. 101, 118/2). 3. «Beads». Outside of right kneecap. Three small green cylindrical glass beads; 1 dark-blue cuboctahedral glass bead. Kv. 11640 (Fig. 101, 118/3). «Impression of a glass at left kneecap.» Does not agree.

Grave 119 «D». Depth: 109 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 65 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 60 cm. The skeleton disintegrated, only the skull remained. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 120 «E» (Pl. LXXXIV, 2). Depth: 115 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 220 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earrings». Alongside of both temples. Made of thin bronze wire with looped-hooked ends. Intact. Diam.: 1.9 cm. One is fragmentary. Length: 1.7 cm. Kv. 11641¹³⁸ (Fig. 101, 120/1a—b). 2. «Beads». Around neck. Two small white, circular glass beads; 1 small green circular glass bead; 9 green prismatic glass beads; 1 dark-blue glass bead. Kv. 11641 (Fig. 101, 120/2).

Grave 121. Description missing. On the basis of its photograph it had mixed walls (stone + bricks) (Pl. LXXXIV, 4). The following grave goods of this grave can be found at the Kaposvár Museum: 1. Silver buckle. Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. D-shaped, the centre drawn-in. Moveable needle. The

¹²⁷ Cf. note 120.

¹²⁸ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 2 (but 16 circles.); Pl. XXIX, type c. — Fazekasboda: Grave 5: DOMBAY, 223, Pl. XXIII, 3.

¹²⁹ Cf. Note 125.

¹³⁰ Regarding the buckle frame cf. Rádfalva: DOMBAY, Pl. XL, 5. — Kisasszonyfa: *loc. cit.* Pl. XL, 4. — Regarding the snake biting an apple or the dragon-headed type cf. note 78.

¹³¹ HUNYADI, 41 foll. Pl. XL, 1—3. — Cf. also note 170.

¹³² Basel: R. FELLMANN, *Die Schweiz im Frühmittelalter* (1958) Pl. 5. — Cortrat: Gallia, 17 (1959)

315, Fig. 25—27. — Cf. also note 120.

¹³³ KUBINYI, AÉ (1946—48) 276 foll., Pl. XXXVIII. — Aquincum: BpR 15 (1950) 321. — Szóny (Tusssla collection): AÉ (1942) 218, Pl. XXVII, 1. Prof. J. HARMATTA is analyzing the inscription.

¹³⁴ Fig. 125, type 16.

¹³⁵ Bogád, Grave 12: BURGER, 126.

¹³⁶ Dunaújváros: PÓCZY, Intercisa, Pl. VII, 3.

¹³⁷ Similar piece made of bone: Kisárpás, Grave 128: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LII, 1. — Similar piece made of bronze: Mayen, Grave 17: HABEREY, 275, Fig. 16K.

¹³⁸ Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 17: SÁGI, 225, Fig. 36, 1.

attached belt covering is broken in two at the place of riveting. Length of buckle: 3 cm. Width: 1.7 cm. Length of strap grip fragment: 2.3 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. Kv. 11642¹³⁹ (Fig. 101, 121/1). 2. Iron rivets. Two. Fragmentary. Length: 7.8 cm. and 6 cm. Kv. 11642 (Fig. 101, 121/2 a-b; 4). 3. «Glass Flask». Green, with cylindrical neck and extending rim. Completely broken. Kv. 11642.¹⁴⁰

Grave 122. Sheet for this grave missing. On the basis of its photograph it had a stone casing (Pl. LXXXIV, 1). There are no signs of grave goods.

Grave 123. Depth: 148 cm. Width: 58 cm. Length: 217 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. West—East. ↘. No grave goods.

Grave 124 «F». Depth: 135 cm. Width: 46 cm. Length: 125 cm. Child. The majority of the skeleton is disintegrated. Grave furniture: 1. «Glass beaker». On right tibia. Lost. 2. «Bronze fibula». On right clavicle with its top towards the shoulder. T-shaped, with three bulbous knobs. Woven decoration on the stirrup and 4 + 6 indented dot-circle decoration on the stick. Intact. Pin possessed. Length: 7 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11643¹⁴¹ (Fig. 101, 124/2). 3. «Flask». Broken. Alongside of calvaria. Lost.

Grave 125 «III» (Fig. 33). Depth: 200 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. Head turned slightly to the right. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with a ringed rim and protuberant grooving on the shoulder. Stocky, bulbous body on base ring, with ribbon-handle. Chipped green glaze. Intact. Height: 12 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. Base: 3.5 cm. Kv. 11644¹⁴² (Fig. 102, 125/1; Pl. CX, 6). 2. «Glass jug, broken», on base. Dark-green, thick, large vessel with a glass strip decorating the cylindrical neck. Thick base fragment. Completely broken but we were able to identify it among the broken fragments of the Kaposvár Museum.¹⁴³ 3. «Glass beaker». Lost. 4. Iron fragments. Lost. 5—6. «Coins». Nos. 36, 37, 63; 346—350 A. D. 7—8. «Rings». Two bronze rings broken in two. Made of wire with a D-cross-section, open, with small snake head. End: 0.1 cm. Kv. 11644 (Fig. 102, 125/7—8). 9. «Two pieces of a bone bracelet». Fragments of a bone bracelet, smooth, unornamented, with the mark of a bronze rivet. Broken in two. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11644¹⁴⁴ (Fig. 102, 125/9). 10. «Coin». No. 79. 355—361 A. D.; 11. «Amber gemstone». Lost. 12. «Beads made of black glass. On neck». 63 dark-blue cuboctahedral small glass beads. Kv. 11644 (Fig. 102, 125/12).

Grave 126 «F» (Pl. LXXXIV, 3). Brick-grave. Depth: 210 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 170 cm. Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». At the outer side of the left ankle. Lost. 2. «Glass tube fragments». At outer side of right ankle. Perhaps it was a toilet bottle. Lost.¹⁴⁵

Grave 127 «G». Depth: 135 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Skull turned slightly towards the right. ↘. Grave goods: 1. «Iron knife and two mounts from its case. (At left foot.) Wide, flat blade with long mandrel. Broken into a few pieces. The two mounts from the case are simple bands. Length: 17.5 cm. Width: 3.2 cm. MNM 9/1939/6».¹⁴⁶ (Fig. 102, 127/1; Fig. 89/3). 2. «Bronze buckle». (Below right foot.) Heavy, bent buckle frame clasped by a large belt covering. The belt covering is decorated at the end by curved, linear cut-outs. The upper plate of the covering depicts two scratched drawings: a praying figure with extended arms and the outlines of a fish. Spotty patina. Length: 6.4 cm. Width: 5.7 cm. MNM, 9/1939/5»¹⁴⁷ (Fig. 102, 127/2; Pl. XCI, 4). 3. «Iron fragments. (At left hand.) Fragments of iron ring with large round seal-like plate. MNM 9/1939/7».¹⁴⁸

Grave 128 «III». Depth: 160 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Traces of glass». Alongside of right foot. Lost. 2. «Iron bracelet». Alongside of left pelvic joint. Lost.¹⁴⁹ 3. «Glass beads». Around the neck. 27 cylindrical, flat, greenish-brown glass beads; 57 green, lentil-shaped glass beads. Kv. 11646 (Fig. 102, 128/3). 4. «Bronze fragments». Alongside of left mandible. Bronze pin with its head broken off. Length: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11646 (Fig. 102, 128/4).

Grave 129 «III». Depth: 180 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». Between left lower arm and hip bone, with top downwards. T-shaped bronze fibula with three bulbous knobs. Central knob broken off. The entire length of the stirrup is decorated by a double wavy line. There are 4 + 6

¹³⁹ Burgheim, Grave 21: RADNÓTI, Burgheim, 97, Fig. 5, 8.

¹⁴⁰ Fig. 125, type 12 seems to be the corresponding one according to the original drawing of the grave. BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101. — Basel. JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 10.

¹⁴¹ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type v. — Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 128.

¹⁴² Fig. 126, type 12. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 10. — Kisárpás, Grave 29: BIRÓ, 175, Fig. 1, 1. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 32/a: KLOBER, Pl. XVII; loc. cit. new Grave 62: loc. cit.: Pl. XXIII.

¹⁴³ Fig. 125, type 23.

¹⁴⁴ Cf. note 42.

¹⁴⁵ According to the original drawing of the grave it probably belonged to the group of long, spindle-shaped toilet bottles, see the finds of Graves 63 and 335 and also cf. note 88.

¹⁴⁶ Cf. note 82. — Aquincum: AÉ (1881) 139. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 2: SÁGI, Fig. 22, 3.

¹⁴⁷ Regarding the shape of the buckle frame and buckle grip cf. R. ALFÖLDI, 459, Fig. 101, type —.

The drawing scratched on the buckle grip is

comprised of two scenes: a) The upper scene portrays a figure in prayer only from the waist. CABR. — LECL. I/1. Fig. 1496., loc. cit. 349 and other listed literature, see also loc. cit. XII/2. 2291 foll. b) Regarding the scratched fish on the lower portion cf. CABR. — LECL., VII/2. 1990 foll. The fish (ἰχθύς) is an early Christian symbol during the 6th and 7th centuries, cf. CABR. — LECL., I/1. 53, Fig. 20.

A bronze belt end from Tongern was found together with coins from Valentinianus I. Both sides have early Christian scenes and one of the figures corresponds to the above described figure on the buckle: KOETHE, Germania (1938) 191 foll., Fig. 1.

The buckle from Ságvár depicts an early Christian scene or two separate scenes: a) adoration, b) fish = ἰχθύς or a primitive abbreviation for the Jonah and the whale scene: GOSZTONYI, Fig. 19, 7. The buckle from Ságvár was not an article of clothing, but it was found placed separately at the feet.

¹⁴⁸ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, Pl. LXIX, 1—3. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 23: SÁGI, Fig. 42, 4. — Bogád, Grave 10: BURGER, 117.

¹⁴⁹ Cf. note 106.

indented dots decorating the stick. The pin is missing. Length: 8 cm. Width: 6 cm. Kv. 11647¹⁵⁰ (Fig. 102, 129/1). 2. «Buckle ring». At right foot. D-shaped buckle made of bronze wire with a D cross-section. Its pin is broken off. Length: 3.2 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11647 (Fig. 102, 129/2).

Grave 130 «B». Depth: 112 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. ↓ ↓. Skull turned towards the right. No grave goods.

Grave 131 «F». Depth: 98 cm. Width: 54 cm. Length: 135 cm. Child. With the exception of the skull the skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». 10 cm. above the skull. With the exception of this coin, everything was lying on the neck. No. 95. 337—361 A. D. 2. «Head carved of amber. Amulet, depicting a small, helmeted head, perhaps of Athena. The execution is flat. The amulet was attached to a small base which is found below the clothing-covered breast and which has a hole in it. MNM 9/1939/12.» (Fig. 102, 131/2; Fig. 85). 3. «Bead made of bone, prismatic, the four-sided prism is framed at the two narrow ends, its sides are ornamented with diagonal engravings. It is perforated at length. Length: 2.2 cm. MNM 9/1939/12.» (Fig. 102, 131/3; Fig. 85). 4. «Small glass jug. Small jug-shaped amulet of blue glass with scorings on the neck and handle. Length: 2.9 cm. MNM 9/1939/13.»¹⁵¹ (Fig. 102, 131/4; Fig. 85). 5. «Club-shaped pendant. Made of bone resembling the club-shaped attribute of Hercules. Its end is rounded and thickened; the other end has a hole in it. The centre has cuts of rhomboid shape on it. Length: 2.7 cm. MNM 9/1939/11» (Fig. 102, 131/5; Fig. 85). 6. «A corn-shaped pendant. Amulet of amber; sack-shaped with ear. Length: 1.6 cm. MNM 9/1939/10»¹⁵² (Fig. 102, 131/6; Fig. 85). 7. «Amber bead, disk-shaped, in bad condition. MNM 9/1939/15» (Fig. 102, 131/7; Fig. 85). There are other objects which, although not listed on the original drawing of the grave, are included in the finds of Grave 131 as noted by the Hungarian National Museum: «Cylindrical bead made of glass. Black material with a ribbed decoration of yellowish-white. Length: 2.9 cm. MNM 9/1939/14.»¹⁵³ «Beads made of glass: tiny green disks, 14. MNM 9/1939/20»; «Three cylindrical coral beads. MNM 9/1939/19»; «One rounded bead of dark-blue glass. MNM 9/1939/13»; «One polyhedral dark-blue glass bead. MNM 9/1939/17»; «Two scored dark-blue glass beads. MNM 9/1939/16». Cf. Fig. 102, 131/7.

Grave 132 «F» (Pl. LXXXIII, 3). Brick-grave. Depth: 135 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 128 cm. Child. Skeleton partially disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Phallus amulet». In centre of neck. Made of bronze. Length: 2 cm. Kv. 11648¹⁵⁴ (Fig. 102, 132/1). 2. «Bronze pin». Beside left pelvic bone. Bulbous, narrowing towards the tip. Length: 6.2 cm. Kv. 11648¹⁵⁵ (Fig. 102, 132/2). 3. «Fragment of a bracelet». In area of missing lower left hand. Made of smooth, unornamented bone with the places for two bronze rivets. Length: 3.1 cm. Width: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11648¹⁵⁶ (Fig. 102, 132/3). 4. «Glass flask». Above skull. Greenish-white toilet bottle with extending rim, long neck and angular shape. With indentations on the four sides and on the bottom. Height: 9.8 cm. Mouth: 2.4 cm. Base: 3.1 cm. Kv. 11648¹⁵⁷ (Fig. 102, 132/4). 5. «Glass flask». Below the two feet. Fragmentary, with extending, thickened rim and long neck. Bulbous. Body broken. Yellowish-green. Mouth: 5 cm. Identical with an old photograph. Kv. 11648¹⁵⁸ (Fig. 102, 132/5; Pl. CI, 4).

Grave 133 «E» (Fig. 34). Depth: 100 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 180 cm. Brick-grave. Male. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. South-west—North-east. Grave goods: 1. «Buckle». D-shaped, underside flat. Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section, has a moveable pin. The buckle frame is made of a bent bronze plate with two rivets. Length of buckle: 3.8 cm. Width: 2 cm. Frame: 3 cm. in length. Width: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11649¹⁵⁹ (Fig. 102, 133/1). 2—7. «Coins». Nos 59, 108, 120, 125, 141, 142, 146, 149, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163. 337—375 A. D.

Grave 134 «H». Depth: 120 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. → ←. S-shaped curvature of the spinal column. Grave goods: 1. «Vessel». Between the two feet. Cup with a handle. Grey-coloured, coarse surface with one cylindrical handle and extending rim; ribbing on neck. Intact. Height: 12.4 cm. Mouth: 7.8 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11650¹⁶⁰ (Fig. 102, 134/1; Pl. CV, 8). 2. «Bracelet». On left wrist. Made of bronze wire with a D-cross-section, the two ends have simplified snake heads which are connected. Diam.: 6.3 cm. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11650 (Fig. 102, 134/2).

Grave 135 «B». Depth: 87 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 90 cm. Child. Skeleton disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 136. Depth: 133 cm. Width: 67 cm. Length: 230 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 166 cm. ↘. The head is pushed to the left side. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze plate with rivet holes». At the end of the left foot. Bent back with 3 rivet holes. Broken in two. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 3.6 cm. Length: 1.6 cm. Width: 3.6 cm. Kv. 11651 (Fig. 102, 136/1a—b). 2. «Iron pieces». Between the end of the left feet. Laurel-leaf-shaped iron knife, with one blade. Broken into many pieces (11 bits). Width: 3 cm. Kv. 11651¹⁶¹ (Fig. 102, 136/2). 3. «Iron nail». Alongside of the left ankle. Three forged iron fragments with a square cross-section. Kv. 11651 (Fig. 102, 136/3).

Grave 137. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 218 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Skeleton partially disintegrated, the head is turned towards the right side. Grave goods: 1. «Buckle». On the inner, upper left leg. Bronze buckle with leather (?) remains in the ring and two rivets. There are cuts at the tongue. The underside is flat. Length of buckle: 4 cm. Width: 18 cm. Length of grip: 3.2 cm. Width: 3 cm. Kv. 11652¹⁶² (Fig. 102, 137).

¹⁵⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type v. — Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 128.

¹⁵¹ NEUBURG, Fig. 72.

¹⁵² A similarly shaped, black bead was found in Grave 167.

¹⁵³ NEUBURG, Colour Pl. Xe.

¹⁵⁴ One made of silver was found in the sarcophagus of a child. Region D'Apt: Gallia, 16 (1958) 219, Fig. 25.

¹⁵⁵ Keszthely, Fenépuszta, Grave 13: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3.

¹⁵⁶ Cf. note 42.

¹⁵⁷ Fig. 125, type 9. — NEUBURG, Figs 57—59 (Palestine, 4th century A. D.).

¹⁵⁸ Fig. 125, type 9. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquin-cum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101—Basel: JGS (1959) 107, Fig. 101.

¹⁵⁹ Cf. note 26.

¹⁶⁰ Fig. 126, type 25. — Dunaújváros: PÓCZY, Pl. XX, 7. — GÖSE, 515, type 514.

¹⁶¹ Cf. note 125.

¹⁶² Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 34: SÁGI, 214, Fig. 53, 9—10.

Grave 138 «I». Depth: 150 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. East—West. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around the neck. Three dark-blue glass beads, tiny square-shaped and two bronze fasteners. The fasteners are lost. Kv. 11653 (Fig. 102, 138/1).

Grave 139. Descriptive sheet missing. Under inventory number 11654 of the Kaposvár Museum we find listed 1 coin: Coin. No. 21. 341—346 A. D.

Grave 140. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 58 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. $\swarrow \searrow$. Falling bricks ruined the skeleton. Brick-grave. Grave goods: 1. «Rings». Made of rounded bronze wire with a seal on the top showing engraved fish shapes. Diam.: 2.2 cm. Diameter of top: 0.9 cm. Kv. 11655¹⁶³ (Fig. 103, 140/1). 2. «Bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section, open, with a snake head. The stylized snake heads on the two ends cover each other. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11655¹⁶⁴ (Fig. 103, 140/2). 3. «Two earrings». Small bronze circles with ends that hook into one another. One still has a square-shaped bead pendant hanging from it. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11655 (Fig. 103, 140/3a—b). 4. «Beads». Ten green, prismatic glass beads. Kv. 11655 (Fig. 103, 140/4). 5. «Earring». Lost.

Grave 141 (Fig. 35). Depth: 140 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Yellowish-green colour, thin-walled with an extending, thickened rim. Long neck, bulbous, indented on the bottom. Intact. Rim damaged. Height: 15.8 cm. Mouth: 4.9 cm. Base: 4.3 cm. Kv. 11656¹⁶⁵ (Fig. 103, 141/1; Pl. CII, 4). 2. «Strap end». Made of bronze, one side has a decoration of three dot-circles. There are two rivets at the end. Length: 3 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11656¹⁶⁶ (Fig. 103, 141/2). 3. «Bulla». Made of silver, two joined plates; the part for attachment has been broken off. The front plate is bent backwards and the back is a rounded plate with engraved star patterns. Circular. Diam.: 2.3 cm. Kv. 11656¹⁶⁷ (Fig. 103, 141/3). 4. «Buckle». Made of bronze wire with a circular cross-section. D-shaped, with moveable pin. The end of the pin is decorated and the attachment has five sharp cuts in it as well as two rivets. Between the bent plate are leather (?) remains. Height: 3.2 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. The height of attachment: 2.1 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11656¹⁶⁸ (Fig. 103, 141/4).

Grave 142 «E». Depth: 120 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 110 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 85 cm. East—West. Grave goods: 1. «Glass remains». Between the two feet. Lost.

Grave 143 «I». Depth: 120 cm. Width: 84 cm. Length: 243 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. North-west—South-east. $\rightarrow \leftarrow$. Grave goods: 1. Coin. At right ankle, inside. No. 113. 361—363 A. D. 2. «Glass remains». Alongside the left lower leg, on the outside. Lost. 3. «Bronze fragments». Alongside of right lower leg, on the inside. Lost. 4. «Buckle». On right kneecap. Round cross-section, pin slipped under the buckle. Marks of two rivets on the frame. The reverse plate has textile remains attached. Width: 3.3 cm. Height of buckle: 3 cm. Kv. 11657¹⁶⁹ (Fig. 103, 143/4; Pl. XCIII, 3). 5. «Iron fragments». On right pelvic bone. Lost.

Grave 144 «I». Depth: 100 cm. Width: 46 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. North-east—South-west. No grave goods.

Grave 145 (Fig. 36; Pl. LXXXVIII, 1—2). Brick-grave. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 110 cm. Length: 255 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1—6. «Iron fasteners». Seven iron bands bent at a right angle, with large-headed rivets. Kv. 11658 (Fig. 103, 145/1—6; Fig. 93); 7. «Gold beads». Five amphora-shaped beads. Length: 0.9 cm. Kv. 11658¹⁷⁰ (Fig. 103, 145/7a; Pl. XCIV, 5). «Jet beads». 16 prismatically cut beads narrowing at the ends. Length of one: 2 cm. Kv. 11658¹⁷¹ (Fig. 103, 145/7b; Pl. XCIV, 9). 8. «Gold earrings». Two cylinders (attached to gold rings) which widen towards the bottom. Under the attachment and at the very bottom they are edged with a row of beads. The pendant moves on the ring. The ring ends in a loop and the hook is attached to a button. Diam. of ring: 1.5 cm. Length of pendant: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11658 (Fig. 103, 145/8a—b; Pl. XCIV, 2); 9. «Silver hair pin». Ends in a bulbous knob. Broken in two. Length: 4.3 cm. Kv. 11658. Two bronze pins. Length: 5.5 cm. and 4.6 cm. Kv. 11658¹⁷² (Fig. 103, 145/9a—c); 10. «Bronze plate and two wires». Bronze band, one of its ends is bent. There are two rivets in each end. Length: 8.2 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. Kv. 11658. The «two wires» could possibly be the two bronze hair pins described above (Fig. 103, 145/10).

Grave 146 «C». Depth: 175 cm. Width: 68 cm. Length: 195 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. North-west—South-east. $\swarrow \searrow$. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». At left foot. Brick-coloured, ovoid with a ringed rim and flat, divided ribbon-handle. Brownish-green glaze on the outside. Slanting. Intact. Height: 24.5 cm. Mouth: 4.1 cm. Base: 6.4 cm. Kv. 11660¹⁷³ (Fig. 103, 146/1; Pl. CVIII, 4); 2. «Iron spear». Lying perpendicularly on the skull. One of the ends is narrowed, broken into a few pieces. Length: 7.5 cm. Kv. 11660¹⁷⁴ (Fig. 103, 146/2).

¹⁶³ Muesfa: CSALOG, 100, Pl. XXIV, 5. — Zengővárkony, II, Grave 10: DOMBAY, Pl. XIV, 26. — Tács-Margittelep, Grave 21: LÁNYI, *op. cit.* 149, Fig. 3.

¹⁶⁴ Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 14: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3.

¹⁶⁵ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 10. — From a burial vault in Sofia: ИЗВЕСТ. 14 (1940—42) 248, Fig. 342. — Basel: *loc. cit.* 107, Fig. 10.

¹⁶⁶ Burgheim, Grave 27: RADNÓTI, Burgheim, Fig. 5/12. — Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 461, Fig. 103, 15.

¹⁶⁷ Gold bulla: Region D'Apt; 2nd century. Gallia 16 (1958) 218, Fig. 24. — Pozserovác: AÉ (1885) 198. — Aquincum: BpR 10 (1923) 63. Fig. 2, 3; *loc. cit.* further two objects made of bronze, Fig. 4, 3—10.; BpR 15 (1950) 308. Fig. 3. — Unknown site: MNM 62.417, 9—10 (two items). — Kő: DOMBAY, 239, Pl. XXXI, 6. (with a coin from the 3rd century).

¹⁶⁸ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 459, Fig. 101. —

Kisárpás, Grave 17: BIRÓ, 173, Pl. XIX, 8.

¹⁶⁹ Cf. note 26. «Textile on a bronze buckle, plain weave, 14/12, made of hemp, uncertain.» Defined by Mme L. HAJNAL.

¹⁷⁰ Regarding the gold bead: Dunaújváros: MNM 4/1937, 11. — Unknown site: MNM 100/1883, 2. — Felesut: MNM 173/1880, 4 a—b. — and see also note 131.

¹⁷¹ Regarding the jet necklace, cf. Esplm. Feld. Grave 74. 1—2: KLOIBER, Pl. XXVIII.

¹⁷² Cf. note 155.

¹⁷³ Fig. 126, 3. — Szöny: BARKÓCZI, Brigetio, Pl. XIX, 2.

¹⁷⁴ Zengővárkony II. Grave 4: DOMBAY, 275. — From the present author's excavations in Feked (County Baranya), 1963, the publication of which is being prepared. — Mayen, Grave 25: HABEREY, 280, Fig. 20 d — (glass jug and beaker combination from post, 370 A. D.).

Grave 147 «D». Depth: 130 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. West—East. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». At the outside of the left ankle. Grey coloured, micaceous surface, rounded body with a flat, ribbon-handle. Handle broken off. Height: 17.8 cm. Mouth: 5.6 cm. Base: 5.3 cm. Kv. 11661¹⁷⁵ (Fig. 104, 147/1; Pl. CVI, 1); 2. «Glass beaker». Under the jug. Thin, white-coloured with base ring. Cut rim slightly bend downwards. Completely broken. Kv. 11661¹⁷⁶ (Fig. 104, 147/2); 3. «Ring». At right hand. Made of bronze wire with a cylindrical cross-section. The top has a mounting from which the stone is missing. Around the outside of the mounting there is a twisted decoration. Broken into three. Diam.: of top: 0.8 cm. Kv. 11661 (Fig. 104, 147/3).

Grave 148. Description missing. On the sheet for Grave 149 there is the comment that «Grave 148 is disturbed».

Grave 149 (Fig. 37). Depth: 120 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 182 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Made of open bronze wire with a *D* cross-section. There are snake heads on the two ends. The top of the heads are decorated with stabbed dots. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11662¹⁷⁷ (Fig. 104, 149/1); 2. «Iron fragments». Twelve cylindrical fragments possibly from an iron bracelet. Kv. 11662; 3. «Beads». 11 green prismatic glass beads; 1 dark green octahedral bead; 1 green rounded glass bead. Kv. 11662 (Fig. 104, 149/3); 4. «Coin». No. 181.

Grave 150. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 250 cm. Female. Skeleton broken into pieces. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Alongside of lower left leg, turned over. Earthenware, brick-coloured with ringed mouth. Ovoid with a widening divided handle above the rim. Greenish-brown glaze. Intact. Height: 18 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11663¹⁷⁸ (Fig. 104, 150/1; Pl. CVIII, 3); 2. «Beads». Around the neck. 20 green, prismatic glass beads; 14 white, rounded glass beads. Kv. 11663 (Fig. 104, 150/2).

Grave 151 (Fig. 38). Depth: 126 cm. Width: 62 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Brick-coloured, earthenware with cut rim. Pear-shaped, with flat, ribbon handle. Lemon-yellow glaze. Intact. Its mouth added on. Height: 16.5 cm. Mouth: 3.7 cm. Base: 4.9 cm. Kv. 11664¹⁷⁹ (Fig. 104, 151/1); 2–3. «Iron coffin-fasteners». Iron fragments. The end of one is bent into a hook. Six pieces. Kv. 11644 (Fig. 104, 151/2–3); 4. «Buckle». Made of bronze, the underside is flat, *D*-shaped. With moveable pin. The bent plate of the frame is held together by two rivets. Height of buckle: 3.6 cm. Width together with strap grip: 4.2 cm. Kv. 11644 (Fig. 104, 151/4).

Grave 152 (Fig. 39). Depth: 150 cm. Width: 55 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 140 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Heart-shaped pendant». Made of bronze plate with two holes. Length: 3 cm. Greatest width: 2.3 cm. Kv. 11665 (Fig. 104, 152/1); 2. «Lance-shaped pendant». Made of thin bronze plate, the straight end is separated in two with leather (?) remains between. Length: 2.9 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. Kv. 11665 (Fig. 104, 152/2); 3. «Bronze plate». Fragment of bracelet, three pieces. Made of a flat band with engraved «*eo*» designs and a hole on one end. Width: 0.8 cm. Kv. 11665 (Fig. 104, 152/3); 4. «Ring». Made of bronze, flat with a groove on the inside and outside. Diam.: 2.2 cm. Kv. 11665 (Fig. 104, 152/4); 5. «Signet ring». Lost; 6. «Iron fragments». Lost; 7. «Coin». Lost; 8. «Fibula». Made of bronze, with three bulbous knobs. Stamped decorations on the stirrup and 14 dot-circle decorations on the stick. Length: 7.3 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11665¹⁸⁰ (Fig. 104, 152/8; Pl. LXXXIX, 7); 9–10. «Coins». Lost.

Grave 153. Depth: 118 cm. Width: 42 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 173 cm. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1–4. «Coins». Above left clavicle. Nos 54, 58, 78, 166, 170, 171, 180; 355–361 A. D.

Grave 154. Depth: 125 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 185 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. ↓↘. Grave goods: 1–2. «Coins». On left chest. Nos 46, 168; 355–361 A. D.; 3. «Fibula». Between the two feet. *T*-shaped bronze fibula with three bulbous knobs and stamped decorations on the stirrup and 4 + 6 indented dot-circle decorations in the stick. Intact. Pin holder has incised scored decorations. Fine patina. Length: 8.2 cm. Width: 5.2 cm. Kv. 11666¹⁸¹ (Fig. 104, 154/3; Pl. LXXXIX, 8).

Grave 155. Depth: 145 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 235 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. ↓↓. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». Between the lower legs, with knobs downward. *T*-shaped, three-knobbed bronze fibula, bulbous. Slanting, scored decorations on the stirrup and 4 + 6 indented dot-circle decorations on the stick. Intact. Length: 8 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11667¹⁸² (Fig. 104, 155/1); 2. «Buckle frame». On right pelvic bone. Made of silver wire with a cylindrical cross-section. *D*-shaped, the centre drawn-in, with moveable pin. Length: 4 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11667¹⁸³ (Fig. 104, 155/2).

Grave 156. Depth: 138 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 230 cm. Disturbed. North-west—South-east. No grave goods.

Grave 157 (Fig. 40). Depth: 185 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Made of wire with a *D* cross-section. Angular frame with moveable, decorated pin. The plate of the attachment at the pin is decorated with slanting cuts and there is a cut-out design on the edge. It has two rivets, gilt. Length of buckle: 4.7 cm. Width: 2.9 cm. Length of attached piece: 4 cm. Width: 3.8 cm. Kv. 11668¹⁸⁴ (Fig. 104, 157/1); 2. «Iron piece». Fragment of a ring. Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. Has a signet. Diam. of signet: 0.8 cm. Kv. 11668¹⁸⁴; 3. «Fibula». Lost.

Grave 158 (Pl. LXXXIII, 1–2). Stone casing grave. Depth: 185 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 178 cm. Male. ↓↓. Length of skeleton: 168 cm. Head turned back. No grave goods.

¹⁷⁵ Fig. 126, type 31. — Póczy, Pl. XX, 6. — Bogád, Grave 11: BURGER, op. cit.

¹⁷⁶ Fig. 125, type 8. — BENKÓ, 161, 12g, 44–59. — Cf. note 402.

¹⁷⁷ Bogád, Grave 11: BURGER, 126, and following literature.

¹⁷⁸ Fig. 126, type 6.

¹⁷⁹ Fig. 126, type 7.

¹⁸⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 15 (but with 12 circles); Pl. XXIX, type j.

¹⁸¹ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type m. Cf. note 25.

¹⁸² PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type c.

¹⁸³ Cf. CABR.—LECL., V/2, 1544, Fig. 4427.

^{184a} Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 458, Fig. 100.

¹⁸⁴ Cf. note 163.

Grave 159. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 230 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». Placed on the right ankle. Lost.

Grave 160. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 125 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 161 (Fig. 41). Depth: 210 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 220 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Greenish-blue, with extending rim and long neck. Bulbous. Broken. Identified from an old photograph. Mouth: 5–8 cm. Base: 5.2 cm. Kv. 11670¹⁸⁵ (Fig. 105, 161/1; Pl. CII, 5); 2. «Fragment of a bone comb». Three pieces, one with a dentate edge. Kv. 11678 (Fig. 105, 161/2); 3. «Beads». 25 lentil-shaped, slightly green glass beads. Kv. 11670 (Fig. 105, 161/3); 4–6. «Bronze pins». Three silver pins, with a knob on the end of one. One is broken in two. Length: 6.5, 5.3, 5.8 cm. Kv. 11670 (Fig. 105, 161/4–6); 7. «Iron fragment». Formless. Kv. 11670 (Fig. 105, 161/7); 8. «Silver rings». Two bronze rings, half of one is missing. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11670 (Fig. 105, 161/8a–b); 9. «Ring». Bronze ring made of a flat, ribbon-like band which widens towards the centre. The top has «x» patterns engraved on it. Broken. Diam.: 1.6 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11670 (Fig. 105, 161/9).

Grave 162. Depth: 148 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 159 cm. Brick-grave. On the original sheet for this grave there are bricks drawn at the foot with the notation that «brick bordered 47 × 33 × 6». No grave goods.

Grave 163. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 190 cm. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». At outer left foot. No. 106. 355–361 A. D.

Grave 164 (Fig. 42). Depth: 155 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. East–West. Grave goods: 1. «Ceramic fragments». 17 pieces, uncoloured. Kv. 11672; 2. «Head of an iron pin». Kv. 11672 (Fig. 105, 164/2); 3. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». 10 smooth fragments with bronze rivets. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11672¹⁸⁶ (Fig. 105, 164/3); 4. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a D cross-section, open, with the ends bent on top of each other. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11672 (Fig. 105, 164/4); 5. Coin. No. 39. 351–354 A. D.

Grave 165. Depth: 140 cm. Width: —. Length: —. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. The major part of it disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». On right clavicle, lying. T-shaped, bronze, with three bulbous knobs. Scored decorations on the stirrup and 4 + 6 indented dot designs on the stick. Pin broken off. Length: 8 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11673¹⁸⁷ (Fig. 105, 165/1); 2. «Pendant». Between the lower legs. Bronze belt end, oval-shaped narrowing at the neck from which two angular edged handles are sticking out. Its end is a wavy line with two rivets. Length: 4.2 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11673¹⁸⁸ (Fig. 105, 165/2).

Grave 166. Depth: 130 cm. Width: —. Length: —. Disturbed. The bones are completely missing. The grave was disturbed from the head, but at the foot there are two stones in their original position. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». At the end of the two feet. Cup with a handle. Dark grey, smooth surface with flat ribbon-handle. Intact. Height: 12.2 cm. Mouth: 6.8 cm. Base: 4.6 cm. Kv. 11674¹⁸⁹ (Fig. 105, 166/1; Pl. CV, 1).

Grave 167. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1–2. «Iron nail». Alongside of right foot, on the outside. Their heads are broken off; made of squarely cut iron. Length: 6 cm. Kv. 11675 (Fig. 103, 167/1–2); 3–4. «Beads». On left hip bone and alongside of left temple. Two black glass beads with pieces for attachment, one half is broken off; smooth, rounded. Kv. 11675 (Fig. 105, 167/3–4; Pl. CX, 4); 5. «Earthenware jug». Flat against right foot. Natural colour, pear-shaped with divided ribbon-handle. Greenish-brown glaze. Intact, glaze worn off. Height: 17.8 cm. Mouth: 3.3 cm. Base: 4.9 cm. Kv. 11675¹⁸⁹ (Fig. 105, 167/5; Pl. CX, 4).

Grave 168. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 230 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware cup». Against left ankle bone on the outside. Grey earthenware cup with ringed rim and pear-shaped body. Rough surface, ribbed shoulder. Intact. Height: 7.6 cm. Mouth: 6.5 cm. Base: 3.3 cm. Kv. 11676¹⁹⁰ (Fig. 105, 168; Pl. CV, 5); 2. «Fragments of a ring». At right hand. Lost.

Grave 169 (Fig. 43). Depth: 142 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 192 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section, open. Flattening the ends and instead of snake heads there are two dot-circle decorations on each and 9 scorings. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11677¹⁹¹ (Fig. 105, 169/1); 2. «Twisted bracelet». Made of three twisted bronze strands, narrowing towards the end. Broken in two. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11677¹⁹² (Fig. 105, 169/2); 3. «Bracelet with snake head». Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section; open; stylized snake heads on the two ends. Double thickened decoration in the centre. Deformed. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11677¹⁹³ (Fig. 105, 169/3); 4. «Iron fragments». Three shapeless pieces. Kv. 11677 (Fig. 105, 169/4); 5. «Beads». 10 dark-green cylindrical glass beads; 1 dark-blue round bead; 9 green, lentil-shaped beads; 2 small blue prismatic beads; 1 brown small prismatic bead; 1 white small prismatic glass bead. Kv. 11677¹⁹⁴ (Fig. 105, 169/5).

¹⁸⁵ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKÓ, 66, 2f. — Dunaújváros: RADNÓTI, Intereisa, 160. cat. No. 91. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101.

¹⁸⁶ Cf. note 42.

¹⁸⁷ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type c.

¹⁸⁸ Szőny: BARKÓCZI, Brigetio, Fig. 31, 10.

^{189a} Fig. 126, type 22. — Dunaújváros: PÓCZY, Pl. XX, 13. — Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 119, note 41. — Szőny: BARKÓCZI, Brigetio, Fig. 25, 9.

¹⁸⁹ Fig. 126, type 7.

¹⁹⁰ Fig. 126, type 20. — Dunaújváros: PÓCZY, Pl. XX, 18. — Ercsi, Grave 2: FRITZ, Alba Regia (1963) 159, Fig. 2, 1. — Alzey (second half of 4th century): GÖSE, type 546. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 14: KLOIBER, Pl. XII; loc. cit. Grave 68: Pl. XXVI. — REINFUSS,

Carnuntum Jb (1963) 79, Fig. 1, 8.

¹⁹¹ Cf. note 115.

¹⁹² Cf. note 98.

¹⁹³ The only example of its kind in our material: it represents the peculiar mixture of two types. Type a: regarding the bracelet with knobbed ends, cf. Fazekasboda, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 219, Pl. XXII, 5. Type b: open ends, primarily found around Keszthely, often with stylized snake heads: Keszthely-Fenekpuszta; Grave 3: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig. 1; 3, 2, Grave 4: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig. 1; 4, 2, Grave 10: PEKÁRY, 20, Pl. 2; 10, 2.

¹⁹⁴ Zengővárkony II, Grave 9: DOMBAY, 204, Pl. XIII, 9.

Grave 170. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 168 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». T-shaped, with three bulbous knobs. Bronze. Scored decorations on the stirrup and 4 + 6 indented circular decorations on the stick. Pin intact, has a safety catch. Length: 10 cm. Width: 6.3 cm. Kv. 11678¹⁹⁵ (Fig. 105, 170).

Grave 171. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 57 cm. Length: 145 cm. Child. With the exception of the skull the bones have disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Two earrings». Alongside of right temple. Two thin bronze rings which hook into each other with hanging pendants. Under the bronze cones widening towards the base there is a green prismatic glass bead. One of the bronze rings are broken, the suspended loops broken off. Diam. of ring: 1.5 cm. Length of pendant: 2.6 cm. Kv. 11679¹⁹⁶ (Fig. 106, 171/a—b); 2. «Beads». Around the neck. Four, tiny circular glass beads. Kv. 11679 (Fig. 106, 171/2); 3. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». At left hip joint. Three with dot-circle decorations and marks of bronze rivets. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11679¹⁹⁷ (Fig. 106, 171/3).

Grave 172 (Fig. 44). Depth: 122 cm. Width: 68 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: approx. 180 cm. Skull backwards. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Grey, coarse clay. Ovoid shape, with clover-shaped spout and flat ribbon handle. Handle pieced together. One circular grooving on the body and two on the neck. Height: 16.3 cm. Mouth: 7 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11680¹⁹⁸ (Fig. 106, 172/1; Pl. CVI, 8); 2. «Earthenware beakers». Light-grey, made of coarse, granular, pebbly, porous clay. Extending rim, pear-shaped body. Mended. Height: 14.2 cm. Mouth: 10.5 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11680¹⁹⁹ (Fig. 106, 172/2; Pl. CV, 6); 3. «Two coins». Nos 51 and 56; 351—354 A. D.; 4—5. «Two bracelets». Made of bronze wire with a cylindrical cross-section; flattening towards the ends, open. In place of the snake heads there are two dot-circle decorations on each end. Diam.: 6 cm. 6.2 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11680²⁰⁰ (Fig. 106, 172/4—5); 6. «Three coins». Nos 76, 169, 175; 355—360 A. D.; 7. «Beads». Two brown carnel, brick-shaped beads with flat cutting; 1 similar cuboctahedral bead; 1 blue tear-drop shaped bead; 3 green prismatic glass beads; 2 dark-blue lentil-shaped glass beads; 1 white bead; Kv. 11680 (Fig. 106, 172/7).

Grave 173 (Fig. 45). Depth: 133 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. The skeleton is half disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Dark-grey cup of fine clay, hand formed. Slightly extending rim, flat ribbon-handle. Intact. Height: 11.4 cm. Mouth: 7.3 cm. Base: 8.1 cm. Kv. 11681²⁰¹ (Fig. 106, 173/1; Pl. CVI, 5); 2. «Glass beakers». Thin-walled, glass, light-green in colour. Its rim is slightly turned in. Under the rim and on the shoulder there are 1 and two rows respectively of circular etching. On ring base. Intact. Height: 10.4 cm. Mouth: 7.6 cm. Base: 3.6 cm. Kv. 11681²⁰² (Fig. 106, 173/2; Pl. XCVII, 5); 3. «Bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section, open. Ending in simplified snake heads. Diam.: 5.8 cm. Kv. 11681 (Fig. 106, 173/3); 4. «Ring». Lost; 5. «Earrings». Two bronze rings, fragmentary. One has 4 small beads hanging from a bronze wire with a silver bead at the end. The pendant of the other is broken off. Length of pendant: 1.8 cm; 1.2 cm. Diam. of ring: 2 cm. Kv. 11681 (Fig. 106, 173/5a—b); 6. «Bone bracelet and iron fragments». Smooth, unornamented bone bracelet, broken into four, with rivet holes. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11681.²⁰³ The iron fragments have been lost.

Grave 174 (Fig. 46). Depth: 145 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female? Bones disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». T-shaped with small bulbous-shaped knobs. The flat pin holder has dot-circle decorations and there are scored designs on the stirrup. Spotted patina. Length: 7.4 cm. Width: 5.4 cm. MNM 9/1939/25²⁰⁴ (Fig. 106, 174/1); 2. «Jug». Stocky shaped jug standing on a narrow base. The wide neck ends in a three-part mouth, which has broken off. The rim of the mouth and the body are connected by a thick handle. Dark-grey colour. The mouth was added on. Height: 14.5 cm. Greatest width: 10.6 cm. Base: 4.6 cm.; 3. «Box. a) Bronze mount from a prism-shaped box decorated with a relief. The edges of the band are decorated with a row of beads and with rounded representations of figures. One of the ends of the plate are missing, fragmentary. The description of the scene from left to right: Two riders with flowing capes are going towards the left. The bare-headed riders raise their right hands in greeting, in their left they hold short spears. Behind them are helmeted mounted soldiers with military tokens. After them come five Germanic prisoners with their hands bound behind them. They are accompanied by two soldiers with large shields and plumed helmets. There are *dracones* above them. The middle part of the scene appears after a vertical row of dots: two helmeted mounted soldiers, prisoners and two foot soldiers. Here too, the plate was fastened to the wall of the box with rivets. At the narrow end of the plate hangs a larger hook with small two-part nails. There is a smaller hook at the end of the larger one that has been bent at a right angle. Length: 30 cm. Width: 6 cm. One. MNM 9/1939/22.²⁰⁵ (Fig. 106, 174/3a; Pl. XCV); b) Bronze mount from a relief on a prism-shaped box. Band of thin plate. Figures depicted in a field framed horizontally by a row of large, rounded beads. Description of the depiction from left to right: The Emperor on his galloping horse is getting ready to throw his spear at the escaping enemies. The enemy is a group of seven bearded men, naked to the waist — Germans. Escaping before the Emperor, the

¹⁹⁵ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type n. — Bogád, Grave 15: BURGER, 129. — Dunaújváros, stray find: VÁGÓ, 267, Fig. 2, 8. — Bölske, Grave 6: *loc. cit.* 268, Fig. 7, 6. — Regarding the safety catch, cf. PATEK, 74 and also Esplm. Feld. Grave 27/b: KLOIBER, Pl. XV. — Stortoting, Kent: Ant. of Roman Britain (1964) Fig. 10, No. 29. — POPESCU, Dacia (1944) 499 foll. Figs 7—9.

¹⁹⁶ Cf. note 138.

¹⁹⁷ Cf. note 42.

¹⁹⁸ Fig. 126, type 28. Cf. note 31.

¹⁹⁹ Fig. 126, type 21. — Dunaújváros: PÓCZY, Pl. XX, 18. — Bölske, Grave 5: VÁGÓ, 268. — Bogád, Grave 19: BURGER, 124, note 53.

²⁰⁰ Cf. note 115.

²⁰¹ Fig. 126, type 23. — Dunaújváros: PÓCZY,

Pl. XX, 4. — Zánka: SÁGI, Fig. 16, 6. — Tótvázsony: SÁGI, Fig. 19, 4.

²⁰² Fig. 125, type 8. — BENKŐ, 161, 12g. + 44—59. — Aquincum: BÓNIS, 564, Fig. 6. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 21: SÁGI, 210, Fig. 36, 14. — ISINGS, No. 109.

²⁰³ Cf. note 42.

²⁰⁴ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 5; Pl. XXIX, type c. — Zengővárkony, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 186, II, 4 + Grave 2: *op. cit.* 190, Pl. III, 1. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 44: SÁGI, 215, Fig. 58, 9. — Bogád, Grave 10: BURGER, 126. — Ercsi, Grave 2: FITZ, Alba Regia 2/3 (1963) 159, Fig. 2.

²⁰⁵ RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 160, foll., Fig. 129. — On the photograph four (and not two) soldiers with large shields can be seen.

last man turns and with outspread arms asks mercy. Two dead enemies are lying under the Emperor's horse. Above the horse there is a small Victoria flying towards it with a wreath. After this scene there is a vertical row of beads for division. After the row of beads is a fuller repetition of the previous scene. Here the group of enemies consists of nine persons. Behind the Emperor stand 6 plumed, helmeted Roman soldiers with large shields and tokens of war. To the right of the scene there is a backward turning, helmeted, armoured figure (Virtus) hurrying towards the right with a tropaeum to a sitting helmeted god who holds in his hand a Victoria holding a globe — Rome? The plate is fragmentary mainly on the bottom where it was originally fastened to the wooden box with small nails. Length: 28 cm. Width: 6 cm. MNM 9/1939/21. (Fig. 106, 174/3b; Pl. XCV); c) «Wooden sections of the box. A triangular piece of the thin board. One. MNM 9/1939/24.» (Fig. 106, 174/3c); d) «Nails probably belonging to the box. Bronze nail, flat-headed, thin nail into which the hook of the former was attached. Length: 1.6 cm. Diam. of head: 1.8 cm. 1 piece (MNM 9/1939/23).» (Fig. 106, 174/3d) 4. «Fragments of a glassbeaker». A conical beaker is discernible on the grave drawing. Lost.

Grave 175 (Fig. 47). Depth: 130 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «End of belt». Made of bronze, heart-shaped with carved dot-circles on one side. Between two small handles there is deep engraving. At the straight end there are two holes. Length: 4.8 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11682²⁰⁶ (Fig. 107, 175/1); 2. «Beads». Lost; 3. «Spool». Made of brownish-grey clay with one end coming to a cone (at this end it has been damaged); the other end forms an edge around. Height: 2.5 cm. Diam.: 3.8 cm. Diam. of hole: 1 cm. Kv. 11682 (Fig. 107, 175/3); 4. «Pumice-stone» Lost; 5. Iron fragments. Two thin cylindrical iron fragments, likely from a bracelet. Length: 2 cm. and 1.6 cm. Kv. 11682²⁰⁷ (Fig. 107, 175/5); 6. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a D cross-section, ending in flattened, stylized snake heads; open. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11682²⁰⁸ (Fig. 107, 175/6); 7. «Beads». One large dark-blue, segmented glass bead. Length: 1.8 cm. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11682²⁰⁹ (Fig. 107, 175/7); 8. «Earring». Fragment made of thin bronze wire. Kv. 11682 (Fig. 107, 175/8).

Grave 176. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 220 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass jug in broken condition». At right foot. Yellowish-green fragments. On ring base with flat, ribbon-handle and cylindrical neck. Kv. 11683²¹⁰ (Fig. 107, 176).

Grave 177. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 185 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. Buckle. Alongside of right upper leg, on the inside. «The bronze buckle frame which has for the most part a D-shape is cast on one-side. The rounded, straight rod is formed of that part of the frame which is made of thin plate, bent in two, held with two rivets and encasing the belt. The upper plate is made with the same techniques of repoussé depiction as that on the box mounts: the busts of a man and woman looking at each other, between them a branch under which is a six-pointed star. Around this depiction is a border of large dots. One side of the belt covering is damaged. The tongue is made of flat bronze plate screwed to the frame. It has a grey patina. Length: 4 cm. Width: 3.3 cm. MNM 9/1939/27.»²¹¹ (Fig. 107, 177; Pl. XCI, 5)

Grave 178. Depth: 98 cm. Width: 38 cm. Length: 132 cm. Child. North—South. Brick-grave. Grave goods: 1. «Coffin fastener». At left foot. Fragment of iron band pierced by a flat-headed rivet. Length: 5.5 cm. Width: 4 cm. Diam.: 0.2 cm. Greatest length: 2 cm. Kv. 11684 (Fig. 107, 178/1); 2. «Beads». Around the neck. One large black glass bead with green-red-white dots; 19 light, blue, small, cylindrical glass beads; 6 dark-blue lentil-shaped ones and 8 white, small, nacreous cylindrical beads. Kv. 11684 (Fig. 107, 178/2); 3. «Earring». Alongside of left temple. Made of thin bronze wire with hooked ends. Broken into pieces, likely a pair. Kv. 11684 (Fig. 107, 178/3a—b); 4. «Fragments of a bracelet». Flat bronze band, one edge framed by a thin line, the central field is decorated with double elliptical designs. The bent hook of the original fastening remained on one of the ends. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11684²¹² (Fig. 107, 178/4).

Grave 179. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 185 cm. Skull thrown backwards. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware vessel». Against right foot. Grey, granular surface with everted lip, pear-shaped body and flat handle. Intact. Pieced together at lip. Depth: 15.8 cm. Mouth: 7 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11685²¹³ (Fig. 107, 179; Pl. CVI, 6).

Grave 180 (Fig. 48). Depth: 115 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 135 cm. The skeleton partially disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Iron nails». At both feet. Altogether 45 nails. Length: cca. 1.2 cm. Kv. 11686²¹⁴ (Fig. 107, 180).

Grave 181. Depth: 120 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 170 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 130 cm. Skull toppled to the right. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Alongside of right foot, on the outside. Brick coloured with a double ringed lip. Ovoid. Extending above the rim, brownish-green glaze, flaking. Height: 16 cm. Mouth: 2.3 cm. Base: 4.3 cm. Kv. 11687²¹⁵ (Fig. 107, 181; Pl. CVIII, 6); 2. «Bracelet plate». On left wrist. Lost; 3. «Bracelet». On right wrist. Lost.

Grave 182. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 170 cm. Disturbed. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 183. Grave sheet missing. No signs of grave goods.

Grave 184. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 100 cm.

²⁰⁶ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 461, Fig. 103, 3. — Szilágy, Grave 8: DOMBAY, 254, Pl. XXXVIII, 6; also in County Baranya, Pl. XL, 7.

²⁰⁷ Cf. no. 106.

²⁰⁸ Tótvázsony: SÁGI, 204, Fig. 19, 7. — Keszthely, Dobogó, Grave 20: SÁGI, 225, Fig. 36, 8.

²⁰⁹ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 442, Fig. 94/47.

²¹⁰ Fig. 125, type 22.

²¹¹ Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 8: SÁGI, 217, Fig.

26, Grave 34: SÁGI, 237, Fig. 53, Grave 44: SÁGI, 241, Fig. 58. Regarding the buckle grip cf. also note 120.

²¹² Cf. note 53.

²¹³ Fig. 126, type 26. — Dunaújváros: Póczy, Pl. XX, 6, 12.

²¹⁴ The present writer disclosed corresponding material during the 1964 excavations of the cemetery at Majs from a male grave. It is now being studied.

²¹⁵ Fig. 126, type 4.

Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Amber stone and glass beads». Around the neck. Six long, cylindrical pieces of amber; 6 black glass beads with yellowish-white paint. Kv. 11688²¹⁶ (Fig. 107, 184).

Grave 185 (Fig. 49). Depth: 166 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: cca 166 cm. Bones disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a cylindrical cross-section. Narrowing towards the end; open with three knobs in a row at one end. Textile remains are attached to the bracelet. Diam.: 6.5 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11689²¹⁷ (Fig. 107, 185/1; Pl. XCIII, 5); 2. «Bracelet». Description same as previous. Kv. 11689. (Fig. 107, 185/2); 3. «Beads». 13 green prismatic glass beads; 5 flat amber-coloured; 3 lentil-shaped dark-blue glass beads. Kv. 11689. (Fig. 107, 185/3); 4. «Earring». Ring made of two thin bronze wires hooked into each other at the end. Diam.: 1.5 cm. The belonging pendant fragment is made of silver with a bead. Kv. 11689²¹⁸ (Fig. 107, 185/4a—b); 5. «Fastener from a necklace». A pair of bronze fasteners. Lengths: 1.8 cm. and 2 cm. Kv. 11689 (Fig. 107, 185/5). On the original grave drawing we do not find another object which the Kaposvár Museum lists for this grave: 3 iron fragments, shapeless. Kv. 11689 (Fig. 107, 185/6).

Grave 186. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». At left foot. Greenish-white, thin-walled. Lip slightly everted, its edge drawn-in. On ring base. Intact. Height: 7.2 cm. Mouth: 8.5 cm. Base: 5 cm. Kv. 11690²¹⁹ (Fig. 107, 186; Pl. XCVII, 4).

Grave 187. Depth: 134 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 200 cm. Length of skeleton: 157 cm. ✓✓ Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». At outer right ankle bone. Green, thick glass beaker with an indentation below the rim and an incised decoration around the rim. Tapering towards the base; base slightly indented. On the two sides there are 1 large oval and 6 small dark-blue rounded drops. Height: 7.4 cm. Mouth: 9 cm. Base: 3.3 cm. Kv. 11691²²⁰ (Fig. 107, 187; Pl. CIII, 2).

Grave 188. Depth: 155 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 230 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: cca 155 cm. Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Beads, with fastener». Around the neck. One gold amphora-shaped. Length: 1 cm; 1 hexagonal prism of blue glass; 1 cuboctahedral black glass; 1 cylindrical green glass; 5 lentil-shaped green glass beads; 1 white pearl prism; 1 black prism, small bead. Kv. 11692 (Fig. 108, 188/1). Fastener has been lost.

Grave 189. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 145 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: approximately 120 cm. Skeleton disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 190 (Fig. 50). Depth: 238 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 215 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». Green, thin. Rim slightly curved. There are circular grindings at the edge, on the shoulder and neck. On ring base. Intact, mended. Height: 6.5 cm. Mouth: 8.4 cm. Base: 4.6 cm. Kv. 11693²²¹ (Fig. 108, 190/1; Pl. XCVII, 2); 2. «Glass flask». Bluish-green, thin. Ringed, everted lip, long neck, bulbous. Bottom pressed. Damaged. Height: 11.5 cm. Mouth: 3.2 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11693²²² (Fig. 108, 190/2). 3. «Glass traces». Lost; 4. «Ring, iron fragments». Bronze ring, made of thin wire with bezel of square small plate which is decorated with «X» incisions. Broken into many pieces. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11693 (Fig. 108, 190/4a). Earring fragment: two thin bronze wires. Kv. 11693²²³ (Fig. 108, 190/4b). 5. «Bronze bracelet». Made of a flat strip with stamped decorations. The flattened ends with stylized snake heads overlap and their edges are executed in waves. Diam.: 4.9 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kb. 11694 (Fig. 108, 190/5); 6. «Fragment of a bone bracelet». Smooth, undecorated with signs of a bronze patina. Kv. 11693²²⁴ (Fig. 108, 190/6); 7. «Beads». 7 green flat cylindrical glass beads. Kv. 11693 (Fig. 108, 190/7); 8. «Hair pins». Two bronze hair pins. a) with a multi-angular head; ending in a knob. Length: 6 cm. Kv. 11694²²⁵ (Fig. 108, 190/8a); b) similar to the above. Broken in two, with rounded head, which has broken off. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 190/8b).

Grave 191. Depth: 108 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 155 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 130 cm. →←. Grave goods: 1. «Coins». 3. Nos 107, 126, 135; 360—375 A. D.; 2. «Bronze bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section. One end has a stylized snake head, the other tapers. Textile remains. Diam.: 5 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/2); Pl. XCIII. The original grave drawing only indicates 1 bracelet but the Kaposvár Museum has two bracelets listed for this grave: Bronze bracelet. Made of wire with a D cross-section. One end has a stylized snake head, the other tapers. With textile remains. Diam.: 5 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11694²²⁶ (Fig. 108, 191/3); 3. «Bone bracelet with iron fragments». a) With double dot-circle decoration, textile remains and signs of bronze rivets. Width: 0.6 cm. Diam.: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/3a); b) another with dot-

²¹⁶ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 442, Fig. 94/52. — NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X.

²¹⁷ Both have open ends with knobs, the snake heads of one are a stylized variety. Fazekasboda, Grave 3: (2 items) DOMBAY, 219, Pl. XXII, 4—5. — Szt.lászló, Grave 2: DOMBAY, 229, Pl. XXVIII. 1 + Grave 4: by the same author, 230, Pl. XXIX, 3 and also Esplm. Feld. Grave 21b: KLOIBER, Pl. XIV. Regarding the textile: «Plain weave wool material on a bronze bracelet. Count of 20/20.» (Analysis by Mme L. HAJNAL.)

²¹⁸ Cf. Note 172.

²¹⁹ Fig. 125, type 4. — BENKŐ, 163, 13a. — Aquincum: BpR. 18 (1958) 438, Pl. IV, 1.; cf. also Fig. 16.

²²⁰ Fig. 125, type 3. — BENKŐ, 142, 12c. — RADNÓTI, Intercisa II. 153; also 161, cat. No. 113. — Aquincum: BÓNIS, 569, Fig. 11. — Szöny: AÉ (1927) 197, Fig. 92. To this group belong the stray finds of the excavations of 1938 (Fig. 124, 20 a—b), too.

The spotted beakers of Ságvár belong to that group which has 1 large dot on each side with 3 or

5 smaller dots in a pyramid shape on the other side; the dots are dark blue. At the Egyptian collection of the Museum of Athens (Nos 1912, 1913) this is found as a type originating from the East: PH I/10.

The brownish-green dotted ware of the Western workshops differs from the blue dotted ware of the East: HABEREY, 268 foll., — DOPPELFELD, 10, 4, Fig. 7, 3.

²²¹ Fig. 125, type 4. — BENKŐ, 163, 13a. — ISINGS, No. 81. — Mondelange: Gallia 2 (1953) 142, Fig. 2.

²²² Fig. 125, 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101.

²²³ Cf. note 29.

²²⁴ Cf. note 42.

²²⁵ Cf. note 155.

²²⁶ Bogád, Grave 12: (two objects) BURGER, 127. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 31a: KLOIBER, Pl. XVI. — Kretz, Grave 3: HABEREY, 283, Fig. 23e. According to Mme L. HAJNAL: «Plain weave wool with a count of 20/18 attached to the bronze bracelet.»

circle decorations, bronze rivets, worn. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/3b–c); c) Another with double line decoration with a dot-circle decoration in the centre. Has bronze rivets. Width: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11694²²⁷ (Fig. 108, 191/3d–f); 4. «Bronze rings». Made of thin, flat band, open. Diam.: 1.9 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/4); 5. «Bronze bracelet». Made of a flat band, open ends bend around each other; decorated with stampings and cuts. Diam.: 4.8 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11694²²⁸ (Fig. 108, 191/5); 6. «Beads». 40 green prisms; 1 gilt; 1 black smooth; two segmented black; 14 small lentils, green; 1 small square, dark-blue; 16 blue lentils; 12 mixed tiny beads. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/6.); 7. «Earring». Made of thin bronze wire, with a hook fastening. Broken. Diam.: 1.7 cm. Plus another earring broken into many pieces. Fragment of a pendant with piece of bead. Kv. 11694 (Fig. 108, 191/7).

Grave 192. Depth: 85 cm. Width: 48 cm. Length: 195 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Skull tilted towards the right. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with a collared rim. Ovoid with an extending collar. Handle broken off, mended, pieced together. Greenish-brown glaze, chipping off. Height: 20.5 cm. Mouth: 6 cm. Base: 5.8 cm. Kv. 11695²²⁹ (Fig. 108, 192/1; Pl. CX, 7); 2. «Iron tool». Chisel made of forged iron. From its semi-circular tip there extends a cylindrical thin handle which has a brick-shaped flattened end. Length: 16.7 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. Thickness: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11695 (Fig. 108, 192/2; Fig. 88.); 3. «Coin». Lost.²³⁰

Grave 193. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 150 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: cca 150 cm. Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glassbottle». Against the ends of the two feet. Dark-green, thick-walled. With everted lip, cylindrical neck, bulbous with an indentation of the bottom. Intact. Signs of damage on the neck. Height: 13.2 cm. Mouth: 4.5 cm. Base: 5 cm. Kv. 11696²³¹ (Fig. 108, 193; Pl. CI, 1).

Grave 194. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 56 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass». At the end of the right hand. Green, thick-walled flask with everted ringed lip, cylindrical neck and bulbous body. Bottom indented. Height: 15 cm. Mouth: 6 cm. Base: 7 cm. Kv. 11697²³² (Fig. 108, 194/1; Pl. CII, 6); 2. «Buckle». Under left hand, on pelvis. Made of bronze wire with a D cross-section. D-shaped. Movable pin with a decorated tip is attached to the belt grip by two rivets, one of which is missing. Length of buckle: 3.4 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. Length of belt grip: 2.7 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11697 (Fig. 108, 194/2); 3. «Iron rivets and fragments». At right foot. Iron nails made of forged iron with a square cross-section. Length: 10 cm. plus many tiny iron fragments. Kv. 11697 (Fig. 108, 194/3).

Grave 195. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 175 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 162 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 196 (Fig. 51). Depth: 150 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. North–South. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». Brick-coloured, with a collar of multiple groovings. Multiple bands on neck. Pear-shaped body, tapering towards the base. On a raised base with a ring above the base. Dark-green glaze, flaking off in many places. Mended. Height: 36.6 cm. Mouth: 7.6 cm. Base: 9.4 cm. Kv. 11698²³³ (Fig. 109, 196/1); 2. «Iron nail». Head missing made of forged iron with a quadratic cross-section. Length: 4.8 cm. Kv. 11698. (Fig. 109, 196/2); 3. «Bronze belt end». Made of flat bronze plate; heart-shaped below with a straight line at the top. The straight end is made of a double plate with two rivets fastening it to the leather. On the front side there are three dot-circle decorations. Length: 3.2 cm. Width: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11698 (Fig. 109, 196/3); 4. «Bronze buckle». Made of bronze wire with a round cross-section; movable pin. Length: 3.5 cm. Width: 2.3 cm + fragments which probably belonged to the buckle. Leather (?) remains between two bronze plates with two rivets. Kv. 11698 (Fig. 109, 196/4); 5. «Fibula». With three bulbous knobs and a stamped design on the stirrup. On the stick there are two groups of 4 indented dot-circle decorations. The pin is missing. Length: 8 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11698²³⁴ (Fig. 109, 196/5).

Grave 197 (Fig. 52). Depth: 135 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 220 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Grey, coarse surface. Glover-shaped spout with flat ribbon-handle. Height: 17.3 cm. Mouth: 7.2 cm. Base: 6 cm. Kv. 11699²³⁵ (Fig. 109, 197/1; Pl. CVI, 3); 2. «Two coins». Nos 45 and 182; 355–361 A.D.; 3. «Bracelet». Made of a flat, bronze band with line decorations on the edge. Between them are V-shaped dotted decorations. The end has a square hole to accommodate the hook of the other end. Broken into 5 pieces. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11699²³⁶ (Fig. 109, 197/3); 4. «Bracelet». Bronze bracelet made of flat wire. The two ends are flattened, open, brick-shaped with snake heads composed of double dot-circles. Broken in two. Diam.: 6 cm. Width: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11699²³⁷ (Fig. 109, 197/4); 5. «Rings». a) made of cylindrical bronze wire with flat plate having an engraved decoration. Broken in two. Diam. of plate: 1 cm. Kv. 11699²³⁸ (Fig. 109, 197/5a); b) Fragments of a silver ring. Made of wire with a D cross-section. Width: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11699 (Fig. 109, 197/5b); 6. «Beads». Five dark-blue lentil-shaped glass beads; 15 identical but smaller ones and 5 tiny identical ones; 10 lentil-shaped green glass beads. Kv. 11699 (Fig. 109, 197/6); 7. «Earring». Made of thin bronze wire. Broken into two. Kv. 11699 (Fig. 109, 197/7a–b).

Grave 198 (Fig. 53). Depth: 243 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 235 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 195 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». With D-shaped buckle frame drawn-in in the middle, with moveable pin,

²²⁷ Cf. note 42.

²²⁸ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 421, Fig. 91/5.

²²⁹ Fig. 126, type 10. — Dunaújváros: Szf. Szle (1937) 64, Pl. V, 3. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 317, Fig. 12. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 193, Pl. V, 3; and also Grave 4: 197, Pl. VIII, 19.

²³⁰ The records at the Kaposvár Museum concerning the lost coin: *CONSTAN-S PF AVG/VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN* type.

²³¹ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — Szentendre: BÓNIS, 565, Fig. 8 (of local character) — ISINGS, No. 101.

²³² Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — Szőny: AÉ (1927) 197, Fig. 93. — ISINGS, No. 101.

²³³ FIG. 126, type 11.

²³⁴ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type c. — Cf. note 100.

²³⁵ FIG. 126, type 28. — Cf. note 31.

²³⁶ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 421, fig. 91/2. — Bogád: BURGER, Pl. I, 3.

²³⁷ Cf. note 115.

²³⁸ Cf. note 163. Regarding the silver ring: Kis-árpás, Grave 212: BIRÓ, Pl. LI, 7.

and three rivets. Kv. 11936²³⁹ (Fig. 109, 198/1); 2. «Fibula». T-shaped bronze fibula with three bulbous knobs. Straight, stocky stirrup with niello decoration, worn. Pin intact. Gilt. Length: 8 cm. Width: 6 cm. Kv. 11700²⁴⁰ (Fig. 109, 198/2; Pl. XC, 7); 3. «Silver buckle». Lost; 4. «Lead fragments». Slightly bent, S-shaped. Length: 9 cm. Kv. 11700²⁴¹ (Fig. 109, 198/4); 5. «Glass beaker». Greenish-white, thin-walled with thickened lip; tapering towards the bottom with a slight depression of the bottom. Intact. Height: 13 cm. Mouth: 7.8 cm. Base: 3 cm. Kv. 11700²⁴² (Fig. 109, 198/5; Pl. XCVII, 1); 6. «Silver buckle and belt end». D-shaped buckle with moveable pin, buckle grip with two rivets (one of which is missing). Broken, damaged. Height of buckle: 2.8 cm. Width: 2 cm. Height of buckle grip: 2.5 cm. Width: 2 cm. Kv. 11700²⁴³ (Fig. 109, 198/6a). Small silver buckle. D-shaped with movable pin, buckle grip with two rivets; pin missing. Height: 1.5 cm. Width: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11700 (Fig. 109, 198/6b); 7. «Silver buckle and belt end». Fragments of a small silver buckle, approximate height: 1.6 cm. Kv. 11700 (Fig. 109, 198/7a).

Grave 199. Depth: 210 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 270 cm. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1. «Iron nails». Quadratic cross-section, broken in two. Length: 2.4 cm and 2 cm. Kv. 11701 (Fig. 109, 199/1); 2. «Flint scraper». Lost.

Grave 200 (Fig. 54). Depth: 165 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. Left hand disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Three coins». Nos 131, 140 and 147; 364–375 A.D.; 2. «Iron nail». Rounded head with textile remains. Diam.: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11702²⁴⁴ (Fig. 109, 200/2); 3. «Beads». 29 green glass prisms; 2 dark-blue cuboctahedral beads. Kv. 11702 (Fig. 109, 200/3); 4. «Part of a pendant». Corrugated bronze cone with a green cylindrical glass bead on a bronze wire. The part for suspension is broken off; belonged to an earring. Length: 3 cm. Kv. 11702 (Fig. 109, 200/4).

Grave 201 «I» (Fig. 55). Depth: 120 cm. Width: 56 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. West—East. Grave goods: 1. Bronze buttons which were sewn to a textile piece on the head. Fastened in the back. Lost; 2. «Green glass strips and black beads». 7 green prisms; 1 white; 1 blue glass bead. Kv. 11703²⁴⁵ (Fig. 109, 201/2); 3. «Fragment of bracelet». Made of a flat bronze band with engraved pattern. Broken into three. Width: 0.5 cm. Kv. 11703 (Fig. 109, 201/3); 4. «Glass toy». Black, cone-shaped, inside is empty. Diam.: 2.8 cm. Height: 3 cm. Kv. 11703 (Fig. 109, 201/4); 5. «Two coins». Nos 129 and 162; 367–375 A.D.; 6. «Bracelet». Made of cylindrical bronze wire. Broken in two, open, one end is flattened, the other bigger. Stylized snake heads. Diam.: 5.6 cm. Kv. 11703²⁴⁶ (Fig. 109, 201/6); 7. «Bronze fragments». 1 bronze fastener possessed by the Kaposvár Museum. Length: 2.3 cm. Kv. 11703 (Fig. 109, 201/7); 8. «Iron fragments». Instead of iron fragments the Kaposvár Museum has a bone bracelet for this find. Elliptical decorations with bronze rivets, textile remains. Width: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11703²⁴⁷ (Fig. 109, 201/8; Pl. XCIII, 4).

Grave 202 (Fig. 56). Depth: 155 cm. Width: —. Length: —. Disturbed. Bones scattered. The grave was disturbed from the foot. East—West. Grave goods: 1. «Coffin nails». 11, two of which still have their flattened heads. Length: 5 cm. Kv. 11704 (Fig. 110, 202/1); 2. «Bronze fragments». Fragment of a belt grip; its end is made in waves with two decorative rivet holes. Fragment. Height: 2.6 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. Kv. 11704. (Fig. 110, 202/2); 3. «Coin». No. 124; 364–367 A.D.

Grave 203 (LXXXV, 1; 4; 5). On the basis of the remaining photograph it seems to be a brick-grave. Burned wooden pieces are visible at the foot of the grave. Depth: 238 cm. Width: 89 cm. Length: 228 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 174 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glassbeaker». Placed across the feet. Yellowish, conical with a tapering base. With stripes cut into the side. Broken. Kv. 11705²⁴⁸ (Fig. 110, 203/1); 2. «Hcok». On the outside of the right hip. Drilled button made of flat bronze plate. One end has a turned under hook. Perhaps it was a belt fitting. Length: 1.8 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. Kv. 11705 (Fig. 110, 203/2); 3. «Belt end». Silver, ends in a heart-shape; the other end is broken off. Flat, undecorated. Height: 3.5 cm. Width: 4 cm. Kv. 11705 (Fig. 110, 203/3); 4. «Clothing bits stuck to bone». Lost. The following bricks are possessed by the MNM for this grave, although they do not appear on the original grave drawing: a) «Brick from the lining of the grave, found among the bricks stuck together with mortar. The two opposite sides of the brick depict a figure with extended arms engraved with a sharp tool. Height: 39 cm. Width: 28.5 cm. Thickness: 6.5 cm. MNM 9/1939/29.»²⁴⁹ (Fig. 91) b) «Brick from the roof-like top of the grave. A blunt-edged tool was used to scratch Christ's monogram in the brick. Included are many Greek letters which probably include the name of the deceased. Height: 48.2 cm. Width: 33.7 cm. Thickness: 10 cm. MNM 9/1939/28.» (Fig. 92)

Grave 204. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 180 cm. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. \swarrow. Skull and hip bone disintegrated. Grave goods 1. «Glass splinters». Alongside of lower right leg at the outside. Green, with fragment of everted lip, innumerable small fragments. Thin-walled. Kv. 135/a.²⁵⁰

Grave 205. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. \swarrow. No grave goods.

Grave 206. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 200 cm. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. \downarrow \leftarrow. No grave goods.

²³⁹ Zengővárkony II, Grave 4: DOMBAY, Pl. VI, 1 — County Baranya: *loc. cit.* Pl. XL, 3. — Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 21: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 4; 21, 1. ²⁴⁰ Zengővárkony, II, Grave 4: DOMBAY, 195, Pl. VI, 10–11.

²⁴¹ Cf. note 112.

²⁴² Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 8: SÁGI, Fig. 26, 8. — Karmacs, Grave 2: *op. cit.* Pl. XCIII, 2.

²⁴³ Kisárpás, Grave 132: BIRÓ, 176, Pl. LIII, 3.

²⁴⁴ Remains of an iron ring. Cf. note 148.

²⁴⁵ Regarding the fastener, cf. Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 3: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig. 1.

²⁴⁶ Cf. note 71.

²⁴⁷ Cf. note 42. According to Mme L. HAJNAL: «Plain weave wool material with a count of 20/18 attached to the bone bracelet, the strands are very twisted into a Z.»

²⁴⁸ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — ISINGS, No. 106. — Burgh Castle, Suffolk: JGS (1963) 144, Fig. 16.

²⁴⁹ Both specimens (a and b) were released by me to E. B. THOMAS for study.

²⁵⁰ Fig. 125, type 22 is the correspondent according to the original drawing of the grave.

Grave 207. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 160 cm. Disturbed. Skeleton missing. No grave goods.

Grave 208. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 200 cm. Disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 209 «IX». Depth: 185 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 155 cm. Child's skeleton, the major part of it disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware cup». At the end of the feet. Grey, fine surface with a collared rim. Conical. Above the rim there is a curved divided flat handle. Intact. Height: 11.5 cm. Mouth: 8 cm. Base: 4.7 cm. Kv. 11706²⁵¹ (Fig. 110, 209; Pl. CV, 3).

Grave 210. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 160 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 144 cm. North—South. Skull pressed apart. The left ankle is buried 20 cm deeper than the rest. Grave goods: 1—3. «Coffin nails». 1. Alongside of right leg; 2—3. Alongside of left leg. Quadratic cross-sectioned nails made of forged iron, with flat heads. Three. Lengths: 5.8, 5, 3.1 cm. Kv. 11707 (Fig. 110, 210/1—3).

Grave 211. Depth: 86 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Lying at the end of the feet. Small earthenware jug with green glaze. Intact. With a strip on the neck, pear-shaped. Height: 13 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 3.8 cm. Kv. 11741²⁵² (Fig. 110, 211/1; Pl. CX, 5); 2. «Beads». Around the neck. Seven dark-green, hexagonal prismatic glass beads; two dark-blue cuboctahedral glass beads; 1 green elongated, tear-drop; 1 white cylindrical glass bead. Kv. 11708 (Fig. 110, 211/2).

Grave 212 «I» (Fig. 57; Pl. LXXXV, 2—3). Double brick-grave. «Between the skeletons of a male and female there lay that of a child.» Depth: 185 cm. Width: 110 cm. Length: 225 cm. Female, male, child. Grave goods: 1. «Glass jug. Regular bulbous body with long neck which widens to form a funnel-like mouth which is formed of a separate ring. The base also spreads to form a funnel-shape which curves under at the edges. A wide, doubly-bent ribbon handle begins just below the mouth and is vertically attached to the body of the vessel. In very bad condition, cracked in many places and the base is, for the most part, chipping. Height: 22 cm. Width: 11 cm. Mouth: 6.2 cm. MNM 9 (1939)30.»²⁵³ (Fig. 110, 212/1; Pl. C, 3); 2. «Glass beaker. Conical with pointed base. Cannot be stood up. Made of bluish thick glass. On the outside of the beaker, one-third of the way down from the rim, there is a decoration of 17 dark-blue glass spots; above it and secondarily there are tiny grape-tendrils decorations scratched in shaly lines. Above this, at the rim of the beaker we find executed with a similar technique the Greek inscription: ΗΙΕΙΕ ΖΗΧΗC ΕΥΤΥΧΩC. The beginning of the inscription is indicated by a branch-like decoration. Towards the tip there is a branch pattern, wedge-shaped pattern made of tiny lines. Height: 10.4 cm. Width: 8.9 cm. MNM 9/1939/31.»²⁵⁴ (Fig. 110, 212/2; Pl. XCI, 7); 3. «Glass remains». Lost; 4. «Iron nails. Wide with a quadratic cross-section, with flat heads. Length: 6.9 cm. MNM 9/1939/32.» (Fig. 110, 212/4); 5. «Iron knife, fragments, with a short blade; wide iron knife of which only the central part of the blade remained. Length: 7 cm. MNM 9/1939/32.» (Fig. 110, 212/5); 6. «Coin». Lost; 7. «Fifteen coins». Lost; 8. «Coin». Lost; 9. «Silver buckle. D-shaped frame with a round cross-section. The oval edge of the belt covering is made of a bent plate which is held together by 3 rivets. From the opening for the pin there are two engraved decorative designs on both sides. The pin is missing. Length: 3.9 cm. Width: 3 cm. MNM 9/1939/39.» (Fig. 110, 212/9); 10. «Fibula». Lost; 11. «Bronze bracelet. Made of thick, flattened wire, open. At the two even flatter, brick-shaped ends there are two dot-circle decorations and scoring on the neck. Splotchy patina. Diam.: 6.2 cm.» (Fig. 110, 212/11); 12. «Gold earring. Made of thin wire, one end has a hook which fits into the small loop of the other end. Diam.: 1.5 cm. MNM 9/1939/42.» (Fig. 110, 212/12); 13. «Beads. One translucent white, but gilt, elongated round bead; 1 dark-green polyhedral bead; 7 dark-blue smaller polyhedral beads; 1 dark-blue cylindrical glass-bead. MNM 9/1939/43.» Lost.

Grave 213 «X». Depth: 160 cm. Width: 38 cm. Length: 100 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 70 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 214 «X». Depth: 127 cm. Width: 34 cm. Length: 76 cm. Child. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around the neck. Three brown carnelians, octahedral flat; 1 long cylinder; 1 white flat cylinder. Kv. 11709 (Fig. 110, 214/1).

Grave 215. Descriptive sheet is missing. No signs of finds.

Grave 216 «XI». Depth: 102 cm. Width: 48 cm. Length: 157 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 104 cm.

↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On left wrist. Made of cylindrical wire, both ends are open, flattened, with stylized snake heads. Diam.: 4.7 cm. Kv. 11710 (Fig. 110, 216/1); 2. «Bone bracelet». On right wrist. Lost; 3. «Beads». Around the neck. 28 dark-green, lentil-shaped glass beads; 13 prismatic, light-green; 1 squarish dark-blue bead; three dark-blue lentil-shaped glass beads. Kv. 11710 (Fig. 110, 216/3).

Grave 217 (Pl. LXXXVII, 2). Depth: 110 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 155 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 100 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 218 (Fig. 58 Pl. LXXXI, 4). Stacked brick-grave (?). Depth: 200 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1. «Glass jug». Lost; 2. «Bronze fibula». T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. Deep grooves on the stirrup with scored decorations; 20 dot-circle decorations on the stick. Pin missing. Length: 8.5 cm. Width: 5 cm. Kv. 11711²⁵⁶ (Fig. 111, 218/2; Pl. LXXXIX, 1); 3. «Iron fragments». Fragment of a round iron buckle with a cylindrical cross-section. Diam.: 4.4 cm. Kv. 11711²⁵⁷ (Fig. 111, 218/3); 4. «Beads». Two green, hexagonal prismatic glass beads; 1 pink round bead. Kv. 11711 (Fig. 111, 218/4); 5. «Glass Beaker». Yellowish-green, thin-walled on ring base. Broken. It seems to have a conical end on the original grave drawing. This does not agree with the actual piece.²⁵⁸

²⁵¹ Fig. 126, type 24. — Dunaújváros: Póczy, Pl. XX, 4.

²⁵² Fig. 126, type 4.

²⁵³ For the finest jug-beaker combinations cf. Table C.

²⁵⁴ Fig. 125, type 6. — RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 157 foll. 126, Fig. 217. — BENKÓ, 158, type 12g. — ISINGS, No. 106 a. — The most recent work on the PIE ZESES inscriptions: HARDEN, JGS (1960) 51, 65. — L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 39, Fig. 8. — DOPPELFELD,

Germania (1960) 403 foll., — CABR.—LECL., XIV/1. 1024. foll.

²⁵⁵ Cf. note 125.

²⁵⁶ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 16; Pl. XXIX, type c. — M. ABRAMIC, Fig. 92.

²⁵⁷ Bogád, Grave 7: BURGER, 115 + Grave 20, op. cit. 122.

²⁵⁸ Fig. 125, type 4. — BENKÓ, 163, 13a. — ISINGS, No. 81.

Grave 219. Depth: 205 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 190 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 115 cm. Wooden bits under the bones of the lower legs. Grave goods: 1. «Glassflask». At right foot. Bluish-white with roundly everted lip, long neck, bulbous body. The bottom is pressed in. Intact. Height: 15.3 cm. Mouth: 4.4 cm. Base 5 cm. Kv. 11712²⁵⁹ (Fig. 111, 219/1; Pl. CI, 3). 2. «Silver torques with pendant». Around the neck. Thin twisted silver wire, ends hooked on each other. It passes through the loop of a cut-out, tapering leaf ornament with a cut-out pelta motif. It has a small knob at the end. Diam. of chain: 10.5 cm. Diam. of leaf: 2.8 cm. Length: 5.5 cm. At present the twisted upper end of the chain is missing. It is identified on the basis of an old photograph. Kv. 11712²⁶⁰ (Fig. 111, 219/2a—b; Pl. XCIV, 8).

Grave 220 «X». Depth: 95 cm. Width: 68 cm. Length: 188 cm. Double grave containing male and female. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. The centre is indented. With movable pin and belt grip (fragmentary) with marks of rivets and dot-circle decoration. Some textile remains. Height of buckle: 3.8 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. Height of belt grip: 2.7 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11713²⁶¹ (Fig. 111, 220/1); 2. «Bracelet». Bronze bracelet, open, with a cylindrical cross-section; stylized snake heads on the flat ends. Intact. Diam.: 6.2 cm. Width: 0.2 cm. Kv. 11713²⁶² (Fig. 111, 220/2); 3. «Iron fragments». Belt end made of flat bronze plate. Heart-shaped. With three dot-circle decorations, and coil pattern. Fragment. Height: 3 cm. Width: 3 cm. Kv. 11713²⁶³ (Fig. 111, 220/3).

Grave 221. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». At left foot. Made of natural coloured clay. Clover-shaped spout with flat ribbon-handle and double grooving on shoulder. The outer side has black spots and green lead glaze. Glaze chipping. Intact. Height: 17.5 cm. Mouth: 7 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. Kv. 11714²⁶⁴ (Fig. 111, 221/1; Pl. CVII, 6); 2. «Bronze buckle». Beneath pubic bone. D-shaped, stocky bronze buckle with moveable pin. The covering is decorated with tiny triangular and stamped «mn» designs. Gilt covering with a rivet, broken. Height of buckle: 3.2 cm. Width: 2.5 cm.; Height of attached piece: 2.1 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. Kv. 11714²⁶⁵ (Fig. 111, 221/2; Pl. XCII, 5); 3. «Iron fragments». Lying above the previously mentioned buckle. Lost.²⁶⁶

Grave 222 (Fig. 59; Pl. LXXXVII, 4). From the remaining photograph it was a brick-grave. Depth: 205 cm. Width: 48 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 162 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Raw coloured, with collared rim, two-part flat ribbon-handle. Double grooving on the shoulder. Slightly deformed, with red paint. Height: 20.1 cm. Mouth: 4.9 cm. Base: 9.8 cm. Kv. 11715²⁶⁷ (Fig. 111, 222/1); 2. «Glass jug». Green, thin-walled with cylindrical neck and two small handles on both sides. Pear-shaped body, ring-base fragment. Completely broken. Kv. 11715²⁶⁸ (Fig. 111, 222/2); 3. «Traces of glass beakers». Lost; 4. «Whetstone and iron». Grey fragmentary whetstone, brick-shaped. One side concavely smooth, the other side is higher on the inside. Length: 9.5 cm. Width: 5 cm. Thickness: 0.7 cm. Kv. 11715 (Fig. 111, 222/4a). Fragment of iron hook. Length: 3 cm. Kv. 11715 (Fig. 111, 222/4b); 5. «Bronze ring». Made of thin wire with a button on it. Diam.: 2 cm. Kv. 11715 (Fig. 111, 222/5); 6. «Beads», 16 tiny, round, green glass beads. Kv. 11715 (Fig. 111, 222/6).

Grave 223. Depth: 95 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 165 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 161 cm. ↘↙. Skull pressed. No grave goods.

Grave 224. Depth: 114 cm. Width: 64 cm. Length: 178 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 164 cm. ↘↙. Skull pressed to the right, brick at the foot. No grave goods.

Grave 225 (Fig. 60). Depth: 170 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 215 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. →←. Grave goods: 1. «Iron coffin corners». Flat iron bands pierced with rivets. Six. Broken. Length: 7 cm. Width: 3.4 cm. Kv. 11716 (Fig. 111, 225/1); 2. «Glass balsamarium». Blue, with ringed everted lip. Handle of two flowing glass strips, with indented bottom. Bulbous body. The whole vessel is decorated with a circularly running glass strip. Intact, rim damaged. Height: 5.7 cm. Mouth: 2.6 cm. Base: 3.9 cm. Kv. 11716²⁶⁹ (Fig. 111, 225/2; Pl. CIII, 1).

Grave 226. Depth: 95 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 227. Depth: 163 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 163 cm. ↓↓. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Alongside of right foot. Brick-coloured with collared mouth. Band on neck and double grooving on shoulder. Divided, flat ribbon handle. Pear-shaped. Brownish-green glaze on the outside, splotchy. Intact. Height: 23.8 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 5.7 cm. Kv. 11717²⁷⁰ (Fig. 111, 227/1; Pl. CVIII, 1); 2. «Bronze buckle». At right foot. Made of wire with a D cross-section; with a moveable flat pin on the bottom.

²⁵⁹ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101.

²⁶⁰ Torockószentgyörgy: AÉ (1903) 304, made of silver. — Svilengrad, from tumulus I: WELKOW, Известия 11 (1937) 169 (made of gold, 180 A. D.). Causevo: Welkow, Germania (1938) 24, Pl. 1, 105 (made of gold from the first half of the 3rd century). — Gold torques; unknown site: MNM 62. 417. 2.

²⁶¹ According to Mme L. HAJNAL: «The remains on the bronze buckle are primarily leather fragments, and in places we find in our raw material very twisted Z strands. Between the two plates a piece of braid which seems to be string is discoverable.»

²⁶² Cf. note 115.

²⁶³ Cf. note 166.

²⁶⁴ Cf. Fig. 126, type 18. — Póczy, Pl. XIX, 7. — The same jug, but with a light-green glaze can be

found in the Sarajevo Museum (marked Rogatica No. 5) PH I/4.

²⁶⁵ Regarding the buckle frame cf. R. ALFÖLDI, 462, Figs 104. 4—11; 13, 15. I thus far do not know of analogies for the buckle grip. It is not impossible that A and ω decorating the edge of the buckle frame represent the letters alpha and omega. Regarding the problem cf. also note 120. — Antiquities of Roman Britain. London 1964. Fig. 30/3.

²⁶⁶ Likely an iron ring, cf. note 148.

²⁶⁷ Fig. 126, type 29.

²⁶⁸ Fig. 125, type 16. — ISINGS, No. 129.

²⁶⁹ Fig. 125, type 15. — BENKŐ, 80, type 2i. — ISINGS, No. 61. — FREMERSDORF, Römische Gläser mit Fadenauflege in Köln (1959) 37, Pl. 4.; Pl. 87, 88.

²⁷⁰ Fig. 126, type 9.

Buckle attachment with two rivets and decoration. Intact. Height of buckle: 3.7 cm. Width of attachment 2.2 cm. Kv. 11717²⁷¹ (Fig. 111, 227/2).

Grave 228. Depth: 155 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 200 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 140 cm. Upper body disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware cup». Alongside of right foot on the outside. Dark-grey, fine surface with widening body which narrows towards the base. Divided flat ribbon-handle which everts above the rim. Intact. Height: 11 cm. Mouth: 8.5 cm. Base: 3.6 cm. Kv. 11718²⁷² (Fig. 112, 228/1; Pl. CV, 2); 2. «Pair of silver earrings». Alongside of right and left temples. Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends. Two silver pendants. Broken. Diam.: 1.7 cm. Kv. 11718 (Fig. 112, 228/2); 3. «Silver remains». Left foot, outer side. Lost.

Grave 229. Grave description missing. No signs of grave goods.

Grave 230. Depth: 195 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass jug». At right foot. Yellowish-green; rim broken off; flat, wide handle. On ring base. Pear-shaped. Broken. Height: 15.5 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11719²⁷³ (Fig. 112, 230; Pl. C, 1).

Grave 231. Depth: 120 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 225 cm. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 232. Depth: 215 cm. Width: 160 cm. Length: 245 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass remains». At feet. Lost.

Grave 233 (Fig. 61). Depth: 250 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 252 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. Grave goods: 1—9. «Iron from coffin». Three flat bands, one bent in a right angle. Width: 6 cm. Jointed cotter pins made of quadratically forged iron. Total length: 14.8 cm. Kv. 11720; 10 and 11: identical (Fig. 112, 233/1—9; 10; 11); 12. «Silver buckle». D-shaped; sharply edged in worked wire; movable pin ending in an animal head. Oval belt grip which is fastened by three rivets. Height: 2.8 cm and 2.9 cm. Width of whole buckle: 3.5 cm. Kv. 11720²⁷⁴ (Fig. 112, 233/12; Pl. XCII, 6); 13. «Belt end of silver». Ending in a heart-shape and on the top the two rivet holes form a stylized bird's head in such a way that the hole is also the bird's eye. The bird's beak on the left side is broken off. Height: 2.8 cm. Width: 2.1 cm. Kv. 11720²⁷⁵ (Fig. 112, 233/13; Pl. XCII, 7); 14 «Fibula». T-shaped bronze fibula with three bulbous knobs. There is a small button on the ends of the bulbs; that from the left-handed bulb is missing. The stirrup is decorated by wavy, oblique scored lines and on the stick there are four pairs of cut-out pelta motifs. Pin intact. Length: 6.5 cm. Width: 4.2 cm. Kv. 11720²⁷⁶ (Fig. 112, 233/14; Pl. LXXXIX, 3); 15. «Glass flask». Dark-green, thick-walled, everted ringed lip; with a flat, handle broadening towards the base. Bottom conically pressed in. Mouth: 6.2 cm. Length of handle: 7.8 cm. Kv. 11720. Completely broken. (Fig. 112, 233/15; Pl. C, 4); 16. «Glass flask». Blue, thin-walled. Cylindrical body, completely broken; not identifiable. According to the original grave drawing it could have been a vessel with a handle; 17. «Glass flask». White, thin-walled fragment of a flask with incised stripes. Kv. 11720²⁷⁸ (Fig. 112, 233/17).

Grave 234. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 150 cm. Length of skeleton: ca 140 cm. Pelvis and skull disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware vessel». At the end of the feet. Dark-coloured, grey, micaceous surface with everted bulbous rim. Two-divided flat, ribbon handle with wispy decorations. Height: 15.3 cm. Mouth: 9.2 cm. Base: 7.8 cm. Kv. 11723²⁷⁹ (Fig. 112, 234/1; Pl. CV, 10); 2. «Six coins». Alongside of the upper right leg, on the outside. Nos 28, 35, 42, 43, 57, 96; 346—361 A.D.

Grave 235. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass traces». At left foot. Lost.

Grave 236. Depth: 215 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 265 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Skull tipped to the left. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Between the two feet. Greenish-yellow, thin-walled. Under the rim is a separate decorative strip. Cylindrical neck, pear-shaped body. Fragment of a ring base. Completely broken. Base: 5.3 cm. Kv. 11724²⁸⁰ (Fig. 113, 236/1; Pl. XCVIII, 2); 2. «Glass beaker». Alongside of upper right femur. Dark-green, thin-walled. Tapering towards the base, decorated with cuts. Edge of the rim is slightly drawn-in. Completely broken. Identifiable on the basis of original photograph. Height: 13 cm. Base: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11724²⁸¹ (Fig. 113, 236/2; Pl. CIV, 1).

Grave 237. Depth: 70 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 178 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 238. Depth: 200 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 235 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. Grave goods: Two glass vessels are discernible on the original grave drawing. These have been identified from the material of the Kaposvár Museum: Dark green, thin-walled glass fragments, with flat, ribbon-handle, thick ring base and rounded fragments from the sides. Totally broken. Kv. 11725 (Fig. 113, 238).

²⁷¹ Cf. note 26.

²⁷² Fig. 126, type 24. — Cf. note 312.

²⁷³ Fig. 125, type 22. — Kisárpás, Grave 54: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LIV, 5 (jug + beaker combination).

²⁷⁴ From a Budaújlak sarcophagus: AÉ (1881) 139, 11.; MNM 171. 880. 2; (gold buckle). — Aquineum: Hunor Street 20, from a stone-coffin grave: BÓNIS, 562, Fig. 2; (silver buckle). — Püspök-Bogád: (today known as Bogád) 8 silver buckles in the MNM; AÉ (1902) 430 foll., PH I/7.

²⁷⁵ Mucsfa: CSALOG, 100, Pl. XXV, 25. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 4: DOMBAY, Pl. VI, 3a. with the stamp RGARO. — Cf. RADNÓTI, MTAK 497. Only the lower half of the specimen from Ságvár corresponds to the above analogies and the central portion of the belt end is missing two rivets. The upper portion of the belt end forms a bird's head on each half,

with rivets forming the eyes of the animal.

²⁷⁶ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 20; Pl. XXIX, type m.

²⁷⁷ Fig. 125, type 21. — BENKŐ, 104, type 4h. — Császár: AÉ (1927) 26, Fig. 2; from the brick-grave of a female: MNM 20, 1902. 5. — Seltz, from a stone sarcophagus of the 4th century: Gallia, 12 (1954) 498, Fig. 20. — Köln, Braunsfeld, from female Grave 5 (a stone sarcophagus): DOPPELFELD, Fig. 12, 1.

²⁷⁸ Fig. 125, type 1. — BENKŐ, 136, type 12a. — ISINGS, No. 96. — G. EKHOLM, JGS (1963) 29 foll.

²⁷⁹ Fig. 126, type 27. — PÓCZY, Pl. XXI, 9. A similar form is known from Andernach from the first half of the 3rd century: GÖSE, type 265.

²⁸⁰ Fig. 125, type 18.

²⁸¹ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12 g. — ISINGS, No. 106 c. — Burgh Castle, Suffolk: JGS (1963) 144, Fig. 16.

Grave 239. Depth: 123 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 210 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. ↘↙. The original drawing of the grave indicates stones placed around the head. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with ringed neck and double grooving on shoulder. Pear-shaped with a flat handle. Brown splotchy glaze on the outside. Intact. Depth: 16.5 cm. Mouth: 2.3 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. Kv. 11726²⁸² (Fig. 113, 239; Pl. CVIII, 5).

Grave 240. Depth: 135 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 175 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. Skull disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Three green, prismatic small beads; 1 green, lentil-shaped glass bead. Kv. 11727 (Fig. 113, 240/1); 2. «Bronze hair pin». One end is narrower, broken off, the other end is flatly turned back. Length: 5 cm. Kv. 11727²⁸³ (Fig. 113, 240/2).

Grave 241. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 210 cm. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Male. →↙. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». D-shaped, buckle frame with the centre drawn-in. Movable pin made of wire with a cylindrical cross-section. There are two rivets on the buckle attachment. Length of buckle: 3.3 cm. Width: 1.7 cm. Height of attachment: 2.8 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. Kv. 11728²⁸⁴ (Fig. 113, 241/1); 2. «Fibula». Made of bronze, T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. With small buttons at the end of the bulbs. There is a stamped design between a double forefront on the stirrup while on the stick there are two groups of four indented dots. Pin intact. Length: 6.5 cm. Width: 4.7 cm. Kv. 11728²⁸⁵ (Fig. 113, 241/2); 3. «Glass pieces». Fragments of the cylindrical neck and bottom. The colour is indeterminable. Identified on the basis of an old photograph. Kv. 11728²⁸⁶ (Pl. CII, 3).

Grave 242. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 240 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Fragments of a glass beaker». Yellowish-white, thin-walled, tapering towards the bottom. Rim slightly drawn-in. Completely broken. Base: 2.5 cm. Kv. 11729²⁸⁷ (Fig. 113, 242/1); 2. Fragments of a glass flask. Yellowish-green, cylindrical, bottom pressed in. Completely broken, not identifiable. Kv. 11729²⁸⁸ (Fig. 113, 242/2).

Grave 243. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 145 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 110 cm. ↓ ↓. No grave goods.

Grave 244. Depth: — Width: — Length: 145 cm. Child. ↓ ↓ Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware cup». Lost.

Grave 245. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. ↘↙. No grave goods.

Grave 246. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 100 cm. Child. Completely disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 247. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 145 cm. Child. Disintegrated. «The finds were in the central part of the grave.» Grave goods: 1. «Six glass bead strips». Six, with dripped on decorations. Kv. 11730²⁸⁹ (Fig. 113, 247/3); 2. «Bone bead». One smooth, white rounded bead. Kv. 11730 (Fig. 113, 247/1); 3. «Coin». 1 pierced. No. 2. 81–96 A.D.; 4. «Bead». Six glass strips with dripped decorations. Kv. 11730 (Fig. 113, 247/3).

Grave 248. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Bones disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Two threaded discs, two beads». One of the beads is segmented, the other with a dripped pattern. Diam. of discs: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11731²⁹⁰ (Fig. 113, 248/1a–1d).

Grave 249 (Fig. 62; Pl. LXXXII, 4). Arched burial vault: depth: 192 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 255 cm. Male. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze belt end with leather remains. Heart-shaped with two small ridges. The end is calyx-shaped. It is decorated by three larger dot-circles arranged in a triangular shape. One of the plates broke off at the point where the belt end separates to receive the belt. At the calyx-like cut the belt was held by two rivets. Length: 3 cm. Width: 2.2 cm. MNM 9/1939/44.»²⁹¹ (Fig. 124, 249/1); 2. «Glass beaker. Large conical beaker. Olive green. Rounded bottom on which it cannot stand. Widening slightly at the mouth where it is polished. The only decoration is a ribbon composed of two parallel lines engraved below the mouth. The vessel is cracked in a few places. Height: 11.2 cm. Width: 12 cm. MNM 9/1939/45.»²⁹² (Fig. 124, 249/2); 3. «Bronze buckle. The arched buckle frame with a faceted cross-section is pressed-in in the middle. The belt-covering made of plate is bent in two around the frame. The belt cover is held together by two flat-headed rivets. Around each rivet an engraved circle containing four dot-circle decorations. The thick pin is hooked around the frame. It has cross scorings at the base. Length: 4 cm. Width: 3.7 cm. MNM 9/1939/46.»²⁹³ (Fig. 124, 249/3); 4. «Iron knife with wooden handle in a leather case. Wide, flat blade which is short in comparison to the handle. The mandrel is long and flat. The wooden handle has a quadratic cross-section which is cut straight on the top. At the end are double line decorations running around the handle. The blade is covered by leather remains indicating that the blade was in a leather case. Length: 13.3 cm. Width: 3.2 cm. Length of handle: 4.8 cm. MNM 9/1939/37.»²⁹⁴ (Fig. 124, 249/4); 5. «Bronze fibula. T-fibula with large collared bulbous knobs. The cross-bar is made of hexagonal plate. On both sides of the stirrup is a voluta-like band which lies on the cross-bar. The lower, stocky stick enclosed by a collar is also made of plate. The pinholder is closed, its upper part has pelta serrations running along the entire length of the two sides. The pin is curved downward and is jointed. Signs of gilt; fierce green patina. Cotton shreds are stuck to the spine. Length: 8.7 cm. Width: 7 cm. MNM 9/1939/48.»²⁹⁵ (Fig. 124,

²⁸² Fig. 126, type 4.

²⁸³ Bogád, Grave 18: BURGER, 121, note 46.

²⁸⁴ Cf. note 26.

²⁸⁵ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type c. — Cf. note 100.

²⁸⁶ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKÓ, 66, 2 f. — ISINGS, No. 101.

²⁸⁷ Fig. 125, type 7. Cf. note 281.

²⁸⁸ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKÓ, 77, 2f. — ISINGS, No. 101. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9.

²⁸⁹ Dunaújváros: MNM 118, 1907. — Bogád,

Grave 14: BURGER, 128. — NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X/e.

²⁹⁰ Regarding 1c cf. NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X. Regarding 1d cf. note 209.

²⁹¹ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 461, Fig. 103, type 15.

²⁹² Fig. 125, type 6. — BENKÓ, 158, 12 g. — ISINGS, No. 106a.

²⁹³ Cf. note 26.

²⁹⁴ Cf. note 125.

²⁹⁵ KOVRIG, Pl. XIX, type 198. — Colchester: Ant. of Roman Britain, (1964) Fig. 10, No. 30.

249/5; Pl. XCIII, 2); 6. «Money bag. Remains of a thin leather sack with a few rusted coins stuck to it. The coins are sticking out of it. Diam.: c. 5–6 cm. MNM 9/1939/49.»²⁹⁶ (Pl. XCIII, 1). Six coins. Nos 27, 89, 97, 98, 99, 100; 351–354 A. D.

Grave 250. Depth: 135 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 130 cm. Child. Bones disintegrated. No grave goods.

Grave 251. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 190 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 140 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Two dark-blue cuboctahedral, large beads; 40 white round beads; 7 long, white, cylindrical beads; 3 tiny dark-green glass beads. Kv. 11732 (Fig. 113, 251/1); 2. «Bronze bracelet». Lost; 3. «Iron bracelet fragments». 3 cylindrical cross-section pieces, original diameter: c. 5 cm. Width: 6 mm. Kv. 11732²⁹⁷ (Fig. 113, 251/3).

Grave 252. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 190 cm. Child + female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. \swarrow. The child's skeleton entirely disintegrated; it reached approximately from the right knee of the female skeleton until the foot. Grave goods: 1. «Beads» to the left of the female skeleton. 2 tiny green prisms; 10 green lentils; 5 tiny blue circles. Kv. 11733 (Fig. 113, 252/1); 2. «Fastener of aforementioned». Silver fastener with a prismatic cross-section and a hook at the end. 1 item. Length: 2.8 cm. Kv. 11733 (Fig. 113, 252/2); 3. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». Smooth, the two ends attached with a bronze band and strips. Broken into nine pieces. Width: 0.6 cm. Kv. 11733²⁹⁸ (Fig. 113, 252/3); 4. «Bronze bracelet». Made of cylindrical wire, both ends open, with flattened, stylized snake heads. Diam.: 5.6 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. Kv. 11733²⁹⁹ (Fig. 113, 252/4).

Grave 253. Depth: 220 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 190 cm. \swarrow. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. Niello decoration on the stirrup and stick, gilt bronze. On the stick there are 4 + 4 pelta decorations. Pin intact. Length: 7.8 cm. Width: 5.3 cm. Kv. 11734³⁰⁰ (Fig. 113, 253/1; Pl. IX, 2); 2. «Four coins». Nos 127, 128, 139, 148; 367–375 A.D.; 3. «Buckle». Made of bronze. Pelta-shaped, flat. The part for the belt is made out of the same quadratic frame. Its pin, made of iron, was subsequently added. Height: 3 cm. Width: 3 cm. Height of buckle: 2.8 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. Kv. 11734³⁰¹ (Fig. 113, 253/3); 4. «Glass bits». Lost; 5. «Bronze plate belonging to a fibula». Lost.

Grave 254. Depth: 185 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1–4. «Four coffin fasteners». Corner bands made of iron with wood remains in their inside surfaces. With rivets. Width: 4 cm. Kv. 11736 (Fig. 114, 254/1–4); 5. «Glass». Greenish-blue, thin-walled glass flask. Everted lip and thickened rim. Cylindrical neck, bulbous body, bottom indented. Body damaged. Height: 18.4 cm. Mouth: 5.6 cm. Base: 3.5 cm. Kv. 11736³⁰² (Fig. 114, 254/5; Pl. CI, 5); 6. «Glass». Lost; 7. «Glass flask». Bluish-green, thin-walled. Everted, thickened rim, cylindrical neck, bulbous body. Indented bottom. Fragmentary, mended. Height: 13.5 cm. Mouth: 5.7 cm. Base: 6 cm. Kv. 11736³⁰³ (Fig. 114, 254/7; Pl. CII, 2); 8. «Beads». 38 tiny blue lentil-shaped glass beads; 30 tiny blue prismatic beads. Kv. 11736 (Fig. 114, 254/8); 9. «Coin». No. 74; 337–361 A.D.; 10–11. «Silver hair pins». Two having conical ends with knobs, the tip of one is broken off. Lengths: 6.5 cm. and 5.3 cm. Kv. 11736³⁰⁴ (Fig. 114, 254/10 and 11); 12. «Bronze nail». Flat head, with its tip bent at a right angle. Diam. of head: 0.7 cm. (Fig. 114, 254/12).

Grave 255. Depth: 185 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 175 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. \swarrow. Grave goods: 1. «Bracelet». Lost.

Grave 256. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 175 cm. Length of skeleton: 135 cm. Male. →+. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». D-shaped frame indented in the centre with moveable pin. Underside flat. Height: 3.8 cm. Width: 1.7 cm. Kv. 11738 (Fig. 114, 256/1); 2. «Iron part». Iron fragments. Length 2.3 cm., Kv. 11738 (Fig. 114, 256/2).

Grave 257. Depth: 195 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 195 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. \swarrow. Grave goods: 1. «Fibula». Made of gilt bronze with three bulbous knobs. Oval and rhomboid niello figures on the stirrup. On the stick there are 4 + 4 cut through pelta decorations between which are oval and rhomboid shapes in niello. Pin intact. Length: 9 cm. Width: 6.4 cm. Kv. 11739³⁰⁵ (Fig. 114, 257/1; Pl. XC, 3); 2. «Belt end». Bronze, round plate edged in a «string of pearls» with a rivet in the centre. Two handles made out of a cut-work pelta motif. The top is a stylized bird's head. Length: 5 cm. Width: 3.6 cm. Kv. 11739 (Fig. 114, 257/2; Pl. XCII, 4);^{305a} 3. «Buckle». D-shaped bronze buckle frame, with centre slightly drawn-in. Movable pin, oval belt grip which is decorated by two rivets. Height: 4.2 cm. Width: 4.4 cm. Kv. 11739 (Fig. 114, 257/3; Pl. XCII, 3); 4. «Fragments of a glass beaker». On the original grave drawing it has a conically tapering end. Lost.

Grave 258. Depth: 205 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 205 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. \swarrow. Grave goods: 1–8. «Coffin nails». Five with hammered flat heads, tapering towards the end. One is shapeless. Greatest length: 2.6 cm. Kv. — (Fig. 114, 258/1–8).

EXCAVATIONS OF 1942 (GRAVES 259–342)

Grave 259. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. \swarrow. No grave goods.

Grave 260. Depth: 75 cm. Width: 41 cm. Length: 70 cm. Child. Disintegrated skeleton. West–East. No grave goods.

²⁹⁶ RADNÓTI, Balatoni Szemle 1. (1942) 84–88 writes that the pouch from among the material was in Grave 249.

²⁹⁷ Cf. note 106.

²⁹⁸ Cf. note 42.

²⁹⁹ Dunaújváros: R. ALFÖLDI, 420, Fig. 90/25. — Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 17: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3. — Eszplm. Feld, Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XIII, 13.

³⁰⁰ KOVRIG, Pl. XXXIV, 3.

³⁰¹ R. ALFÖLDI, 456, Fig. 97.

³⁰² Fig. 125, type 13. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Császár: MNM 20. 1902. 10; (AÉ [1902] 26, Fig. 5). — ISINGS, No. 133.

³⁰³ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquinacum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101.

³⁰⁴ Cf. note 68.

³⁰⁵ KOVRIG, Pl. XXXIV, 1.

^{305a} Lauriacum — Ziegelfeld, Grave 22/1952: KLOIBER. Die Gräberfelder von Lauriacum, das Ziegelfeld, Linz 1957. Pl. XLIX, 7.

Grave 261 (Fig. 63). Depth: 140 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Disintegrated. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». With low bulge and funnel-like broadening of mouth. Vertical smoothening marks on neck and shoulder. Arched handle which extends from the rim to the body. Grey material. Height: 21 cm. Mouth: 7.2 cm. Base: 8.5 cm. MNM 10/1951/247.; 2. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». Smooth, narrow, with bronze rivets approximately 1 cm apart. In pieces. Width: 0.4 cm. Three pieces. MNM 62.355.1³⁰⁶ (Fig. 114, 261/2); 3. «Bronze bracelet». With small opening, made of cylindrical wire with stylized snake heads. Intact. Diam.: 3.8 cm. End: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.355.3 (Fig. 114, 261/4); 5. «Bronze bracelet». Fragments. Small, flattened ends. Broken in two. Diam.: 4.6 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.355.4 (Fig. 114, 261/5); 6. «Beads». Necklace. 2 green tear-drops; 5 green hexagonal prismatic beads; 1 dark-blue tear-drop; 1 light blue oval; 14 small blue flat beads; 1 gilt glass bead. MNM 62.355.7 (Fig. 114, 261/6); 7. «Bronze bulla». Round shape, one plate bent back with a four-part handle. Intact. Length: 3.1 cm. Width: 2.4 cm. MNM 62.355.5³⁰⁸ (Fig. 114, 261/7); 8—9. «Bronze earrings». Two bronze rods with loops at the end attached to two round bronze wires. The rod has a cylindrical glass bead. One is broken. Hooked-looped end type. Length: 3.8 cm. Diam.: 19 cm. Length of fragment: 3.5 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. MNM 62.355.6 (Fig. 114, 261/8—9).

Grave 262. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 80 cm. Length: 120 cm. Skeletons of two children. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». At right foot. Stocky, spool-shaped body, with base. Short neck, narrow mouth with two-part horizontal rim. Handle with cylindrical cross-section. Attached in an arc to the body of the jug. Its yellowish-glaze is worn. Intact. Height: 17.3 cm. Mouth: 3.5 cm. Base: 5 cm. MNM 52.351 (Fig. 115, 262/1; Fig. 83); 2. «Glass beaker». At left ankle. «Broken, conical, with 5 etched circular bands on the side. Made of thick, greenish translucent glass. Mended. Height: 18.8 cm. Mouth: 12.6 cm. MNM 52.35.2.»³⁰⁹ (Fig. 115, 262/2; Pl. CIII, 7).

Grave 263 (Fig. 64). Depth: 150 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. Skull in bad condition. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Conical beaker approximately 12 cm. high which was reduced to dust.» 2. «Bronze buckle». Oval buckle with a thickened front and movable pin. The buckle grip is quadratic in shape, its edge is profiled with wedge cuts on the inside. Three rivets. In three pieces. Length: 5.5 cm. Width: 3.8 cm. MNM 62.356.2³¹⁰ (Fig. 114, 263/2); 3. «Coins». Nos 53, 121, 122, 136, 138, 144, 145, 151, 152, 153, 157; 351—375 A.D.; 4. «Bronze buckle». Brick-shaped frame, grip with two rivets. Pin is missing. Length: 3.7 cm. Width: 3.6 cm. MNM 62.356.1.³¹¹

Grave 264 (Fig. 65). Depth: 145 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 105 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware cup». With one handle. Body widens towards the base which converges. Handle rising above the rim. Yellowish-grey, smoothened. Mended. Height: 9.5 cm. Mouth: 7.4 cm. Base: 4 cm. MNM 62.357/1³¹² (Fig. 115, 264/1; Pl. CVI, 4); 2. «Fragment of a bone bracelet». Flat, tapering towards the ends. With close dot-circle designs and at the ends rivet holes. Broken into six pieces. Width: 0.8 cm. MNM 62.357.2³¹³ (Fig. 115, 264/2); 3. «Fragment of a bronze bracelet». Flat, with scored wedge designs. Broken into three, missing. Width: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.357.3³¹⁴ (Fig. 115, 264/3); 4. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a round cross-section. Open, the ends are flattened. Between scorings there are two dot-circle designs on each end. Intact. Diam.: 5.2 cm. End: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.357.4³¹⁵ (Fig. 115, 264/4); 5. «Bronze amulet». Bronze bulla, six-planed, prismatic shape. With two flat handles. Flattened, 1 handle and the end broken off. Length: 4.2 cm. Width: 1.9 cm. MNM 62.357.5³¹⁶ (Fig. 115, 264/5); 6. «Beads». Tiny green, white and blue beads. Five. MNM 62.357.7 (Fig. 115, 264/6); 7. «Silver earring». With hooked-looped end, narrower end broken off. One. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.357.6³¹⁷ (Fig. 115, 264/7).

Grave 265 (Fig. 66). Data missing. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». One-handed with clover-leaf spout, pear-shaped body with two grooves encircling the shoulder. Intact. Yellowish-brown glaze with green splotches. Height: 18.5 cm. Mouth: 7.6 cm. Base: 6 cm. MNM 62.358.1³¹⁸ (Fig. 115, 265/1; Pl. CVII, 7); 2. «Glass bowl». Hemispherical, with slightly everted rim; whitish coloured. Height: 6.8 cm. Mouth: 8.7 cm. Base: 1.8 cm. MNM 62.358.2³¹⁹ (Fig. 115, 265/2); 3. «Fragments of a bone bracelet». Flat, with elliptical designs between two grooves. With bronze rivets. Fragment. Length: 2.5 cm. MNM 62.358.3³²⁰ (Fig. 115, 265/3); 4. «Bronze bracelet». Made of flattened bronze wire with an elliptical design on each flattened end. Slightly pressed. Diam.: 5.9 cm. MNM 62.358.4³²¹ (Fig. 115, 265/4); 5. «Open bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a round cross-section. With profiled, seal-like muffs. Intact. Diam.: 4.9 cm. MNM 62.358.5 (Fig. 115, 265/5); 6. «Beads». Two vase-shaped bronze; 3 prismatic green beads; 1 tiny white; 1 tiny green bead. MNM 62.358.6³²² (Fig. 115, 265/6);

³⁰⁶ Cf. note 42.

³⁰⁷ Cf. note 71.

³⁰⁸ R. ALFÖLDI, 444 foll, Fig. 95, SÁGI: *op. cit.* I, 67. Pl. XXIII, 5. — Aquincum: BpR. 10 (1923) 63, Fig. 2, 3. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 48: SÁGI, Fig. 64, 4. — Sziszek: MNM 146, 1902. 4. — For those made of precious metals, cf. note 167.

³⁰⁹ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKÓ, 158, 12 g — ISINGS, No. 106 c. — Burgh Castle, cf. note 324.

³¹⁰ R. ALFÖLDI, 459, Fig. 101, type 14.

³¹¹ Cf. note 183.

³¹² Fig. 126, type 24. — PÓCZY, Pl. XX, 16. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 14: DOMBAY, 211, Pl. XX, 4. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 40: SÁGI, 214, Fig. 53, 27.

³¹³ Cf. note 42.

³¹⁴ R. ALFÖLDI, 421, Fig. 91/4.

³¹⁵ Cf. note 115.

³¹⁶ CABR. — LECL., I/1. 259. Fig. 58. — Pozserovác: AÉ (1885) 198. gold. — Magyar-Zámor: MNM 78/1881, 1. Gold. — Pécs: MNM 108/1912, 18—21. gold. — Aquincum: BpR 10 (1923) 63. gold and silver; also at Aquincum: BpR 15 (1950) 308, Fig. 3. — Kisár-pás, Grave 121: BIRÓ, 174. Pl. LI, 2. made of silver.

³¹⁷ Cf. note 29.

³¹⁸ Fig. 126, type 18. — PÓCZY, Pl. XIC, 7. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 16: DOMBAY, 213, Pl. XX, 6. — Cf. also note 264.

³¹⁹ Fig. 125, type 1. — BENKÓ, 136, type 12a. — ISINGS, No. 96. — G. EKHOLM, cf. note 278.

³²⁰ Cf. note 42.

³²¹ Cf. note 299.

³²² Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 4: PEKÁRY, 20, Fig. 1.

7. «Fragments of a glass beaker». Fragment of a glass cup, hemispherical, thick-walled, greenish-white. Decorated with two indented lines. Diam.: 5.9 cm. MNM 62.358.7³²³ (Fig. 115, 265/7; Pl. XCVI, 7).

Grave 266. Brick-grave. Depth: 125 cm. Width: 57 cm. Length: 205 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. →←. Skull pressed apart. No grave goods.

Grave 267. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 155 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 115 cm. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Glass remains». Between the ends of the two feet. Base of a bottle, whitish-coloured. Length: 2.8 cm. MNM 62.359.4³²⁴ (Fig. 115, 267/1); 2. «Iron fragments». Probably a bracelet, at right wrist. Made of wire with a semi-circular arched cross-section. Very rusty. Length: 4 cm. MNM 62.359.1³²⁵ (Fig. 115, 267/2); 3. «Fragment of a bone bracelet». In same place. Flat, with an elliptical decoration, narrowing towards the ends. Fragmentary, missing. Width: 0.6 cm. MNM 62.359.2³²⁶ (Fig. 115, 267/3); 4. «Bronze earring». At left orbital cavity. Looped-hooked ends which fasten on to one another. Pendant has spiral bronze wire with a green, cylindrical bead beneath it. Fragmentary. Length: 4.4 cm. Diam.: 1.9 cm. MNM 62.359.3 (Fig. 115, 267/4).

Grave 268. Depth: 85 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 185 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bottom of a glassbeaker». Alongside of left foot. Light-green, thin-walled fragment of a bottom. Diam. of the fragment: 4 cm. MNM 62.361.1³²⁷ (Fig. 115, 268/1).

Grave 269. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 210 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. East—West. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Fragments of an iron bracelet». On left wrist. Wire with a semi-circular arched, round cross-section was used. Fragments. Four pieces. End: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.360.1³²⁸ (Fig. 115, 269/1); 2. «Beads». Around the neck. With silver fastener. Beads indicated on the grave drawing have been lost. Silver fastener. Made of wire with a prismatic cross-section, one end has a hook, the other a loop. With scored decorations. Their ends are broken off. Length: 2.1 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.360.2 (Fig. 115, 269/2).

Grave 270 (Fig. 67). Depth: 165 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 215 cm. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with collared spout and flat, ribbon-handle. There are four rows of circular grooving on the shoulder. Ovoid. Green glaze on the outside. Intact. Height: 18.2 cm. Mouth: 3 cm. Base: 4.8 cm. MNM 62.362.1³²⁹ (Fig. 116, 270/1; Pl. CVII, 1); 2. «Bronze fibula». T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. With raised, scored decorations along the stirrup and stick. There are two groups of 4 eyes on the stick. Intact. Pin broken off. Length: 8.2 cm. Width: 5 cm. MNM 62.362.2³³⁰ (Fig. 116, 270/2); 3. «Glass beaker». Greenish-yellow, thick-walled beaker tapering towards the base. Its rim is a cut edge, slightly drawn-in. Under the rim there is a circular, engraved line. Mended. Height: 12.5 cm. Mouth: 19 cm. Base: 2.5 cm. MNM 62.362.3³³¹ (Fig. 116, 270/3; Pl. CIII, 3); 4. «Small bottle». Greenish-white, thin-walled toilet bottle. Long, cylindrical neck, with tucked-in rim. The bulbous body ends in an indented bottom. Broken in two, incomplete. Mouth: 1.8 cm. Base: 3 cm. Height: 6.6 cm. MNM 62.362.4³³² (Fig. 116, 270/4); 5. «Coin». Three coins. Nos 44, 93, 94; 351—354 A.D.; 6. «Belt end». Made of bronze, with two pelta and a heart motif cut out. With a hinged belt grip. Two rivets on the grip. Grip defective. Length: 5.5 cm. Width: 2 cm. MNM 62.362.8³³³ (Fig. 116, 270/6); 7. «Buckle». Bronze buckle, oval, with a frame indented in the centre. Movable pin. Belt grip with two rivets, one half is broken off. Length: 4 cm. Width: 3.8 cm. MNM 62.362.9³³⁴ (Fig. 116, 270/7).

Grave 271. Depth: 210 cm. Width: 115 cm. Length: 250 cm. Disturbed. Grave goods: 1. «Glass fragments». Lost; 2. «Bead». One dark-green, hexagonal bead. MNM 62.363.1 (Fig. 116, 271/1).

Grave 272. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 123 cm. Child. Skeleton disintegrated. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Fragments of a glass toilet bottle. In the centre of the grave». Light-green, thin-walled. With long neck, broken rim, bulbous. Fragments: 3. Height: 6.5 cm. Mouth: 1.8 cm. MNM 62.364.1³³⁵ (Fig. 116, 272).

Grave 273. Depth: 115 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 123 cm. Child. Skeleton disintegrated. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». Between the two knees. No. 123; 364—367 A.D.

Grave 274. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 240 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 180 cm. West—East. ↘↙. No grave goods.

Grave 275 (Fig. 68; Pl. LXXXIII, 4; LXXXVIII, 3—4). Depth: 155 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. West—East. Grave goods: 1. «Three rings». Two are possessed: a) «Thin bronze ring, with cut-out rectangle-shaped bezel. Indented decoration on the bezel, indistinguishable depiction. Intact. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Bezel: 0.8 × 0.6 cm. MNM 52.35.4.» (Fig. 116, 275/1a); b) «Made of thin bronze wire, bent, open. Bezel broken off, signs of welding. Diam.: 1.2 cm. MNM 52.35.3.» (Fig. 116, 275/1b); 2. «Two bone bracelets». Three are identifiable. a) «Made of thin rib with the ends bent on top of each other and held together by two bronze rivets. Broken, mended, piece missing. Diam.: 9 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. MNM 52.35.5 (Fig. 116, 275/2a); b) Made of thin rib. One end has a fastener made of twisted bronze wire. Broken in three. Diam.: cca 9 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. MNM. as above.³³⁶ (Fig. 116, 275/2b); c) identical with sample a. Diam.: 7.5 cm. Thickness: 0.4 cm. MNM 52.35.5.» (Fig. 116, 275/2c); 3. «Bronze bracelet. Made of thin wire, the two open ends are hammered flat. The ends are cut, with simplified snake heads. Intact. Worn. Diam.: 5.6 cm. MNM

³²³ Fig. 125, 1. — BENKŐ, 138, 12a—22. — Aquincum: KABA, 438, Fig. 10; 14, 15, 18. — RADNÓTI, Űvegek, 160, cat. No. 102. — ISINGS, No. 96.

³²⁴ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12 g. — ISINGS, No. 106 c. — Burgh Castle: *op. cit.* 144, Fig. 16.

³²⁵ Cf. note 106.

³²⁶ Cf. note 42.

³²⁷ Fig. 125, type 7. — Cf. note 324.

³²⁸ Cf. note 106.

³²⁹ Fig. 126, type 14.

³³⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, type 13; Pl. XXIX, type c. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 1: DOMBAY, 189, Pl. II,

11. — Kisárpás, Grave 132: BIRÓ, 176. Pl. LIII, 1. — Bogád, Grave 4: BURGER, 125.

³³¹ Fig. 125, type 6. — BENKŐ, 158, 12 g. — ISINGS, 106 a.

³³² Fig. 125, type 10. — ISINGS, No. 28b. — NEUBURG, Fig. 57—59 (Palestine, 1st to 4th century A. D.).

³³³ R. ALFÖLDI, 460, Fig. 102, No. 1, 5, 8, 9. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 6: SÁGI, 208, Fig. 26, 11.

³³⁴ R. ALFÖLDI, 461, Fig. 103. Similar to type No. 24.

³³⁵ Cf. note 332.

³³⁶ Cf. note 42.

52.35.7.» (Fig. 116, 275/3.); 4. «Beads. Five pentagonal prismatic green beads; 9 small, dark-blue, polyhedral beads; three triple white beads; 10 irregularly shaped coral beads; 6 white glass beads decorated with gold-leaf; 1 small globular blue glass bead. MNM 52.35.8.» (Fig. 116, 275/4).

Grave 276. Depth: 90 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 75 cm. Child. West—East. No grave goods.

Grave 277. Depth: 195 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 265 cm. Male. Disturbed. The skeleton was lying in the eastern end of the grave, the skull in the northern end and the legs were found above the grave at a depth of 130 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Coin». No. 29; 351—354 A.D.

Grave 278. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 170 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 279. Depth: 75 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. →←. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Above right wrist. Made of wire with a *D* cross-section. Open, the two ends are bent on one another. The ends are slightly thickened. Intact. Diam.: 5.7 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.36.71³³⁷ (Fig. 116, 279).

Grave 280 (Fig. 69). Depth: 166 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 165 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze compasses. Made of three parts. Two sides and a fastener. The lower part of the sides is pointed while the upper is rounded. The outer surface is scored in places and has dentate designs. The cross-piece of the fastener has a scored bronze button on one end, the other end segmented. In the flat slit there are signs of an iron pin. Three pieces. Length: 18 cm. MNM 52.35.9.»³³⁸ (Fig. 124, 280); 2. «Bronze coin». No. 23; 341—346 A.D.; 3. «Bronze fibula». Lost.³³⁹ There is another find which the Hungarian National Museum possesses for this grave although it is not listed on the original grave drawing: «Bronze buckle. Keyhole-shaped, with a quadratric cross-section. There are two knobs and scored decorations at the narrow end. The end of the pin is broken off. Length: 5.7 cm. Diam.: 4.4 cm. MNM 52.35.11.»

Grave 281 (Fig. 70). Depth: 165 cm. Width: 50 cm. Length: 185 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured with ringed rim and flat ribbon-handle. With 4 circular groovings on the shoulder. Pear-shaped with green glaze. Intact. Height: 12 cm. Mouth: 2.3 cm. Base: 4 cm. MNM 62.368.1³⁴⁰ (Fig. 116, 281/1; Pl. CVII, 2); 2. «Bone bracelet». Three pieces. *a*) Made of a flat band decorated with 4 + 4 concentric circles. Broken. Width: 0.8 cm. MNM 62.368.2 (Fig. 116, 281/2a); *b*) Identical with the above. Width: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.368.3 (Fig. 116, 281/2b); *c*) Identical with the above. Decorated with concentric circles and bronze rivets. Broken into eight pieces. Width: 0.6 cm. MNM 62.378.4³⁴¹ (Fig. 116, 281/2c); 3. «Silver pin». Hair pin which tapers towards the end and ends in a bulb. Intact. Length: 4.7 cm. MNM 62.368.5 (Fig. 116, 281/3); 4. «Pair of silver earrings». Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends. Pendant: silver cone with loop. Scored decorations. With wire on which is strung below each cone a hexagonal, prismatic, white glass bead. The pendant of one earring is incomplete, the other intact. Length: 4.6 cm. Diam.: 1.8 cm. MNM 62.368.6³⁴² (Fig. 116, 281/4 a—b).

Grave 282. Depth: — Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On upper right arm. Made of wire with a *D* cross-section. The open ends are cut straight across. Mended. Diam.: 7 cm. End: 0.6 cm. MNM 62.369.1³⁴³ (Fig. 117, 282/1); 2. «Iron fragments». At left elbow. Fragments of an iron bracelet; four small fragments entirely rusted. MNM 62.369.2³⁴⁴ (Fig. 117, 282/2); 3. «Fragment of a bronze earring». On bridge of nose. Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends. Broken in two, MNM 62.369.3 (Fig. 117, 282/3).

Grave 283 (Fig. 71). Depth: 180 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 158 cm. The legs are to the right. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends. Intact. Diam.: 6.2 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.370.1³⁴⁵ (Fig. 117, 283/1); 2. «Four bronze bracelets». *a*) Made of flat wire with stylized snake head on the opened end and scoring on the other end. Intact. Deformed. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.370.2 (Fig. 117, 283/2a); *b*) Made of thin wire with hooked-looped end. Intact. Diam.: 5.8 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.370.3³⁴⁶ (Fig. 117, 283/2b); *c*) Made of a flat band with a «W» stamped design. With a double band fastening which loops around each other. Intact. Diam.: 6.4 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.370.5 (Fig. 117, 283/2c); *d*) Made of rounded wire, open ends, flattened; ends decorated with scorings. Intact. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. — MNM 62.370.5³⁴⁷ (Fig. 117, 283/2d); 3. «Two bronze rings». *a*) Made of silver flat band which widens towards the mount. There are 2 small knobs on both sides of the mount. The stone is missing, and the mount is damaged. Diam.: 2 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. Diam. of bezel: 0.9 cm. MNM 62.370.9 (Fig. 117, 283/3a); *b*) Made of thin bronze wire which is corrugated on both sides of the bezel. The flat, round bezel has an engraved animal (?) on the signet. Intact. Diam.: 1.8 cm. Thickness: 0.1 cm. Diam. of bezel: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.370.8³⁴⁸ (Fig. 117, 283/3b); 4. «Two bronze bracelets». *a*) Open, with a *D* cross-section, tapering towards the ends. Intact. Diam. 5.8 cm. MNM 62.370.6³⁴⁹ (Fig. 117, 283/4a); *b*) Made of wire with a round cross-section, open, flattened ends. Scored designs. Intact. Diam.: 5.9 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.370.7³⁵⁰ (Fig. 117, 283/4b); 5. «Iron ring». Fragment of a bracelet. Quadratic cross-section. Length:

³³⁷ Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 19: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3.

³³⁸ From Early Christian cemeteries: CABR.-LECL., V/2. Fig. 4554; *op. cit.* III/2. 2465—2466; *op. cit.* XIII/1. Fig. 9340, 7, 10. — GASPARECZ, AE (1913) 346, Fig. 7, a—d. — Dunaujváros, stray finds: VÁGÓ, 266, Fig. 3, 2; *op. cit.* Grave 6: Fig. 3, 1; also Fig. 3, 3. — MZ 26 (1931) 103. Pl. V. 6. from Budenheim. — *op. cit.* 119, Fig. 16, from Mainz. — Glasnik 5, 149, Pl. 3, 1, from Graca-Radina — Lauriacum: RLIÖ (1925) 124, Fig. 41, 3. The above specimens are of bronze, and only rarely of iron, between 13 and 29 cm. The measurements of the compasses from Ságvár agree with the bronze compasses from Graca-Gradina.

³³⁹ Probably it can be identified with one of the specimens, of preserved Pl. XC, 1 or 5.

³⁴⁰ Fig. 126, type 12.

³⁴¹ Cf. note 42.

³⁴² Cf. note 172.

³⁴³ Cf. note 337.

³⁴⁴ Cf. note 106.

³⁴⁵ Two on the left arm, Kisárpás, Grave 121: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LI, 6, 8. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 20: SÁGI, Fig. 36 and also from Keszthely, Piac tér, Grave 16: Fig. 15. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 13: DOMBAY, Pl. XI, 9.

³⁴⁶ Cf. note 345.

³⁴⁷ Cf. note 71.

³⁴⁸ Cf. note 163.

³⁴⁹ Cf. note 289.

³⁵⁰ R. ALFÖLDI, 421.

4 cm. Thickness: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.370.10³⁵¹ (Fig. 117, 283/5); 6. «Bronze pin». Hair pin which tapers towards the end. Cylindrical cross-section. Ends in a decorative button. Intact. Length: 7.3 cm. MNM 62.370.11³⁵² (Fig. 117, 283/6); 7. «Pair of earrings. One under the head.» Made of cylindrical bronze wire with a looped-hooked end. Has a pendant with a loop. Under the pendant (a bronze cylinder) is a small, dark-blue glass bead. One is broken and the two pendants are broken. Diam. of ring: 2.3 and 2 cm. Pendant lengths: 2.7 and 2 cm. MNM 62.370.12³⁵³ (Fig. 117, 283/7 a—b); 8. «Beads.» Two coral and 2 white round beads; 2 golden glass beads, segmented 1 small green strip; 1 large green hexagonal glass bead; 7 small, green, lentil-shaped; 1 dark-blue polyhedral glass beads; 86 small blue lentils and round glass beads. Total: 102 beads. MNM 62.370.13 (Fig. 117, 283/8).

Grave 284 (Fig. 72). Brick-grave. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 170 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Two rings». We have one. «Made of thin silver wire and a mount made of bent plate. There are two knobs on both sides of the mount. The mount is decorated with scored lines. The stone is missing. Diam.: 2 cm. MNM 52.35.12.» (Fig. 117, 284/1); 2. «Bracelet. Made of a bent and slightly flattened bronze rod. Open. The two ends are hammered flat and have a stylized animal head (?). The necks of the animal heads are decorated by a collar-like design and scoring. Intact. Work. Diam.: 6 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. MNM 52.35.13.» (Fig. 117, 284/2); 3. «Bracelet». Lost. 4. «Buckle. Round bronze buckle whose end is a three-part leaf-like shape. Two rivets and moveable pin screwed on. Height: 7 cm. Width: 6 cm. Diam.: 4.8 cm. MNM 52.35.11.»³⁵⁴ (Fig. 117, 284/4); 5. «Beads. Large oval-shaped opal bead, and numerous small, irregular coral beads. The small beads are damaged. MNM 52.35.14.2.» (Fig. 117, 284/5). The following was not listed on the original grave drawing but it likely belonged to the beads: «Silver fasteners. Two part, pyramid-shaped. The wide part ends in a loop, the other in a hook. The hook of one is broken off. Length: 2.8 cm. MNM 52.35.14.1.» (Fig. 117, 284/5); 6. «Pair of silver earrings. Two-part. The ring is made of thick wire, open. The larger has a smaller hook attached to it on which hangs a straight pendant. The pendant is made of two plates. Between two silver beads is a green prism. Both rings are broken into pieces. Length: cca 5.4 cm. MNM 52.35.15.» (Fig. 117, 284/6a—b).

Grave 285. Depth: 155 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 175 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 140 cm. ↗↘. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze coin». Between the kneecaps. No. 22; 341—346 A.D.; 2. «Earrings». In the centre of the forehead. Made of thin bronze wire with a hooked-looped end. From it hangs a bronze cone pendant by a loop. At the end is a hexagonal, prismatic green bead. Intact. Length: 4.1 cm. Diam.: 2 cm. MNM 62.371.2³⁵⁵ (Fig. 117, 285/2).

Grave 286. Brick-grave. Depth: 65 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 80 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 60 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Iron nail». At the end of the feet. Head upwards. Made of forged iron with a quadratic cross-section. One end is bent into a hook. Fragment. Length: 5 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. MNM 62.372.1 (Fig. 117, 286/1); 2. «Beads». In the centre of the forehead. One black, cylindrical bead with white dripped designs; 1 dark-blue round bead; 1 white strip; 1 amber; 1 bone carved into a tear-drop shape. MNM 62.372.2³⁵⁶ (Fig. 117, 286/2); 3. «Bronze wire». Under the beads on the forehead. Snake-shape made out of a flat, thin band. Length: 1.8 cm. End: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.372.3 (Fig. 117, 286/3).

Grave 287. Brick-grave. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 110 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 90 cm. →↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze pendant». In the centre of the cervical vertebra. Made of a flat band, hemispherical with fragment of the part to which it was attached. Broken in two pieces. Length: 2 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. MNM 62.373.1 (Fig. 117, 287/1).

Grave 288. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 90 cm. Length: 247 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Skull smashed. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». On upper right shoulder bone with its head pointed towards the clavicle and lying horizontally. T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. Straight stirrup decorated with close, oblique scorings. There are three closed pelta motifs on both sides of the stick. Intact. Pin missing. Length: 8.5 cm. Width: 6 cm. MNM 62.374.1 (Fig. 117, 288).

Grave 289. Brick-grave. Depth: 145 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. ↗↘. Skull pressed apart. No grave goods.

Grave 290. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: —. Disturbed. The bones were thrown around the head of the grave. No grave goods.

Grave 291. Brick-grave. Depth: 105 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 125 cm. The skeletons of two children. Length of skeletons: 80 and 70 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around the neck. Lost.

Grave 292 (Fig. 73). Depth: 160 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 180 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze coin». No. 130; 364—375 A.D.; 2. «Bronze coins». No. 132, 154; 364—375 A.D.; 3. «Iron knife». With mandrel, single edged. Likely laurel-leaf shaped; broken into many pieces. MNM 62.375.3³⁵⁷ (Fig. 117, 292/3); 4. «Earthenware jug». Light brown; made of clay with a fine surface. Ringed mouth, flat ribbon-handle. Grooving on the body. Pear-shaped. Intact. Height: 19 cm. Mouth: 4.8 cm. Base: 6 cm. MNM 62.375.1³⁵⁸ (Fig. 117, 292/4; Pl. CV, 7); 5. «Bronze fibula». With three bulbous knobs. Stamped decoration on the bow; the upper stick has 2 + 2, while the lower 3 + 3 «eyes.» With safety catch. Scoring on the pinholder. Intact. Height: 8.2 cm. Width: 5.4 cm. MNM 62.375.2³⁵⁹ (Fig. 117, 292/5).

Grave 293. Brick-grave. Depth: 110 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 90 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 65 cm. ↓↓. No grave goods.

³⁵¹ Cf. note 106.

³⁵² Cf. note 155.

³⁵³ Cf. note 172.

³⁵⁴ R. ALFÖLDI, 457, Fig. 99.

³⁵⁵ Cf. note 172.

³⁵⁶ NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X/c. — Regarding the amphora-shaped glass bead: Kiskőszeg (County Ba-

ranya): MNM 10/1910. 36. and also HUNYADI, cf. note 131.

³⁵⁷ Cf. note 82.

³⁵⁸ Fig. 126, type 32. — PÓCZY, Pl. XVII, 3. — Esplm. Feld, Grave 84: KLOIBER, Pl. XXIX. — GÖSE, resembles type 517.

³⁵⁹ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 3; Pl. XXIX, type p. Regarding the safety catch cf. PATEK, 74.

Grave 294. Brick-grave. Depth: 165 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 150 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 110 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». Made of a flat band with dot-circle decorations. The ends close by a hole and hook arrangement. Intact. Hook broken off. Width 0.6 cm. MNM 62.376.1³⁶⁰ (Fig. 117, 294/1); 2. «Beads. 1 bluish-green cylinder; 9 green lentil-shaped; 2 bronze, spool-like cylinders which taper at the ends. MNM 62.376.3 (Fig. 117, 294/2); 3. «Earrings». Made of thin bronze wire with looped-hooked ends. Intact. One. Diam.: 1.9 cm. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.376.2 (Fig. 117, 294/3).

Grave 295. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bottom of beaker.» Lost. 2. «Glass pieces.» At right foot. Lost.

Grave 296. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 154 cm. ↓ ←. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On lower right arm. «Made of thin strips of plate, open. One end has a small hook, the other a round hole. Decoration composed of dots and lines. Broken into four pieces. Width: 0.7 cm. MNM 52.35.16.» (Fig. 118, 296/1); 2. «Beads with bronze fastener». Around the neck. «Beads, tiny green strips, discs and hexagonal prismatic beads. MNM 52.35.12.2. Silver fasteners. Two parts. Ends in a hook with a quadratic cross-section. Fragmentary. Length: 2.4 cm. MNM 52.35.17.1.» (Fig. 118, 296/2); 3. «Pair of gold earrings». In the centre of the forehead. «Made of two parts. The suspended part is made of wire bent into a ring. One end has a loop and the other a hook for attaching. The pendant has a loop for attachment to the ring and it forms a small case. There is a granular decoration on the case and underneath it there is a cylindrical, greenish-blue glass bead. 5.51 and 4.1 gr. MNM 52.35.18.» (Fig. 118, 296/3a—b; Pl. XCIV, 1).

Grave 297 (Fig. 74.). Depth: 135 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 170 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle». Made of cylindrical wire, brick-shaped, with rounded corners. Moveable pin missing. The grip has a rounded end with three rivets. Buckle frame broken in two; grip is fragmentary, 1 rivet is missing. Length: 5 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. and 3 cm. MNM 62.377.1 (Fig. 118, 297).

Grave 298. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 237 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. Skull pressed or rather the upper part is pushed backwards. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Alongside of left foot on the outside. Yellowish-green with horizontally everted, ringed lip, long neck and pressed-in bottom. Thin-walled; intact. Height: 13.5 cm. Mouth: 6.4 cm. Base: 6 cm. MNM 62.378.1³⁶¹ (Fig. 118, 298; Pl. CI, 6).

Grave 299. Depth: 180 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 230 cm. Length of skeleton: 164 cm. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Iron nail». To the outside of the right hand. Broken, made of forged iron with a quadratic cross-section; has a flat head. Its end is broken off. Length: 5 cm. Diam. of head: 1.5 cm. Thickness: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.379.1 (Fig. 118, 299/1).

Grave 300. Depth: 158 cm. Width: 58 cm. Length: 178 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 134 cm. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet». On lower left arm. Made of a flat band with dot-circle designs. One of the ends has a small hook which fastens into the small opening surrounded by scorings on the other end. Intact. Diam.: 5 cm. Width: 0.5 cm. MNM 62.380.1³⁶² (Fig. 118, 300/1); 2. «Glass jug». At left foot. Green, thin-walled flask. With everted ringed lip, short cylindrical neck and bulbous body. Broken into many pieces. Mouth: 3.8 cm. MNM 62.380.2³⁶³ (Fig. 118, 300/2); 3. «Glass beaker». At right foot. Greenish, thin-walled, tapering towards the base. Cut rim, slightly drawn-in. Broken into many pieces. MNM 62.380.3³⁶⁴ (Fig. 118, 300/3); 4. «Bronze plate». Slightly bent plate with signs of gold (extremely thin) and a small hole for stringing it. Broken into many pieces. MNM 62.380.4 (Fig. 118, 300/4).

Grave 301. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 200 cm. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». Alongside of right foot. Green, thin-walled with thickened rim. Tapering, conical. Mended. Height: 13 cm. Mouth: 7.8 cm. Base: 2 cm. MNM 62.381.1³⁶⁵ (Fig. 118, 301/1; Pl. CIV, 5); 2. «Glass flask». Fragments. Dark-green, thick-walled. With everted lip and cylindrical neck. Bulbous body with indented bottom. It was lying above the previous piece. Broken into many pieces. MNM 62.381.2³⁶⁶ (Fig. 118, 301/2); 3. «Silver hair pin». The head of one is bulbous, the other has broken off. Broken into four pieces. Length: 2.5 cm. Two pieces. MNM 62.381.3³⁶⁷ (Fig. 118, 301/3a—b).

Grave 302. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 48 cm. Length: 165 cm. Child. Skeleton disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Two coins». Between the kneecaps. Nos 103 and 176; 355—361 A. D.; 2. «Bronze bracelet». On left hip bone. Made of wire with a D cross-section; towards the opened end it is flattened. Decorated with scorings. Intact. Diam.: 5 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.382.1 (Fig. 118, 302/2); 3. «Beads and fastener around the head». 1 light-blue, flat glass bead; 2 light-blue small beads; 32 flat, dark-blue lentil-shaped beads. MNM 62.382.2 (Fig. 118, 302/3a).

Grave 303. Depth: —. Width: 50 cm. Length: 75 cm. Child. «Alongside of the right foot, on the right side of the grave there are 5 imbrices stood up.» No grave goods.

Grave 304. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 57 cm. Length: 196 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 145 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Below right foot. Brick-coloured with wide, everting lip. Strip on neck; flat handle which rises above the lip. Body which widens towards the base and is drawn-in above the base. On raised base. Intact, rim damaged. Height: 25.5 cm. Mouth: 7.5 cm. Base: 8 cm. MNM 62.383.1³⁶⁸ (Fig. 118, 304/1; Fig. 84); 2. «Glass bowl». On the outer side of the right kneecap. White, thin-walled with cut rim. Slightly drawn-in

³⁶⁰ Cf. note 53.

³⁶¹ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 538, Fig. 9. — ISINGS, No. 101.

³⁶² Cf. note 53.

³⁶³ Fig. 125, type 14. — KISA, Pl. A. 37. — Aquincum: KABA, 429, Fig. 11, 17—19.

³⁶⁴ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — ISINGS, No. 106 c.

³⁶⁵ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158, 12g. — Aquincum: KABA, Fig. 9. 3. — RADNÓTI, Úvegek, 155, cat.


No. 5. — Mucsfa: CSALOG, 101. Pl. XXIII, 9. — Bogád, Grave 4: BURGER, 114, Pl. VIII, 1 and also Grave 20: *op. cit.* 122, Fig. 22. — ISINGS, No. 106. c.

³⁶⁶ Fig. 125, type 12. — BENKŐ, 66, 2f. — ISINGS, No. 101.


³⁶⁷ Cf. note 68.


³⁶⁸ Fig. 126, type 30. — Póczy, Pl. XVIII, I. — Vértessacska: Szf. Szle. (1937) 64, Pl. V, 2. — Wien: SCHÖRGENDORFER, 52, Pl. 37, No. 457.

below the rim, bulbous. Intact. Rim chipped. Height: 4.5 cm. Mouth: 9.5 cm. Base: 4.5 cm. MNM 62.383.2³⁶⁹ (Fig. 118, 304/2; Pl. XCVI, 5).


Grave 305. Depth: 170 cm. Width: 53 cm. Length: 190 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. . Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». At the end of the feet. Green, with ringed everted rim, cylindrical neck and squarish body. Bottom indented to form a cone. Grooved, flat ribbon handle. Handle damaged. Height: 21 cm. Mouth: 7.5 cm. Base: 9 cm. MNM 62.384.1³⁷⁰ (Fig. 119, 305/1; Pl. C, 5); 2. «Glass remains». Alongside of right pelvic bone. Lost. 3. «Bronze and bone fragments of a bracelet». On lower left arm. There are only three remaining pieces of the bone bracelet. Narrow, smooth, undecorated with fragments of the holes for the bronze rivets. Width: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.384.3³⁷¹ (Fig. 119, 305/3); 4. «Coin». On the neck. No. 183; 357–361 A.D.; 5. «Beads with fastener». Around the neck. Seven green, hexagonal strips; 1 hexagonal strip; 3 white, double spherical; 1 dark-green cylindrical glass; 1 green double sphere; 16 flat, lentil-shaped green glass beads. MNM 62.384.4 (Fig. 119, 305/5a). Pair of bronze fasteners. Made of bronze wire with hooked-looped end. One hook is damaged. Length: 2.6 cm. and 2 cm. End: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.384.5 (Fig. 119, 305/5b).

Grave 306. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 56 cm. Length: 176 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. «Large stones were lying at the feet.» Grave goods: 1. «Large beads». At the end of the two feet. One large green glass, flattened hexagonal strip; 1 amber cylinder; 3 black glass beads with yellow and white dripped decorations; 1 large black bead with red, yellow and white dripped decorations. MNM 62.385.4³⁷² (Fig. 119, 306/1); 2. «Silver pin». On left hip bone. Lost. 3. «Gilt fibula». Alongside of right upper leg. T-shaped. Made of gilt bronze with three bulbous knobs. Straight stirrup is decorated with multiple twisted strands at the stick. The stick has 3 + 3 cut-through pelta motifs. The pin has a safety catch. Gilt is worn off. Central knob broken off. Length: 6 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. Fragment. MNM 62.385.1. (Fig. 119, 306/3); 4. «Beads». Around the neck. 8 gold amphora-shaped, 1 dark-blue round bead; 1 dark-blue polyhedral glass bead; 2 light-blue beads. MNM 62.385.2 (Fig. 119, 306/4b); Pair of silver fasteners. Prism-shaped, one end tapers. Hooked-looped ends. One of the loops is broken off. Length: 2.7 cm. and 2.8 cm. MNM 62.385.3 (Fig. 119, 306/4a); 5. «Fragments of an iron nail». Cylindrical cross-section. Broken into five pieces. MNM 62.385.5.

Grave 307. Depth: 210 cm. Width: 90 cm. Length: 210 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 178 cm. . Grave goods: 1. «Bronze fibula». Placed across the feet. Lost. On the basis of an old photograph it could be either Pl. XC, 1 or XC, 5³⁷³; 2. «Bronze buckle». At end of pubic bone. Oval frame with movable pin and buckle grip with rounded corners. Three rivets and dot-circle decoration. The pin and 1 rivet are missing. MNM 62.386.1 (Fig. 119, 307/1).

Grave 308. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 195 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. . Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». At right foot. Glass beaker tapering towards the base. Only many broken pieces remained. Thickness: 0.4 cm. MNM 62.387.2³⁷⁴ (Fig. 119, 308/1); 2. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire with a D cross-section. Open, both ends are thickened. Broken into 3. Diam.: 6.4 cm. Thickness: 0.4 cm. MNM 62.387.1³⁷⁵ (Fig. 119, 308/2); 3. «Fragment of an iron bracelet». Found above the previous find. Broken into four pieces. Cylindrical cross-section. Thickness: 0.4 cm. MNM 62.387.3³⁷⁶ (Fig. 119, 308/3); 4. «Bronze bracelet». On lower left arm. Made of a flat, strip decorated with two deep groovings. Broken into 6. Width: 0.6 cm. MNM 62.387.2 (Fig. 119, 308/4).

Grave 309. Depth: —. Width: 90 cm. Length: 145 cm. Brick-grave. The data sheet for this grave is blank.

Grave 310. Depth: 175 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 215 cm. Male and female. Length of skeleton: 155 cm. . «The male skeleton was at the foot of the grave, indicated by a broken fibula.» Grave goods: 1. «Pair of gold earrings. One earring found alongside of the left temple, and one alongside of the left upper leg. Open ring made out of bent wire. On the ring are a small loop and a mounting. Red stone in the mounting. The upper wire of the pendant ends in a ring. On it is a green stone in a mounting, a small collar, decorations and a flat, blue oval-shaped bead. Length: 5.7 cm. Weight: 8.96 gr. Two pieces. MNM 52.35.19.» (Fig. 119, 310/1; Pl. XCIV, 3); 2. «Fragment of a bronze fibula». At foot. «Bulbous fibula with grooved top. There is a pelta decoration on both sides of the closed pinholder and there are niello branch designs on the centre and on the stirrup. Gilt. Cross-bar broken off, half of it and the pin are missing. Length: 10.5 cm. MNM 52.35.20.»³⁷⁷ (Fig. 119, 310/2); 3. «Fragment of a glass flask». At left ankle. «Glass jug broken into small pieces, missing. Cylindrical shape, with wide, poured handle. MNM 52.35.21.»³⁷⁸ (Fig. 119, 310/3).

Grave 311 (Fig. 75). Depth: 155 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 200 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 158 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Remains of a glass beaker». According to the grave drawing it was conical. Lost. 2. «Belt end». Made of bronze, heart-shaped with two rivets at the end. There is a scored decoration at the edges alongside of the rivets. Length: 3.9 cm. Width: 2.6 cm. MNM 62.388.2³⁷⁹ (Fig. 120, 311/2); 3. «Bronze buckle». Underside flat, oval frame, drawn-in centre. Movable pin decorated with scorings. Buckle grip has a decorated edge, with two rivets and two wedge-shaped cuts at the pin. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 3.1 cm. MNM 62.388.1³⁸⁰ (Fig. 120, 311/3); 4. «Bronze coin». No. 82; 337–361 A.D.

³⁶⁹ Fig. 125, type 1. — BENKŐ, 136, 12a. — Szöny: AÉ (1927) 97, 91. — RADNÓTI, Úvegek. 160, cat. No. 94. — ISINGS, type No. 96.

³⁷⁰ Fig. 125, type 20. — L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 48, note 4 and additional literature, as well as Grave 2 from the Augur cemetery at Szöny: BARKÓCZI, Augur: 226, Fig. 9, 1. Pl. XII. 1.

³⁷¹ Cf. note 42.

³⁷² NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X.

³⁷³ Cf. note 339.

³⁷⁴ Fig. 125, type 7. — BENKŐ, 158 foll., type 12 g. —

Aquincum: BÓNIS, 563, Fig. 3.

³⁷⁵ Cf. note 337.

³⁷⁶ Cf. note 106.

³⁷⁷ Aquincum: MNM 103/1864. II. 10. made of silver.

³⁷⁸ Fig. 125, 21. — BENKŐ, 104, 4h. — Aquincum: BÓNIS, 563, Fig. 5.

³⁷⁹ R. ALFÖLDI, 461, Fig. 103–6; 22. This is a more provincial variation made of bronze of the silver bent end found in Grave 233.

³⁸⁰ R. ALFÖLDI, 459, Fig. 101.

Grave 312. Brick-grave. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 170 cm. West—East. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». Alongside of right temple. Brick-coloured, with ringed mouth and flat ribbon-handle. Circular grooving on neck and shoulder. Ovoid. Green glaze. Intact. Height: 14 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. Base: 4 cm. MNM 62.389.1³⁸¹ (Fig. 120, 312/1; Pl. CVIII, 8).

Grave 313. Brick-grave. Depth: 85 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 177 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. No grave goods. Brick indicated beneath head.

Grave 314 (Plate 76). Depth: 120 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 170 cm. Two children. Length of skeletons: Upper: 120 cm. Lower: 125 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Iron lock». Iron fragments, flat piece of band. One end bent in a right angle. Many fragments together. Length: 2.8 cm. Width: 1 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.390.7 (Fig. 120, 314/1); 2. «Bronze chain». Chain made of S-shaped bronze parts looped into one another. Hooked-loop at end. Broken into four. Length: 17.5; 5; 6; 7 cm. MNM 62.390.1³⁸² (Fig. 120, 314/2); 3. «Beneath the iron lock: beads and arm amulets». a) Bronze bulla. Four-sided, prismatic with flat handle. The flat bronze plates fold over on one another. Broken into many pieces. Length: 4.5 cm. Width: 1.2 cm. MNM 62.390.2³⁸³ (Fig. 120, 314/3a); b) 6 black, round glass beads with dripped red-white-yellow decorations; 1 cylindrical amber; 1 small, shell-shaped bead; 1 piece of drilled animal bone. MNM 62.390.3³⁸⁴ (Fig. 120, 314/3b); c) 1 pierced coin of Valentinianus I, *Securitas* type, Sisc.; 4. «Small beads with fastener». 6 tiny white glass beads; 1 green, tiny strip; 1 pearl-coloured strip; 1 tiny bone bead. MNM 62.390.4 (Fig. 120, 314/4a—d); Pair of bronze fasteners. Made of flat band with a hook on one end and a loop on the other. Length: 1.9 and 2.3 cm. MNM 62.390.5 (Fig. 120, 314/4b); 5. «Bronze earrings». Made of thin bronze wire with hooked-looped end. With a looped pendant. One. Diam.: 2 cm. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.390.3³⁸⁵ (Fig. 120, 314/5).

Grave 315. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 55 cm. Length: 210 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 143 cm. ↘↙. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around the neck. 4 square, tiny blue-green glass beads; 1 green, lentil-shaped glass bead; 1 round, dark-blue bead. MNM 62.391.2 (Fig. 120, 315/1); 2. «Pair of earrings». Alongside of both temples. Made of thin bronze wire which hooks into the loop of the other end. The intact earring has a pendant but the belonging bronze ornament broken off. One of the rings is broken into pieces. Length: 3 cm. Diam.: 1.7 cm. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.391.1³⁸⁶ (Fig. 120, 315/2a—b).

Grave 316 (Fig. 77, Pl. LXXXVI, 4). Brick-grave. Depth: 195 cm. Width: 52 cm. Length: 162 cm. Female. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Made of brick-coloured earthenware with everted, ringed rim and flat, ribbon-handle. On the shoulder there are two bands between which is a speckled design. Bulbous, with yellowish-green glaze. Rim damaged; there is one hole on the body. Height: 15.5 cm. Mouth: 4.5 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. MNM 62.392.1³⁸⁷ (Fig. 120, 316/1; Pl. CVII, 3); 2. «Glass beaker». Green, thin-walled with cut edge. Slightly drawn-in under the rim. Bulbous, bottom slightly indented. Mended, a piece missing from the side. Height: 6.4 cm. Mouth: 10 cm. Base: 3 cm. MNM 62.392.2³⁸⁸ (Fig. 120, 316/2; XCVI, 6); 3. «Bracelet». Made of bronze wire with a cylindrical cross-section. Open, with scoring on the two ends or rather dot-circles (stylized snake heads). Intact. Diam.: 5 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.392.3. (Fig. 120, 316/3) 4. «Beads». 1 white cylindrical bead; 1 dark-blue strip; 1 polyhedral chalcedon; 1. white bead together with a bronze eye. MNM 62.392.4 (Fig. 120, 316/4); 5. «Fastener». Pair of silver fasteners. Prism-shaped with a loop and scoring on one end and a hook on the other. Ends broken off. Length: 2.3 and 2.4 cm. Thickness: 0.3 cm. MNM 62.392.5 (Fig. 120, 316/5); 6. «Bronze fragments». Tiny, thin plates with traces of gold. Broken into many tiny pieces. The exact spot location of this find is not listed on the original grave drawing. MNM 62.392.6 (Fig. 120, 316/6).

Grave 317 (Pl. LXXXVI, 3, LXXXVII, 3). Brick-grave. Depth: 76 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 95 cm. Child. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around the neck. 16 green, cylindrical glass pieces; 2 large amber cylinders; 2 black, round, glass pieces with white and yellow dripped designs. MNM 62.393.1³⁸⁹ (Fig. 120, 317).

Grave 318. Depth: 158 cm. Width: 54 cm. Length: 205 cm. Male and child (?). Neither are indicated on the original grave drawing. There are no other references to the double grave! Length of skeleton: 128 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». At right foot. Brick-coloured earthenware with clover-shaped mouth and flat ribbon-handle. Two rows of grooving on the shoulder. Pear-shaped with dark-green glaze. Intact. Height: 16.5 cm. Mouth: 7 cm. Base: 5.2 cm. MNM 62.394.1³⁹⁰ (Fig. 120, 318/1; Pl. CVII, 5); 2. «Iron nail». At left kneecap. Made of forged iron with a quadratic cross-section. Broken into many pieces. MNM 62.394.2 (Fig. 120, 318/2); 3. «Small bronze mount». At left knee. Fragment of a heart-shaped mount with rivets. Length: 1.2 cm. Width: 1.3 cm. MNM 62.394.3 (Fig. 120, 318/3).

Grave 319. Brick-grave. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 54 cm. Length: 152 cm. Two children. Disturbed. No grave goods.

Grave 320. Depth: 136 cm. Width: 67 cm. Length: 200 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. ↘↙. No grave goods.

Grave 321. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 56 cm. Length: 182 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. → ←. «Bricks and roof tiles are on both sides as well as stone fragments.» No grave goods.

Grave 322. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 62 cm. Length: 175 cm. Length of skeleton: — Disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glass remains». Alongside of upper left leg on the outside. Impression of a conical bowl.

Grave 323. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 243 cm. Female and child. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. ↘↙. «The skeleton of the child was lying in a pile at the feet of the female skeleton.» Grave goods:

³⁸¹ Fig. 126, type 4.

³⁸² Mucsfa: CSALOG, 100, Pl. XXIV, 4. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 16a: KLOIBER, Pl. XIII, 8.

³⁸³ Cf. note 306.

³⁸⁴ R. ALFÖLDI, 442, Fig. 94/51. — NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X.

³⁸⁵ Cf. note 172.

³⁸⁶ Kisárpás: MNM 3/1940, 16. A similar specimen made of gold was found there.

³⁸⁷ Fig. 126, 17.

³⁸⁸ Fig. 125, type 1. — BENKŐ, 138, 12a; 24—26; 32. — Aquincum: BÓNIS, 563, Fig. 5. — Dimitriev: Известия 17 (1950) 244 foll., Fig. 179. — Allogny: Gallia 14 (1956) 324, Fig. 28. — Wolfshelm: MZ 30 (1935) 84, Pl. X, 4. — ISINGS, No. 96. — G. EKHOLM cf. note 278.

³⁸⁹ NEUBURG, Colour Pl., X.

³⁹⁰ Fig. 126, type 18. Cf. note 264.

1. «Bracelet». At right foot. Made of a flat bronze band bent inwards. Open, end broken off. Diam.: 5.6 cm. Thickness: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.395.1. (Fig. 120, 323/1); 2. «Fragments of earrings». At end of left foot. Pendant fragments made of bronze wire, conical bronze; many small bits. MNM 62.395.3 (Fig. 120, 323/2a—b); 3. «Beads». At left foot. Three white, multiple glass beads; 2 green, cylindrical glass strips. MNM 62.395.2 (Fig. 120, 323/3).

Grave 324. Depth: 130 cm. Width: 40 cm. Length: 125 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 85 cm. Dis-integrated. No grave goods.

Grave 325. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 45 cm. Length: 140 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 90 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Beads». Around neck. 97 green glass pieces of prismatic and lentil shape. MNM 62.396.1 (Fig. 120, 325).

Grave 326. Brick-grave. Depth: 153 cm. Width: 53 cm. Length: 184 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 153 cm. No grave goods.

Grave 327. Depth: 154 cm. Width: 70 cm. Length: 190 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 148 cm. No grave goods. «Brick above the skull.»

Grave 328 (Plate 78). Depth: 170 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 180 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze bracelet with beads. Made of three wires. The two outer wires have looped-hooked ends. Open. There are four polyhedral dark blue glass beads strung on the central wire. The outer wires encircle the beads with a wavy line. Between the beads there are small cases and bands to hold the wires together. Hook broken off, one bead missing, the bands are damaged. Diam.: 6.6 cm. MNM 52.35.22.»³⁹¹ (Fig. 120, 328/1); 2. «Bronze bracelet, twisted. Made of four twisted wires. The two ends have a hook and loop. Open. The two ends are damaged. Diam.: 6 cm. MNM 62.35.23.»³⁹² (Fig. 120, 328/2); 3. «Bronze ring. Made of two pieces of wire to which a disc-like bezel has been welded. Indented decoration on the bezel. Intact. Diam.: 2 cm. MNM 52.35.24.»³⁹³ (Fig. 120, 328/3); 4. «Three bronze bracelets». a) «Made of thick, curled bronze plate, welded on the inside. Open. Holes on both ends. Scorings on the outer side at the ends. 3—4 scorings follow a blank field. Intact. Diam.: 6 cm. MNM 52.35.26.» (Fig. 120, 328/4a); b) «Closed, thin, rolled plate. The two ends twist into each other with wire-like loops. One is damaged. Diam.: 6.9 cm. MNM 52.35.25.»³⁹⁴ (Fig. 120, 328/4b); c) «Made of thin, bronze wire with a bundle of hooks in the centre. Open with a stylized snake head on one end; the other end is broken off. Diam.: 8 cm. MNM 52.35.26.» (Fig. 120, 328/4c); 5. «Bronze bracelet». Lost; 6. «Beads. Tiny blue and green beads, two spool-shaped dark-blue ones. MNM 52.35.28.» (Fig. 120, 328/6); 7. «Silver pin». With a massive knob at the end. The tip is broken off. MNM 52.35.27³⁹⁵ (Fig. 120, 328/7).

Grave 329. Grave description missing. No signs of grave goods.

Grave 330. Depth: 190 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 210 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. «Only the calvaria and the lower portion remained.» Grave goods: 1. «Fragment of a glass flask». At left foot, mouth downwards. Silver-coloured, thin-walled. Tapering towards the base with narrow bottom, everted lip. Not identifiable. Broken into many pieces. Base: 2.5 cm. MNM 62.397.3³⁹⁶ (Fig. 121, 330/1); 2. «Bronze wire rings». At left hand. a) Made of thin double wire. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.397.4 (Fig. 121, 330/2a); b) Made of hair-thin wire decorated with scorings. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.397.4 (Fig. 121, 330/2b); c) Identical to the above with scorings. Thickness: 0.1 cm. Broken into many pieces. MNM 62.397.4. (Fig. 121, 330/2b); 3. «Bronze bracelet». On lower right arm. D cross-section bronze wire bent and welded. Open ends have scored designs. One end is broken off. Diam.: 6.8 cm. Thickness: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.397.1 (Fig. 121, 330/3); 4. «Toilet bottle». Green, with inverted, ringed rim; stocky neck, bulbous body which is indented on 4 sides. Bottom indented. Intact. Height: 6.5 cm. Width: 3.4 cm. Base: 3.5 cm. MNM 62.397.2³⁹⁷ (Fig. 121, 330/4; Pl. XCVI, 1).

Grave 331. Depth: 119 cm. Width: 52 cm. Length: 134 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 95 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». At left foot. Made of grey clay with a granular surface. Ringed rim, flat ribbon-handle and full body. Grooved decorations on neck and shoulder. Intact. Height: 22.5 cm. Mouth: 6.3 cm. Base: 7 cm. MNM 62.398.1³⁹⁸ (Fig. 121, 331/1; Pl. CV, 4); 2. «Cup». Brick-coloured, conical body with three flat ribbon-handles. Grooving below the rim, and a strip decorates the neck. Brownish-green glaze. Intact. At right foot. Height: 8.5 cm. Mouth: 7 cm. Base: 3.8 cm. MNM 62.398.2³⁹⁹ (Fig. 121, 331/2; Pl. CVII, 4); 3. «Bronze bracelet». At lower, right arm. Made of a flat band decorated with engraved zig-zag lines. Open. Outer end has thickly scored stylized snake head. Intact. Diam.: 3.8 cm. Width: 0.4 cm. MNM 62.398.4⁴⁰⁰ (Fig. 121, 331/3); 4. «Bronze, fibula». T-shaped with three bulbous knobs. Oblique scoring on the stirrup and stick. Two groups of 4 «eyes». Pin intact. Length: 7.7 cm. Width: 4.8 cm. MNM 62.398.3⁴⁰¹ (Fig. 121, 331/4).

Grave 332. Depth: 160 cm. Width: 75 cm. Length: 200 cm. Sex is not indicated. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass beaker». At the end of the feet. Green, thin-walled with cut edge. Rim slightly drawn-in, narrowing towards the base. On ring base. Intact. Height: 11.3 cm. Mouth: 8 cm. Base: 3.7 cm.

³⁹¹ An identical specimen was found in Feked (County Baranya) during the 1963 excavations of the present author. It is currently being analyzed. A similar piece is known from Poetovio: ABRAMIĆ, Fig. 86.

³⁹² Cf. note 98.

³⁹³ Cf. note 163. To this group belongs the piece, a stray find, in the Kaposvár Museum, Fig. 124, 2.

³⁹⁴ Tótvázsony: SÁGI, 204, Fig. 19, 10; 206, Fig. 19, 13.

³⁹⁵ Kisárpás, Grave 121: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LI, 1. — Mayen, Grave 17: HABEREY, 275, Fig. 16, L.

³⁹⁶ Fig. 125, type 19.

³⁹⁷ Fig. 125, type 11. — Dura-Europos: Dura, 757, Pl. XXXVII, 142. 1.

³⁹⁸ Fig. 126, type 33. — Póczy, Pl. XVII, 3.

³⁹⁹ Fig. 126, type 19. — Póczy, Pl. XVIII, 4. — Aquincum: PARRAGI, 315, Fig. 6. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 17: DOMBAY, 214, Pl. XX, 5. — Wien: SCHÖRGENDORFER, Pl. 4, No. 51. (all with 2 handles!).

⁴⁰⁰ Zengővárkony II, Grave 13: DOMBAY, 211, Pl. XI, 8. — Esplm. Feld. Grave 32/b: KLOIBER, Pl. XVI, 6a.

⁴⁰¹ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type m. — Zengővárkony II, Grave 15: DOMBAY, 212, Pl. XIII, 12. — Kisárpás: BIRÓ, 174, Pl. LIX, 1.

MNM 62.399.1⁴⁰² (Fig. 121, 332/1); 2. «Beads». Scattered around the beaker. 11 gold-coloured rounded glass beads; three identical but larger; 2 dark-blue, long beads made from a glass strip; 3 similar but black; 10 white spherical double beads; three round blue beads; 7 tiny green circles; 82 dark-blue lentil-shaped; 10 light-blue tiny glass beads (131 beads). MNM 62.332.2 (Fig. 121, 332/2).

Grave 333 (Pl. LXXXII, 2, 3, 5). Description of grave missing. The following items are listed by the MNM «above Grave 333». According to the photographs it could have been a disturbed burial vault. 1. «Bronze fibula fragments». Bulbous type, decorated stirrup. 4 + 4 «eyes» on the stick, decorated. Damaged, cross-bar missing. Length: 7.2 cm. MNM 62.400.1⁴⁰³ (Fig. 121, 333/1); 2. «Bone bracelet». D-cross-section, smooth, undecorated. Fragmentary. Thickness: 0.4 cm. 3 pieces. MNM 62.400.2⁴⁰⁴ (Fig. 121, 333/2); 3. «Bronze bracelet». Made of cylindrical wire, open, ends flattened. One end is broken off. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.400.3. (Fig. 121, 333/3); 4. «Fragment of an iron bracelet». Made of forged iron with a cylindrical cross-section. With textile remains. Broken into many pieces. Length: 5.2 cm. Thickness: 0.4 cm. MNM 62.400.6⁴⁰⁵ (Fig. 121, 333/4); 5. «Beads». 1 dark-blue cuboctahedral. MNM 62.400.7 (Fig. 121, 333/5); 6. «Fragments of a bronze ring». Made of thin scored wire. Two pieces. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.400.4 (Fig. 121, 333/6a—b).

Grave 334. Grave description missing. No signs of grave goods.

Grave 335 (Fig. 79). Depth: 180 cm. Width: 65 cm. Length: 230 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 160 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Glass flask». Green, thick-walled, with everted rim formed on the inside. Stocky, cylindrical neck, quadratic body with indented bottom. Grooved, flat handle. Mended, fragmentary. Height: 21 cm. Mouth: 6.5 cm. Base: 8 cm. MNM 62.401.1⁴⁰⁶ (Fig. 122, 335/1; Pl. C, 6); 2. «Small flask». Small toilet bottle, yellowish-white with rim moulded from the inside. Long neck, small round body with indented bottom. Intact. Height: 7 cm. Mouth: 2 cm. Base: 3 cm. MNM 62.401.2⁴⁰⁷ (Fig. 122, 335/2; Pl. XCVI, 2); 3. «Long bottle». Yellowish-white long glass tube, with a bulge at the middle. Spool-shaped with a rim moulded from the inside. Its compact end is green coloured. Intact. Length: 41 cm. Mouth: 2.8 cm. MNM 62.410.4⁴⁰⁸ (Fig. 122, 335/3; Pl. XCVII, 3); 4. «Small glass». Toilet flask, green, with a rim moulded to the inside. Long cylindrical neck, round body, indented bottom. Intact. Height: 9.8 cm. Mouth: 2.4 cm. Base: 4 cm. MNM 62.401.3⁴⁰⁹ (Fig. 122, 335/4). Pl. XCVI, 3.)

Grave 336 (Fig. 80). Brick-grave. Depth: 100 cm. Width: 63 cm. Length: 205 cm. Length of skeleton: 170 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Iron pieces». Iron fragments with a cylindrical cross-section; probably fragments of a bracelet. MNM 62.402.5 (Fig. 122, 336/1); 2. «Small silver buckle». Oval frame with a movable pin with incised end. Buckle grip with a rivet. Buckle grip fragmentary. Length: 2 cm. Width: 1.8 cm. MNM 62.402.3 (Fig. 122, 336/2); 3. «Bronze fibula». Three bulbous knobs. With cuts on the stirrup and 4 + 4 «eyes» on the stick. Pin intact. Length: 7.1 cm. Width: 4.5 cm. MNM 62.402.1⁴¹⁰ (Fig. 122, 336/3); 4. «Large silver buckle». Oval frame, drawn-in in the centre; with movable, incised pin. Buckle grip with two rivets. Intact. One rivet missing. Length: 3.7 cm. Width: 2.8 cm. MNM 62.402.2 (Fig. 122, 336/4); 5. «Small silver buckle, broken». Buckle grip broken into many pieces. Pin broken off. MNM 62.402.4 (Fig. 122, 336/5).

Grave 337. Brick-grave. The top of the grave was covered with brick pieces and the sides were built of irregular bricks. Depth: 145 cm. Width: 35 cm. Length: 135 cm. Child. Length of skeleton: 100 cm. Dis-integrated. Grave goods: 1. «Glazed jug». Against left foot. Brick-coloured cylindrical neck, pear-shaped body. Ribbon-handle; neck and shoulder decorated with stripe. Intact. Mouth chipped. Height: 17 cm. Mouth: 2.6 cm. Base: 4 cm. MNM 62.403.1⁴¹¹ (Fig. 122, 337/1; Pl. CX, 2).

Grave 338. Depth: 140 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 160 cm. Female. Length of skeleton: 150 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Fragments of thin bronze rings». At right hand. Made of thin wire with scored decorations. Thickness: 0.1 cm. MNM 62.404.1⁴¹² (Fig. 122, 338/1a—c).

Grave 339. Grave description missing. No signs of grave goods.

Grave 340 (Fig. 81). Depth: 130 cm. Width: —. Length: —. Child. Length of skeleton: 110 cm. Grave goods: 1. «Earthenware jug». Brick-coloured, cut rim, flat ribbon handle. Pear-shaped body with indented grooving on shoulder. Brown-green glaze. Intact. Height: 19 cm. Mouth: 3.5 cm. Base: 5 cm. MNM 62.405.1⁴¹³ (Fig. 122, 340/1; Pl. CVIII, 7); 2. «Iron fragments». Shapeless. MNM 62.405.8 (Fig. 122, 340/2); 3. «Bronze bracelet». Made of wire, open ends decorated with scorings. End in stylized snake head. Intact. Diam.: 4.8 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.405.2 (Fig. 122, 340/3); 4. «Fragments of a bronze bracelet». Made of a flat ribbon with dot-circle decorations. One end has a hook, the other has a hole; decorated with scorings. Mended, broken into three. Width: 0.5 cm. — MNM 62.405.3⁴¹⁴ (Fig. 122, 340/4); 5. «Two bronze rings». Made of two flat bands and 1 scored edged flat band. Open. Broken into many pieces. Diam.: 1.6; 1.5; 1.5 cm. Thickness: 0.2 cm. MNM 62.405.6 (Fig. 122, 340/5a—c); 6. «Pair of bronze earrings». Made of thin silver wire with hooked-looped ends. Has a pendant with a loop. On the pendant are dark-blue prismatic bead fragments. The rings are intact, the pendants broken. Length: 5 cm. Diam.: 2 cm. MNM 62.405.5 (Fig. 122, 340/6a—b); 7. «Glass amulet».

⁴⁰² Fig. 125, type 8. — BENKŐ, 161, 12g, 44—59. — Aquincum: BÓNIS, 564, Fig. 6. — Keszthely-Dobogó, Grave 21: SÁGI, 210, Fig. 36, 14.

⁴⁰³ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type m. — Cf. note 401.

⁴⁰⁴ Cf. note 42.

⁴⁰⁵ Cf. note 106.

⁴⁰⁶ Fig. 125, type 20. — BENKŐ, 111, 4j. — Köln, Braunsfeld; Grave 5 (stone sarcophagus): DOPPELFELD, Fig. 12, 1.

⁴⁰⁷ Fig. 125, type 10. — ISINGS, No. 28 b. — NEUBURG, Figs 57—59. (from Palestine, 1st to 4th centuries, A. D.).

⁴⁰⁸ Fig. 125, type 24. — BENKŐ, 38, 1 k. — ISINGS, No. 105, cf. note 88.

⁴⁰⁹ Fig. 125, type 10. — ISINGS, type No. 28 b. NEUBURG, Cf. note 407.

⁴¹⁰ PATEK, Pl. XXX, 4; Pl. XXIX, type c.—Cf. note 100.

⁴¹¹ Fig. 126, type 15.

⁴¹² Likely the two fragments of an iron bracelet came from this grave; MNM 62. 404. 2; Fig. 122, 338/2. — Cf. note 106.

⁴¹³ Fig. 126, type 5. — Póczy, Pl. XVIII, 8.

⁴¹⁴ Keszthely, Fenékpusztá, Grave 16: PEKÁRY, 25, Fig. 3.

Greenish-yellow, round. Decorated with a stamped figure of a horse proceeding towards the right. It has a loop for stringing. The attachment is broken off. Length: 2.1 cm. Width: 1.7 cm. Thickness: 0.5 cm. MNM 62.405.9 (Fig. 122, 340/7); ^{414a} 8. «Amber bead». 1 flat round bead with a hole. MNM 62.405.7 (Fig. 122, 340/8); 9. «Beads». 6 green prismatic beads; 2 blue flat beads; 3 flat, green lentil-shaped beads. Fragments. MNM 62.405.7 (Fig. 122, 340/9); 10. «Bone bracelet». a) Made of a flat band with double dot-circle decorations. MNM 62.405.4 (Fig. 122, 340/10a); b) similar with dot-circle decorations, and bronze rivets. Broken into many pieces. Thickness: 0.7 cm. MNM 62.405.4⁴¹⁵ (Fig. 122, 340/10b).

Grave 341. Depth: 150 cm. Width: 85 cm. Length: 220 cm. Male. Length of skeleton: 175 cm. ↓ ↓. Grave goods: 1. «Bronze buckle.» At end of spinal column. With pin towards the left side. Oval frame drawn-in in the centre. Made of cylindrical wire. Movable pin. Rounded buckle grip with two rivets, and wedge-shaped cuts. Lower part of buckle grip damaged. Length: 3.8 cm. Width: 4 cm. MNM 62.406.1 (Fig. 122, 341/1).

Grave 342 (Fig. 82). Depth: 160 cm. Width: 60 cm. Length: 155 cm. Child. Disintegrated. Grave goods: 1. «Jug». Reddish-brown, smooth-surfaced clay. Wide rim, everted lip with flat ribbon-handle. Pear-shaped conically tapering body. Porous material. Intact. Height: 11.4 cm. Mouth: 6.8 cm. Base: 5.5 cm. MNM 62.407.1⁴¹⁶ (Fig. 122, 342/1; Pl. CV, 9); 2–3. «Coins». Nos 12, 15, 26, 31; 346–354 A. D.; 4. «Iron fragments.» Shapeless, two pieces. MNM 62.407.6. (Fig. 122, 342/4–5); 5. «Iron fragments». Lost; 6. «Beads». 4 gold glass beads; 13 white multi-spherical beads; 10 dark-green lentil-shaped; 1 blue prism; 60 dark-blue lentil-shaped and tiny beads. (88 beads in all.) MNM 62.407.7 (Fig. 122, 342/6).

II. GLASS (PLATES XCVI–CIV)

For the sake of perspicuity I have used a new method of setting the 72 glass vessels unearthed from the graves into demonstrative tables.⁴¹⁷ Fig. 125 shows those 24 types most frequently occurring in the graves of the cemetery. In the following section I shall group the glass finds according to these types.

HEMISPHERICAL GLASS BOWLS (FIG. 125. TYPE 1)

Female Grave No. 304 contained a wide, low, bowl-like vessel, the only one of its kind in the whole material (Pl. XCVI, 5) while the objects found in female Graves No. 265 (Fig. 115, 265/2) and No. 316 (Fig. 120, 316/2) are slightly different in size. Both of them are thin-walled: one is whitish and the other has a green colour. The bowl from Grave 265 has a narrow, circular grinding, too. Together with these we may class the glass bowl of male Grave No. 233 (Fig. 112, 233/17). According to Morin-Jean they were made in the 4th century A.D., while Isings dates them to the 3rd century.⁴¹⁸ They are known mainly as products of Gaul, but we have to be aware of the circumstance that after Christianity became the state religion this glass ware came from the East and it was delivered along the Aquileia–Carnuntum–Odera line to the northern markets, to the area of Norway, Sweden and Denmark.⁴¹⁹ Therefore it is not impossible that this type of commodity is directed from the East, probably from Aquileia, to the market of the province of Pannonia in the first half of the 4th century. Naturally such types of vessels could have originated from Gaul too.

PLAIN BOWL (FIG. 125. TYPE 2)

Grave 9 (containing a female skeleton in a stone sarcophagus) yielded one of our outstanding specimens (Pl. CIII, 4). Only a few similar objects are known from Ságvár as well as from the whole of Pannonia.⁴²⁰ According to Isings this is a late type which is dated between the second half of the 4th century A.D. and the 5–6th century.⁴²¹ According to a new treatment of the specimens known from the Rhine area our object belonged to those made by a workshop

^{414a} Salurn (E 7432): R. NOLL, Pl. 11; 68f; 159.

⁴¹⁵ Cf. note 42.

⁴¹⁶ Fig. 126, type 27. — Póczy, Pl. XXVI, 9. — Cf. also note 279.

⁴¹⁷ All the tables occurring in the following sections serve the purpose of presenting a more comprehensive view of the great number of finds. The columns of numbers in the tables always refer to the grave num-

bers of the Ságvár cemetery. The grouping according to anthropological considerations may be helpful for the later study of other scientific aspects.

⁴¹⁸ Cf. notes 278, 323 and 369.

⁴¹⁹ G. EKHOLM, JGS 5 (1963) 29 foll.

⁴²⁰ Cf. note 19.

⁴²¹ ISINGS, 143 foll.

in Cologne between 320 and 330 A.D. Moreover, the burial rites of the female skeleton in sarcophagus 9 and the clothing remains strongly suggest the grave finds of the sarcophagi of Mayen.⁴²²

SEMI-OVOID BOWL (FIG. 125. TYPE 3)

The glass bowls of the grave of a child, No. 24 (Pl. CIII, 5) and a female Grave, No. 187 (Pl. CIII, 2) have quite similar forms. Both of them are thick-walled and taper towards the bottom. There is a ground line under and following the rim of the vessel found in the former grave. The bowl of Grave 187 is already well known in literature. According to the coin find of Grave 24 this type was definitely in use in 351–354 A.D.

The origin of the so-called spotted-ware is still undecided. In the 4th century they occur in very great numbers in the West but they are also known to be from the Eastern part of the Empire.⁴²³ After careful study it seems that the mainly dark brownish-green spots are used randomly or in a circle on the Western products, while on the wares originating from the East the dark-blue colouring is dominant with large single dots occasionally around the vessel but more frequently counterposed with little dots between them in groups of three or five forming a triangular pattern with the apex downwards. It does not seem to be possible, therefore, that the spotted bowls of both Grave 187 (Pl. CIII, 2) and of Grave 212 (Pl. XCI, 7) as well as the fragments in the sporadic finds (Fig. 124, 20 a–b) belong to the group of glassware delivered from the East.⁴²⁴

HEMISPHERICAL CUP ON BASE (FIG. 125. TYPE 4)

The cups found in male Grave No. 186 (Pl. XCVII, 4) and in female Grave No. 190 (Fig. 108, 190/1) have extremely similar forms and colour (greenish-white) and only the circularly ground bands of the latter differ. We could group together with these the cup found in female Grave No. 218 which was yellowish-green, thin-walled but broken to bits. Furthermore we could mention here the cup of Grave 96 (sex unidentified) which contains a cut line under the rim (Fig. 100, 96).

Isings dates this type to the 2nd century A.D.⁴²⁵ The above pieces — with the exception of the one found in Grave 96 which is from the 3rd–4th century⁴²⁶ — are the earliest pieces of the Ságvár cemetery; they were probably made in the 2nd century A. D.

CONICAL BEAKER (FIG. 125. TYPE 5)

The beakers from male Grave No. 26 (Pl. CIV, 2) and female Grave 32 (Pl. CIII, 6) are green, thick-walled glass rhytons which cannot stand. They are almost identical in size (13–13.5 cm.). They are very rare pieces and according to the coin finds of Grave 26 they were certainly in use in 354–375 A. D.

Isings dates this type to the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries.⁴²⁷ The specimens discovered in the graves of Ságvár are certainly the products of the workshops operating in the Western areas.⁴²⁸

CONICAL BEAKER WITH COLOURED BLOBS (FIG. 125. TYPE 6)

The blue-spotted beaker with tendril decoration and Greek inscription (Pl. XCI, 7) found in Grave No. 212 (a double, male + female, burial) is already known in literature.⁴²⁹ The beakers of male Grave 249 (Fig. 124, 249/2) and male Grave 270 (Pl. CIII, 3) also have similar forms.

⁴²² Mayen, Grave 8: HABEREY, 268, Fig. 76.

⁴²³ Cf. notes 38 and 220 and also ISINGS, 131. foll.

⁴²⁴ Cf. note 220.

⁴²⁵ Cf. notes 119, 219, 221 and also ISINGS, 97.

⁴²⁶ Mayen, Grave 5: HABEREY, 264, Fig. 5a +

Grave 7: 267, Fig. 72; and Grave 13: 271, Fig. 12b.

⁴²⁷ ISINGS, 130 foll..

⁴²⁸ Cf. notes 45, 52, and also ISINGS, 130 foll.

⁴²⁹ Cf. note 254.

They are all conical, but they stand on bases. Their rims are cut and sometimes ornamented with grinding. They vary in height between 10 and 13 cm.; they are primarily greenish in colour.

Isings places this type to the early 4th century.⁴³⁰ According to the coin finds of Graves 249 and 270 from Ságvár this type was used in the period between 351 and 354 and it was found mainly in the graves of early Christian-type cemeteries.⁴³¹

CONICAL BEAKER (FIG. 125. TYPE 7)

This type comprises one of the largest groups (cf. Table A). It differs from Fig. 125, Type 6 only in size. All of them have a greenish colour and the tallest piece is 18 cm.

Isings dates them to the 4th century.⁴³² According to the coin finds of Graves 8 and 27 they were certainly in use between 355 and 363 A. D. They are most frequently found in the female graves of early Christian-type cemeteries.⁴³³ Glass beakers which can be classed among these may frequently be found in jug-beaker combinations, too (Table C).

Among the glass beaker types 6 and 7 the blue spotted ware is not excluded from being an Eastern import, while the smooth, greenish specimens primarily with cut designs are largely the products of Western workshops.⁴³⁴

CONE BEAKER WITH RIM BENT OUT ON BASE RING (FIG. 125. TYPE 8)

The thin-walled, greenish glass beakers of female Grave No. 173 (Pl. XCVII, 5) and of female Grave 332 (Fig. 121, 332/1) are almost totally identical save that the one in the former grave is ornamented with a circular grinding in one line under the rim and in two lines on the shoulder. The similar cone beakers of female Grave No. 17, male Grave 58 and female Grave 173 also belong to this group.⁴³⁵ According to the coin finds of Grave 17 this group may be dated between 346 and 361 A. D.

UNGUENTARIUM (FIG. 125. TYPE 9, 11)

The specimens unearthed in female Grave 54 (Fig. 97, 54/11), female Grave 330 (Pl. XCVI, 1) and Grave 132 of a child (Fig. 102, 132/4) are of a block-shaped type slightly indented on the side which is quite unusual in Pannonia.

According to Isings this type was in use from the 2nd century A. D. until the 4th century. On the basis of the coin finds of Grave 54, this type can be dated between 351 and 367 A. D. This vessel type very likely reached Pannonia as an import from the East.⁴³⁶ Unlike the graves of Ságvár where these pieces were usually placed at the feet of the dead, here they were found mostly around the head.

UNGUENTARIUM (FIG. 125. TYPE 10)

In the disturbed female Grave No. 54 there was, in addition to the piece mentioned above, an other type of toilet bottle (Fig. 97, 54/12). This belongs to the group of already known and more common bulbous, long-necked glass vessels. The specimens found in the female Graves No. 270 and 335 (Fig. 116, 270/4; Pl. XCVI, 2.) and also in child's Grave No. 272 (Fig. 116, 272) were also similar. On the basis of the coins of Grave 270 this group can be dated between 351 and 367 A. D.

⁴³⁰ ISINGS, 126 foll.

⁴³¹ ISINGS, type 106a, p. 126 foll. with further literature.

⁴³² ISINGS, 126.

⁴³³ Conical glass beakers are known from Kisárpás, Dunaújváros, Keszthely, Szöny area (cf. the literature given along with the grave numbers). A very large number of them have been recovered from the newer excavations of the cemeteries of Baranya (Feked,

Majs, Gödrekeresztúr from the excavations of the present author; under study).

⁴³⁴ Cf. note 220.

⁴³⁵ Cf. notes 28; 83, 202 and 402.

⁴³⁶ ISINGS, 42, foll. — NEUBURG, Fig. 57—59. To this group belongs the square, dark-brown unguentarium with the sides slightly indented which was found at Ságvár-Tabán, MNM 119/1878, 2. Height: 6.2 cm. Mouth: 3.5 cm.

BULBOUS GLASS FLASK (FIG. 125. TYPE 12—13)

In addition to these conical glass beakers the glassware belonging to this type occurs in the greatest number in the Ságvár cemetery (cf. Table A). Most of the 23 bulbous, cylindrical necked glass flasks with outplayed rims are 13 cm. tall. Bluish-white ones in Graves 59 and 219; greenish-blue ones in Graves 161, 190 and 254; yellowish-green in Graves 14, 16, 132 and 242; thin-walled green ones in Graves 9, 121 and 300 and finally let us mention the green glass flasks with thick walls in Graves 193, 194 and 301.

This type was extremely popular and widespread in Pannonia. According to the coin finds of Grave 254 of the Ságvár group, it may be dated between 337 and 361. Whether this type was made in Pannonia has not been out-ruled but it is also possible that they were delivered from Aquileia.⁴³⁷

BULBOUS FLASK (FIG. 125. TYPE 14)

The glass flask found in female Grave No. 300 (Fig. 118, 300/2) largely belongs to the previous group (Fig. 125, types 12—13) with one difference: it has a very short neck. It occurs only once among the glass finds of Ságvár.

ARYBALLOS (FIG. 125. TYPE 15)

The aryballos unearthed from male Grave no. 225 (Pl. CIII, 1) is the earliest glassware with the exception of the mentioned cups from Ságvár.⁴³⁸

According to Isings it occurs in the 4th century, but on the basis of the glass strip decoration of this specimen it rather seems to be the product of Rhine workshops operating in the 2nd century, A.D.⁴³⁹

TWO-HANDLED FLASK (FIG. 125. TYPE 16)

The glass vessel unearthed from female Grave No. 222 (Fig. 111, 222/2) is quite rare for our area.

According to Isings it was used in the Western areas in the second half of the 4th century.⁴⁴⁰

GLASS AMPHORISK (FIG. 125. TYPE 17)

Our only example was unearthed from male Grave No. 89 (Pl. XCVIII, 1). It is an especially rare piece which originates in Egypt and Italia, and although it began to be known in Pompei from the early part of the 1st century it occasionally appears in graves of the 4th century too.⁴⁴¹ On the basis of the coin finds of Grave 89 it was used in the period between 355 and 363 A. D.

ONE-HANDLED JUG (FIG. 125. TYPE 20—21)

The finest examples of this group are represented by the specimens from Graves 233 (Pl. C, 4), 305 (Pl. C, 5) and Grave 335 (Pl. C, 6). The one-handed jug with wide, flat ribbon-handle and cylindrical or prismatic body was primarily found in early Christian cemeteries as part of jug-beaker finds or as grave goods.⁴⁴² It is an Eastern type ware which may be dated between 337 and 375 A. D. on the basis of the coin finds of Graves 26 and 305 in the Ságvár cemetery.

⁴³⁷ KABA, 429. — Regarding the exports of Aquileia cf. M. ROSTOWZEFF, *Gesellschaft und Wirtschaft im Römischen Kaiserreich*. Leipzig 1929. Vol. I. 263/note 33.

⁴³⁸ Cf. note 269.

⁴³⁹ F. FREMERDORF, *Römische Gläser mit Faden-*

auflage in Köln (1959) 37, Pl. 4; Pl. 87, 88.

⁴⁴⁰ ISINGS, 80.

⁴⁴¹ Cf. Note 113.

⁴⁴² Cf. notes 370 and 406 and also BÓNIS, 563, Fig. 5. — Seltz: *Gallia* 12 (1954) 498, Fig. 20. — DOPPELFELD, Fig. 12, 1. — ISINGS, type 126.

JUG TRAILED ON RIBS ON BASE RING (FIG. 125. TYPE 22)

The finest representative of this group is the vessel found in female Grave 230 (Pl. C, 1). Here we could class the similar pieces of male Grave No. 26 (lost, known only from the original grave drawing) and of female Grave No. 35 (lost, known only from the original grave drawing) as well as the fine specimen from the sporadic finds (Pl. C, 2). These are primarily green and sometimes made with a cannellured exterior. In all probability its workshop centre was Gaul in the 4th century A. D.⁴⁴³ On the basis of the coin finds of Grave No. 26 in Ságvár it can be dated between 364 and 375 A. D.

The single specimen of Grave 212 is completely different from the group which may be classed with the bulbous, one-handled glass jugs (Pl. C, 3). This, together with the already described conical beaker with a Greek inscription which was found in the same grave (Pl. XCI, 7), is the most significant piece of the jug-beaker combinations.

OVOID JUG ON BASE RING (FIG. 125. TYPE 23)

This group is most finely represented by the specimen found in the grave of a child, No. 47 (Pl. XCIX, 2). Above the rim is a raised ribbon handle. It is greenish with some glass strips twisted about the neck. The completely broken specimen from female Grave No. 125 (seen on the original grave drawing) also belongs to this group. On the basis of coin finds this type can be dated in the Ságvár cemetery between 346 and 361 A. D.

For the most part the decorative glass jug from male Grave No. 31 (Pl. XCIX, 1) can be placed in this group although the form is different.

The pieces belonging to the above group reached our province largely from the Rhine area during the 4th century.⁴⁴⁴

TOILET BOTTLE (FIG. 125. TYPE 24)

To this group belong the intact specimens from male Grave 63 (Pl. XCVI, 4) and from female Grave 335 (Pl. XCVII, 3) as well as the fragments unearthed from Grave No. 126 of uncertain sex. This toilet bottle was known from Dura Europos the earliest in the 2nd century A. D.⁴⁴⁵ Only in the 4th century were they widely known when they were prepared largely in two sizes: 17–19 cm. and 38–40 cm. For the most part they were made of very thin white, or light green or in rare instances of light blue glass. They are found in both male and female graves of early Christian cemeteries.⁴⁴⁶

In the 4th century these specimens were known — according to signs — primarily from the Cologne area⁴⁴⁷ (Tables A and B).

In the previously discussed types I treated the occurrence of a great number of jug-beaker combinations (cf. Table C). Generally the find combination of jug and beaker is found at the feet of the skeleton with the exception of Grave 71 (sex uncertain) where the beaker was found at the shoulder. It can be seen from the comparison that the majority of these combinations occurred in *female* graves. In general these were of earth with the exception of the following: Grave 9 = stone sarcophagus; Grave 31 = stone coffin; Graves 212, 218, 222 and 316 = brick-graves and Grave 254 = wooden coffin.

Grave No. 31, a stone coffin including a double burial, differs from the other earth graves among the lesser number of male graves.

The glass jug—glass beaker did not occur in children's graves while Tables B and C prove that jug—beaker combinations existed in children's graves too.

⁴⁴³ ISINGS, type 126.

⁴⁴⁴ Cf. notes 51, 70 and 143.

⁴⁴⁵ Dura, 140 (Pl. XXXVI) 736.

⁴⁴⁶ Cf. notes 88 and 408.

⁴⁴⁷ ISINGS, 126.

The occurrence of jug-beaker find combinations in 31 graves of the Ságvár cemetery indicates that this was an early Christian rite.⁴⁴⁸ When the valuable glassware could not be provided then ceramic jugs or beakers were used later in various combinations in the graves (cf. Table C). It has also been noted that they are found primarily in female graves placed between the feet and in most instances exclusively as grave furniture.

Not only jug-beaker combinations, but other characteristic glassware (toilet bottles, conical beakers and jugs with decorative handles) are also typical grave finds of early Christian Late Roman cemeteries. These are found equally in stone sarcophagi, brick graves, wooden coffins and earth graves.⁴⁴⁹

It has been observed from the graves of Ságvár that the majority of the glassware was recovered from female graves. The glass finds (as well as the ceramics) lay at the end of the feet or rather to the right of the feet in case of male skeletons, while for females they were put either at the end of the feet or to the left of the feet.

On the basis of the coin finds occurring together with the glassware of Ságvár it seems that the glassware which largely originated from the Rhine area and rarely from the East and which was probably delivered through Aquileia to the Pannonian market can be placed within stricter chronological limits: they came under the reign of Constantius II (mainly between 351 and 354) and secondly under the reign of Valentinianus I — Gratianus (certainly not later than 375!). In the case of our cemetery it should be remembered that a great quantity of very varied but fine glassware was examined which originated from a relatively settled, closed community (Tricciana) and which indicates the goods supply of the civilized way of life of a fortified people. The occasional appearance of pieces from the 2nd century among the discussed material signifies that life was more advanced in the city at an earlier period.⁴⁵⁰ At this point it still cannot be decided whether the glassware found in the graves were items of daily use or whether they were prepared expressly for the funeral rites.

III. POTTERY

A) GLAZED POTTERY (PLATES CVII—CX)

Thirty-two intact pieces of pottery of various colours and types were unearthed from the graves of Ságvár. Fig. 116, 1—19 presents the types (cf. Table D) which were difficult to list because of the many variations. In addition to a grouping by shape I attempted to make a grouping according to colour (cf. Table E). On the basis of this latter table it can be seen that the greenish-brown and dark-green glazes were more often used in comparison to the rest of the brown—brownish-yellow and lemon-yellow—yellowish-green glazes.^{450a} On the basis of the coin finds of Grave 73 the greenish-brown glazed pieces were in use between 350 and 354 A. D. while according to the coin finds of Graves 125 and 270 the dark green glazed pottery can be dated between 346 and 361 A. D. and 351—354 respectively.

According to the sex of the graves the following pieces of glazed pottery were unearthed from the Ságvár cemetery (cf. Table F): from male graves: 13 pieces; female graves: 10 pieces; children's graves: 7 pieces; sporadic finds: 1 piece. More than one piece was not placed in a grave.

⁴⁴⁸ I would like to call attention to the contents of the graves around the cemetery buildings of early Christian type cemeteries at Aquincum, Szentendre, Kistarcsa, Keszthely vicinity and Dunaújváros.

⁴⁴⁹ Cf. note 446.

⁴⁵⁰ Early pottery finds from the vicinity of Ságvár: AE (1869) 20; AE (1884) 12 foll. — Coin finds from

the time of Antoninus Pius: A. ALFÖLDI: Der Untergang der Römerrherrschaft in Pannonien II. Berlin—Leipzig 1926. 53. See also note 123.

^{450a} Vignetto, brown glazed pottery from Graves 44 and 49: SIMONETT, 205, 208, Pl. 17. 2, 5. — Vignetto green glazed pottery from Graves 9 and 26, *op. cit.* 191, 198. Pl. 17, 4. 6.

In our cemetery glazed pottery finds were generally at the feet of the male skeletons: at the end of the two feet, in the centre; or at the two feet, placed to the right of the skeleton. Grave 151 is an exception: the find was at the right side, at the femur, while in Grave 312 it was found at the right temple.

In the female graves of our cemetery the glazed pottery was always found at the end of the feet or on the left side of the skeleton, with the exception of Grave 281 where the find was at the right femur.

For the most part the glazed pottery of the children's graves was found at the right feet, with the exception of Graves 337 and 340 where the finds were on the left side and placed across the ankles for the journey, respectively.

In Grave No. 12 of uncertain sex the glazed pottery was lying at the right foot.

Let me mention here the jug-beaker combinations (cf. Table C). From the glazed pottery of Graves 262, 270, 316 and 331 we can see what combinations were used in early Christian-type graves.

The technical problems, question of origin and workshops of the characteristic glazed pottery of the province of Pannonia which came into fashion in the 4th century were treated earlier by researchers. In addition to the question of workshop centres the problem of whether each site made glazes of identical tone arose.⁴⁵¹ Since this question is still undecided it can be seen from the rich material of the Ságvár finds that the population of this fortified city used — within rather set time limits — glazed pottery of the most diverse colours, shapes and types. The question can be raised whether because of the jug-beaker combination requirements glazed jugs were placed in the graves instead of the probably very expensive glassware. It seems probable that the pottery reached Tricciana from the southern regions of the province, probably through Sopianae (today Pécs), around the middle of the 4th century A.D.

Since the discussion of glazed pottery throughout the whole of Pannonia is in progress I have no desire to enlarge upon the questions involved.⁴⁵²

B) DOMESTIC POTTERY (PLATES CV—CVI)

Relatively few pieces of domestic pottery have been uncovered from Ságvár, only 23 pieces. Fig. 126, No. 20—33 presents the types, the greater part of which is, in our material, represented by the simple, undecorated grey ware (cf. Table G). It is striking that the greyish, flat dishes which are often found in Late Roman cemeteries are missing from Ságvár.⁴⁵³ The greatest variations are shown by the grey earthenware cups. These are most often found primarily in the cemeteries of the Baranya and Keszthely regions. One of its types was in use along the Lajta until the middle of the 5th century.⁴⁵⁴ Among the more or less common pieces the jug from Grave 304 which imitates a bronze vessel deserves mention because of its beauty and importance (Fig. 84).⁴⁵⁵

For the distribution of domestic pottery according to sex cf. Table H. From this it can be seen that 3, 10, and 9 pieces were recovered from male, female, children's graves, respectively and two pieces from a grave of uncertain sex. Only in case of female Grave 172 were two pieces discovered together.

In male graves these pieces were placed at the feet, with the exception of Grave 292 where the find was at the right pelvis. In female graves they were always found at the end of the feet,

⁴⁵¹ In addition to the notes to the graves see THOMAS, AAA 6 (1955) 121 foll.; comprehensively PÓCZY, *Intercisa* II. 76 foll.

⁴⁵² THOMAS, *Arrabona* 3 (1961) 17.

⁴⁵³ BURGER, *Bogád*, 121, note 47.

⁴⁵⁴ SCHÖRGENDORFER, 26 foll., Pl. 17, Nos 242—244; Pl. 18, Nos 245—246.

⁴⁵⁵ Cf. note 368.

for the most part in the centre: in Graves 172 and 304 they were at the end of the right foot while in Graves 18, 168, 172 and 174 they were found alongside of the left foot.

In the graves of children such pieces were found at the end of the right or left feet, with the exception of Grave 244 where the excavator notes the find at the top of the head. The items were also found at the feet in Graves No. 166 and 234 of uncertain sex. Jug-beaker combinations also occurred in case of domestic pottery (cf. Table C).

The domestic pottery of the Ságvár cemetery is similar to the usual Late Roman products of Pannonia.⁴⁵⁶ On the basis of the coin finds they were certainly in use between 346 and 375 A. D.

The examination of both the glazed and simple domestic pottery indicates that the greater part of the pottery finds from the female graves of the Ságvár cemetery were in use between the indicated time limits. It usually happens that pottery pieces are most often found in graves where there were few coins. It is remarkable that not a single grave from Ságvár yielded lamps or the mentioned grey, flat dishes.⁴⁵⁷

IV. METALWARE

A) BULBOUS BRONZE FIBULAE (PLATE LXXXIX)

A total of 41 bulbous, bronze fibulae with three knobs were unearthed from the graves of Ságvár (cf. Tables I and J); these had very diverse types of decorations (cf. Table K).

Thirty were unearthed from male graves, 8 from female graves, 2 from children's graves and 1 from a grave of uncertain sex (cf. Tables I and J).

I treated this unusually great number of finds in two groups: first the simple, most common type made of bronze and then those specimens decorated with niello and gilt.

On the basis of the Patek types I compiled the 28 simple bronze fibulae into a table (cf. Table K). From this it can be seen that the Patek XXX. 3 type is the most common among our material. This type has on the top and bottom of the stick 4 and 6 dot-circle decorations respectively. Only the stirrups have differing decorations. The second greatest number of fibulae belongs to the Patek XXX.4 type in which there are 4 dot-circle decorations on both the top and lower portion of the stick. The types differing from these two are shown on the table.

On the basis of coin finds the above groups of fibulae from Ságvár were in use between 346 and 375 A. D.

The occurrence of simple bronze fibulae among the male graves of Ságvár was as follows: in 12 instances the fibula was at the end of the feet, either on the right or left side; in 3 cases at the right or left shoulder, in one grave it was found at the right femur and one fibula was discovered around the right hand.

Of the simple bronze fibulae found in female graves 2 were at the end of the feet, in one instance it was at the right hip and in disturbed Grave No. 333 of uncertain sex it was discovered above the grave.

Of the 2 fibulae originating from the graves of children the position of one is known: the fibula from Grave 124 was found on the right shoulder while we do not know its location in Grave 331. In case of Graves 15 and 170 of uncertain sex we know only that both were found at the ends of the feet. A study of the table (cf. Table K) reveals that the female graves did not yield the described, most common type, but rather individual distinct specimens.⁴⁵⁸

In summing up the examination of simple bronze fibulae (bulbous, three-knobbed) it can be noted that in the more than two decades since the appearance of Patek's basic work an

⁴⁵⁶ Especially in relation to the graves of Keszthely vicinity and County Baranya cf. the literature given under the description of the finds.

⁴⁵⁷ Bogád, Grave 18: BURGER, 121, note 47.

⁴⁵⁸ It has been disproved that fibulae were not found in female graves, DOMBAY, 262.

unusually large number of similar bronze fibulae were unearthed during our excavations. Since it is impossible to treat everything here it should be stated in passing that this very important item of clothing was not made on a small scale. It has been indisputably proved that a large state weapon factory in Illyricum produced these fibulae and they reached the farthest points of the empire either through commercial sources or along with the moving troops.⁴⁵⁹ Thus it does not seem probable that such an independent workshop existed in Sopianae.⁴⁶⁰ It is more likely that in case of Tricciana during the indicated time limits in the 4th century these items were spread with the products coming from the south, through Sopianae as a great centre.

B) BULBOUS FIBULAE WITH GILT-NIELLO DECORATIONS

Very beautiful and significant fibulae were unearthed from the graves of the cemetery of Tricciana. A special group is formed by those bulbous, triple knobbed gilt bronze fibulae which have two groups of 4 cut through peltate decorations on the stick which is also decorated with an inlaid niello band extending along the steep stirrup. Such fibulae have been unearthed from male Graves No. 20 (Fig. 95, 20/3); 253 (Pl. XC, 2); and 257 (Pl. XC, 3). On the basis of the coin finds of Grave 253 these were in use between 367 and 375 A. D. The descriptive sheets for these graves do not indicate the position in which the fibulae were found nor the orientation of the graves.

Another type is represented by those decorated pieces which in contrast to the above described ones have a portrait of a man done in silver and gilt niello inlay on the lower triangular plate of the stick of the fibula.⁴⁶¹ Such pieces were found in male Grave 97 and female Grave 114 (Pl. XCI, 3 and Fig. 101, 114/1). Grave 97, in a West—East orientation was the earth grave of a male. It contained a decorated fibula and belt ornaments of silver (buckle and belt end) which cannot be regarded as clothing since they were placed alongside the lower right leg.

Earth grave No. 14 was that of a female in West—East orientation. The decorated fibula was found on the right breast of the skeleton with its knob turned downwards as an article of dress.

In two cases we found a Christogram on the decorated fibulae from Ságvár: on the inlaid niello band of the stick of the mentioned fibula from male Grave 20 (Pl. XC, 4), and on the triangular plate on the lower part of the stick of the fibula done in silver inlay from female Grave 42.⁴⁶² This latter deviates from the former in that there are two groups of 3 cut-out peltate motifs on the stick and a tendril decoration which extends the length of the stick (down the centre) and along the stirrup in silver inlay and niello. The orientation of female Grave 42 is not known; the find was lying on the left clavicle and its knob was turned downwards.

The fibulae of male Grave 198 (Pl. XC, 7) and male Grave 288 (Fig. 117, 288) belong to a simpler group than the above. The steep, stubby stirrup of the former is decorated in niello and there are two groups of 3 peltate decorations on the stick. Both are gilt. The orientations of the earth graves are not known. The fibula of male Grave 198, together with 1 bronze and 1 silver buckle, were placed to the lower left leg, not attached to clothing but placed alongside the skeleton separately. The only find of male Grave 288, a decorated fibula, was found on the right clavicle which here was part of the clothing.

There are two groups of 5 peltate cut-out decorations on the stick of the gilt bronze fibula (Pl. XCIII, 2) discovered in male Grave No. 249 and there are remains of gilt on the entire fibula. On the basis of the coin finds from the leather pouch found on the pelvis of the skeleton the fibula can be dated with certainty between 351 and 354 A. D.

The three knobs of the fibula from Grave 306 (Fig. 119, 306/2) are not the usual bulbous, but are composed of 6 segments. The steep stirrup, at the stick, is decorated with a multiple

⁴⁵⁹ PATEK, 73.

⁴⁶⁰ PATEK, 73. — DOMBAY, 264.

⁴⁶¹ Cf. note 120.

⁴⁶² Cf. notes 36, 60 and 120.

twisted strand decoration. The pin works with a safety catch. The two groups of 3 extended peltate decorations on the stick differ from those previously discussed. Female Grave 306 was a wooden-coffin burial; its orientation is not known. The fibula was found near the right knee with its knob turned upwards, i.e., not used as an article of clothing.

The three knobs of the fibula of male Grave 310 (ransacked) consists also of 6 grooves (Fig. 119, 310/2), moreover it is more decorated than the former ones. The two groups of 4 peltate decorations on the closed pin case and the branch decoration in niello extending the length of the stick and the stirrup show a close relation to those pieces with cut-out peltate but because of the described knobs they differ from these. The orientation of the grave is not known.

On the basis of the coin finds the occurrence of the gilt-niello decorated bulbous fibulae can be placed with certainty between 351 and 375 A. D. Their place of manufacture, time of spread and the social-historical questions in relation to these require a separate treatment.⁴⁶³

C) BUCKLES. BELT-ENDS

The most belt buckles and belt ends were found in the male graves of Ságvár and only occasionally were they found in the graves of females and children (cf. Tables *L* and *M*).

Silver buckles were unearthed from male graves. In case of Graves 198 (Fig. 109, 198/1) and 336 (Fig. 122, 336/2) smaller buckles as well as the larger ones belonged to the belt.

Bronze buckles were found in 33 and iron buckles in 2 graves. The bronze buckles can be dated between 351 and 375 A. D. and they are usually known from Late Roman cemeteries. The majority of the unusually rich material from Ságvár is composed of common pieces although attention must be called to the few exceptional pieces. One of these is the belt set from Grave 56 (Fig. 98, 56/8—13). The motifs of the dragon-headed buckle (Pl. XCII, 1) were in use until the Avar period.⁴⁶⁴ We also have to mention the Bellerophon scene⁴⁶⁵ on the buckle from Grave 89 (Fig. 100, 89/2); the early Christian scene on the piece from Grave 127⁴⁶⁶ (Pl. XCI, 4); the portrait on that of Grave 177⁴⁶⁷ (Pl. XCI, 5) and the decorated buckle of Grave 221⁴⁶⁸ (Pl. XCII, 5).

The accessories of the belts are the strap ends. The strap ends from male graves are made of silver and bronze. The belt set together with buckle were made of silver from 6 graves and of bronze from 5 graves (cf. Tables *L*, *M*.) Among these sets the one made of bronze (buckle-belt end) from Grave 257 (Pl. XCII, 3—4) must be pointed out, as well as the belt-end and buckle made of silver and containing the inscription *VIVAS* found in Grave 111⁴⁶⁹ (Pl. XCI, 8a—c) and the silver set among the finds of Grave 233⁴⁷⁰ (Pl. XCII, 6—7).

In the majority of the male graves the belt set was found at the waist although it also occurred that during the burial the belt set and sometimes the fibula too, were placed to the feet. In Grave 56, for example, the spread out belt was placed in a slant across the lower legs. In the male graves the belt set may be considered part of the articles of clothing when the fibula is lying in the area of the corresponding right or left shoulder. Those sets or buckles in different positions (on the feet or alongside the skeleton) are not accessories of clothing but objects used in the funeral ceremony.^{470a}

Only an insignificant number of buckles were unearthed from female graves in Ságvár. The bronze buckle from Grave 241 (Fig. 113, 241/1) is quite common and similar pieces can be

⁴⁶³ Cf. note 120.

⁴⁶⁴ Cf. note 78.

⁴⁶⁵ Cf. note 111.

⁴⁶⁶ Cf. note 147.

⁴⁶⁷ Cf. note 211.

⁴⁶⁸ Cf. note 265.

⁴⁶⁹ Cf. note 120.

⁴⁷⁰ Cf. note 275.

^{470a} In male graves: Graves 20, 26, 56, 58, 63, 65, 97, 99, 101, 112 and 129. In female graves: Graves 11, 18, 283, 306.

In children's graves: Graves 24, 95, 118, 141, 167, 201, 294 and 342.

In graves of uncertain sex: Graves 15, 16, 71 and 332.

found in many male graves; the buckles from Graves 117⁴⁷¹ (Fig. 101, 117/2) and 284 (Fig. 117, 284/4) are individual examples.⁴⁷²

Belt ends occurred in female graves at the lower leg. If they belonged to the clothing then they were probably belt ends; this does not, however, rule out the possibility that they were placed to the feet as part of the funeral rites (and not as clothing) (Table *M*).

Belt-end and buckle combinations only occasionally occurred in the graves of children (Table *L*, *M*). A bronze set can, however, still be combined from Grave 141 (Fig. 103, 141/2; 4).

On the basis of the observations regarding the objects of clothing (fibulae, buckles, belt ends) found in the graves the costumes of men, women and children will be treated in a separate study.⁴⁷³

V. JEWELRY

A) NECKLACES (BEADS)

A rather large number of beads with and without fasteners, common pieces and more decorated ones together (Table *N*/1) were unearthed from the Ságvár graves of females and children. They can be found in every second grave of our cemetery between 337 and 375 A. D. Both the beads and the pairs of fasteners represent generally used types in Pannonia of this period. The majority of the beads are green, prismatic-shaped glass pieces and the second most numerous group are the dark-blue lentil-shaped ones.

Among the common pieces found in female graves the jet necklace⁴⁷⁴ (Pl. XCIV, 9) and the gold amphora-shaped beads⁴⁷⁵ (Pl. XCIV, 5) of Grave 145 deserve attention.

The pairs of fasteners found together with beads in the following female graves were made of silver: 72, 113, 284, 296, 252 and 269. Some of them belonged to the prismatic shaped type with hooked-looped ends, occasionally with carved «X» patterns. Their lengths vary between 2.8 and 3.8 cm.

In the female graves the beads were generally found around the neck as accessories of the dress both in rich and poor graves. An exception to this is Grave 306 in which there are beads — in addition to the string around the neck — placed at the feet of the skeleton. Moreover the excavator found beads also at the feet of the skeletons of Graves 323 and 332. The orientation of neither grave is known, both are earth graves.

The necklaces of the children's graves show a greater variety. Grave 219 contained a wooden-coffin burial; its orientation is not known. The silver torques found around the neck of the child's skeleton contained therein is the only example of its kind among our material (Pl. XCIV, 8).⁴⁷⁶

The orientation of earth grave No. 131 is not known. The necklace of the child's skeleton therein has to be separately treated (Fig. 85).⁴⁷⁷

The rich material of Grave 47 (child) yielded the glass jug found at the head of the skeleton (Fig. 97, 47/9) which is very similar to the central jug of the former necklace.⁴⁷⁸

In quite a few instances the children's graves of Ságvár yielded the large, round or elongated black or dark-blue glass beads with yellow-red-white dripped decoration which were introduced largely in the East.⁴⁷⁹ Because of their function as charms they were not found frequently around the neck but rather placed to the feet, especially in the graves of children.

⁴⁷¹ Cf. note 135.

⁴⁷² Cf. note 354.

⁴⁷³ In the work entitled «Pannonian Stone Carving» being prepared by the present author.

⁴⁷⁴ Cf. note 171.

⁴⁷⁵ Cf. note 170.

⁴⁷⁶ Cf. note 260.

⁴⁷⁷ Cf. notes 151, 152.

⁴⁷⁸ Cf. note 69.

⁴⁷⁹ BARKÓCZI, Pilismarót, 124. — NEUBURG, Colour Pl. X. The discussed dark-coloured bead type with dripped-on coloured decorations reached Pannonia from the East and from there it could have reached Sarmatian territory. Similar pieces were found in the most recently excavated Early Christian cemetery: in the Abd el Nirq cemetery in Nubia from 6th century: reported by L. CASTIGLIONE on Nov. 16, 1965.

The group of bullae belonging to the necklaces have to be separately treated. Two types are known from the children's graves of Ságvár: the round and the prismatic forms. Both were made primarily of bronze. Because of their charm-like nature they were used in Judaistic groups.⁴⁸⁰ It should be noted that no coins were found in those graves containing bullae.

To the same groups belong the two, also charm-like objects connected with superstitious beliefs unearthed from female Grave 114 (Fig. 86),⁴⁸¹ and from child's Grave 46 (Pl. XCIV, 10).⁴⁸²

The bronze chain found in the double child's burial of Grave 314 (orientation unknown) is the only one of its kind in the Ságvár material (Fig. 120, 314/2).

B) EARRINGS

Many earrings of gold, silver and bronze were found in the female and children's graves of Ságvár (Table N/2). The most common is the simple ring with hooked-looped ends. We also find many examples of more decorated earrings with special moveable hanging loops with pendants and occasionally we find those with fixed pendants. Among the earrings in use between 346 and 375 A. D. the majority was unearthed from female graves and were made of bronze (Table N/2).

C) BRACELETS

Both the female and children's graves yielded smooth undecorated bone bracelets and ones decorated with dot-circles, having bronze rivets (cf. Table O/1); iron bracelets were also found but these were much rarer (Table O/2). Bone and iron bracelets were found together only in Grave 333.

From the comparison of the innumerable types of bronze bracelets (cf. Table P) it can be seen that the greatest number belongs to the group of snake-headed bracelets. It is also clear from our observations that the bracelets found in the children's graves were executed the same as the adults' — they were simply made in much smaller diameters.

Between 346 and 375 A. D. bronze bracelets were placed in the majority of female graves. Their various forms show a relation to the pieces popular in Pannonia during this period, especially to the pieces from the cemeteries around Keszthely.⁴⁸³ Let me mention from the rich finds only the bracelet from Grave 328 which is made of many wires and blue beads (Fig. 120, 328/1) and differs from the usual pieces.⁴⁸⁴

D) RINGS

The male graves of Ságvár yielded only bronze and iron rings, while the female graves silver, bronze and iron rings and only bronze rings from the children's graves (cf. Table R/1). It was a popular custom to place 3 bronze rings in the female and children's graves as furniture. Smooth rings sometimes with milled edges, with both open and closed rings were the most common. More decorative specimens were primarily made of silver. The cut decorations of an animal figure (fish?) on the front of the ring mainly seem to be related to the material of the Baranya cemeteries.⁴⁸⁵ Rings were found mostly in those graves of females and children which proved to be rich in other jewelry finds (earring, necklace, bracelet).

⁴⁸⁰ Magyar Zsidó Lexicon, Bp. 1929. 35, under the heading «Amulet» — Keszthely, Dobogó, child's Grave 32, (West—East) together with a spindle whirl having a Christogram: SÁGI, 228. — Póczy, BpR 21 (1964) 66. — Otherwise cf. the notes given under the discussion of the graves.

⁴⁸¹ Cf. note 133.

⁴⁸² Cf. note 29.

⁴⁸³ Cf. PEKÁRY and SÁGI for the analogies given when treating the graves.

⁴⁸⁴ Cf. note 391.

⁴⁸⁵ Zengővárkony II, Grave 4: DOMBAY, 195, Pl. VI, 6; *op. cit.* Grave 17, Pl. XIX. — Fazekasboda, Grave 3: DOMBAY, 218, Pl. XXI, 14. Also in Feked, Majs, Gödrekeresztúr (the excavations of the present author which are being analyzed). — Also occurs in: Mucsfa: CSALOG, 100, Pl. XXIV, 5. — Another type has an animal figure on the top of the ring, Tác-Margittelep, Gr. 21: LÁNYI, Alba Regia (1963) 149, Fig. 3.

E) HAIR PINS

A nice amount of silver and bronze hair pins were taken from the graves of females and children (cf. Table R/2). In most instances there were 2—3 lying near the skull. For the most part these were of the same type: silver or bronze pins ending in a bulb. It is striking that the material completely lacks the bone hair pin which is otherwise very popular in Pannonia.⁴⁸⁶

Here let me mention the bone comb (Fig. 105, 161/2) from child's Grave 161 which is the only specimen of its kind among our material.⁴⁸⁷

To this group belongs the small lead mirror (Fig. 93) which was part of the sporadic finds of the excavations of 1938. Unfortunately the piece has been lost and only a photograph of it remained.⁴⁸⁸

The jewelry forming the accessories of the clothing of females and children and the reconstruction of the hair styles form the subject of a separate study.⁴⁸⁹

F) SCRINIA

Scrinia were found in two female graves and in one sporadic find at Ságvár. The specimen from Grave 54 (Pl. XCI, 6) shows a scene from the resurrection of Lazarus.⁴⁹⁰ The position of the specimen in the grave is not known because the grave was disturbed. On the basis of the rich coin finds the early Christian scrinia from Pannonia can be dated between 346 and 367 A.D.

The details of the scrinium from Grave 174 (Pl. XCV) is already known in the literature.⁴⁹¹ The orientation of the grave is not known and the sex is uncertain. Neither can be determined from the other finds from the grave: glass beaker, fibula placed to the feet and pottery, although on the basis of the different shape of this scrinium⁴⁹² it was rather from a male grave.

The third scrinium was a sporadic find of the excavation work of 1938 (Fig. 123). On the basis of the existing pieces I prepared a reconstruction with all four corners decorated with bronze bands and a handle on the top in the standard sizes:⁴⁹³ length: 28—30 cm.; width: 28—30 cm.; height: cca 25 cm.

The described first and third specimens belong to the usual jewelry or document chest,⁴⁹⁴ while the second scrinium, which is completely different from these, was probably only for the storage of writing materials.

⁴⁸⁶ It is a frequent find primarily in Intercisa: R. ALFÖLDI, 482, Fig. 111. and *op. cit.* VÁGÓ, 265, Fig. 2. — In Baranya, Kő: DOMBAY, 240, Pl. XXXIV, 2. — Szilágy-Malomalja: DOMBAY, Pl. XXXVIII. — Bogád, two in Grave 3: BURGER, 125, (and in Feked and Majs, from the excavations of the present author; under study).

⁴⁸⁷ Very frequently found in the Csákvár German-type cemetery: AÉ (1927) 196 foll.; MAROSI, Szf. Szemle (1937) 62. Only once was this found in the graves of Ságvár.

⁴⁸⁸ «Small lead mirror. In the centre, on a base of straight lines, stand the figures of the three Graces: the two outer ones, facing each other and seen in profile are embraced by the outstretched arms of the third standing in the middle with her back to the viewer. The circular decorations on the frame are made of scored dentate lines which are broken by a small semicircular handle at the top. The lead plate of which the mirror was made partially retains the handle and the scorings. The rim, which has a sharp ridge in the centre, is damaged. Otherwise the mirror is in a very good condition. Dark-patina. Length:

5.8 cm.; Width: 3.5 cm.» Description by A. RADNÓTI. The specimen has been lost, but the remaining photograph is published for the first time. Similar piece was found: MZ 22 (1927) 111, Fig. 9. The three Graces on an early Christian fondo d'oro: CABR.—LECL., XII/2. 1798. Fig. 8969. The stray find got into the possession of the MNM in 1938.

⁴⁸⁹ Cf. note 473.

⁴⁹⁰ Cf. note 74.

⁴⁹¹ Cf. note 205.

⁴⁹² Bogád: BURGER, 130 foll.

⁴⁹³ «Box mount made of bronze. Brick-shaped plate with broad serrations. Eight holes were used for fastening it. One of the long nails is possessed. Length: 8.5 cm. Width: 7.2 cm. MNM 11/1938. 22.» — «Box mount made of bronze, corner bands. Long rhomboid-shaped band with radial widening of the two pointed ends. Two nail holes on each end. Length: 12 cm., Width: 3.3 cm. MNM 11/1938, 23.» — «Bronze box mounts, fragments with nails. 18 pieces. MNM 11/1938, 24.» Above descriptions by A. RADNÓTI. Cf. note 492.

⁴⁹⁴ Cf. note 492.

VI. ARTICLES OF USE

Comparatively few iron knives were found in the graves. For the most part they may be classed into two groups according to type:

A) BAY-LEAF SHAPED

Examples of this type were found in the following male graves: 108 (Fig. 89,2); 112 (Fig. 89,1); 136 (Fig. 102, 136/2); 249 (Fig. 124, 249/4) and in female grave 212 (Fig. 110, 212/5).

B) NARROW, LONG BLADES, WITH LONG MANDRELS

Examples of this group were found in male Graves 63 (Fig. 98, 63/4); 58 (Fig. 98, 58/2), 127 (Fig. 89, 3) and 292 (Fig. 117, 292/3).

The iron knives from Graves 127 and 249 differ from the usual material because of their fancier cases.

The above group can be dated between 351 and 375 A.D.

The iron chisel from Grave 192 is a unique find (Fig. 88) which can be more exactly dated on the basis of the Constantius II coin found with it.

Bronze compasses are known primarily from Dunaújváros (Intercisa). On the basis of the coin finds the decorated bronze compasses found in male Grave 280 at Ságvár can be dated between 341 and 346 A. D.⁴⁹⁵

The leather pouch from Grave 249 is a rare find although it is not unknown from the cemeteries of Baranya.⁴⁹⁶ In this case the find is important because an examination of the contained coins revealed new data on the circulation of money in Pannonia.⁴⁹⁷

The earthenware spools and the scanty whetstones occurring in the cemetery as well as the few articles of use described above do not provide an adequate basis for making far-reaching social-historical conclusions.⁴⁹⁸

VII. COINS⁴⁹⁹

The rich coin finds of the Ságvár cemetery have been treated in the literature many times before.⁵⁰⁰ On the basis of the 147 coins found in graves and the 36 pieces from scattered finds, quite a number of which have intact profiles, it was possible to successfully place the date the cemetery was in use as well as the dates of the individual groups of finds within more exact time limits (cf. Tables *T*, *U*).

Most of the coins were from female graves. Larger coin finds were exceptional in case of male graves while there were relatively few coins from children's graves. They were found in sarcophagi, brick graves, wooden coffins but the greatest number came from earth graves (Table *V*).

On the basis of the data of the coin finds it seems that (Table *T* and *U*) the circulation of money in Tricciana is provable only from the times of Constantinus II. After the coins issued under the reign of Constans, the number of coins greatly increased under Constantius II, among these the ones issued between 351 and 354 (cf. the following tables). After the few coins of Jovian and Julian come the great number of coins of Valentinian I — Valens — Gratianus which in date do not extend beyond 375.

⁴⁹⁵ Cf. note 338.

⁴⁹⁶ DOMBAY, 133, 299. — Feked, Grave 4; Majs, Grave 30; Gödrekeresztúr, Grave 4, excavations by the present author, being prepared for publication. See also, Kisárpás, Grave 128: BIRÓ, 174.

⁴⁹⁷ The pouch contains coins of Constantius Gallus from between 351 and 354 and from various mints: Thessalonika (No. 27); Siscia (Nos 97, 98, 99, 100); Constantinopolis (No. 89?).





⁴⁹⁸ RADNÓTI, MTAK, 497.

⁴⁹⁹ The identification of all the coins, their comparison and the compiling of the coin tables are the work of the present author.







⁵⁰⁰ For the «compiled table» mentioned by RADNÓTI, MTAK, p. 495 cf. the previous note. — R. ALFÖLDI, Ant. Hung. III (1949) 89. — RADNÓTI, MTAK, 495, 501. — BARKÓCZI, Brigetio, 112.

In the following let me summarize my observations on the individual mints:

*The activity of the Mint at Aquileia*⁵⁰¹

346–350 A. D.	352–354 A. D.	355–360 A. D.
<i>Constans</i> <u>No. 15</u> AQP.	<i>Const. Gallus</i> LXXII  No. 93 AQP.	<i>Constantius II.</i> <u>No. 76</u> AQP.
<i>Constantius II.</i> A <u>No. 35</u> AQ? <u>Nos 36</u> AQP. <u>37</u> <u>38</u>		
364–367 A. D.	367–375 A. D.	
<i>Valentinianus I.</i> <u>No. 131</u> SMAQP <u>No. 119</u> SMAQS  <u>No. 117</u> SMAQS	<i>Valens</i>  <u>No. 146</u> *SMAQS  <u>No. 145</u> SMAQP	<i>Valens</i> <u>Nos 147</u> SMAQS <u>148</u> <i>Gratianus</i> Ω <u>No. 164</u> SMAQS

The Activity of the Mint at Siscia

346–350	350	351–354	355–361 A. D.
<i>Constans</i> <u>No. 17</u> ASIS <u>No. 18</u> ASIS <u>Nos 21–23</u> ASIS <u>No. 16</u> ASIS  II <u>No. 13</u> ASIS Ω  <u>No. 12</u> Γ SIS h	<i>Constantius II.</i> A <u>No. 75</u> ASIS*   A <u>No. 25</u> ASIS*	<i>Const. Gallus</i> A <u>No. 98</u> (ASIS?) III <u>Nos 97, 96</u> *ASIS LXXII <u>No. 99</u> *ASIS II <u>No. 83</u> ASIS <u>No. 100</u> ASIS·S <u>No. 85</u> Δ SIS	<i>Constantius II.</i> M <u>Nos 42, 45, 46</u> <u>72, 47, 50, 65</u> ASIS  M <u>No. 41</u> ASISCL <u>No. 77</u> ASISV <u>No. 78</u> ASIS* <i>Iulianus</i> <u>No. 106</u> ASIS <u>No. 110</u> ASIS * M <u>Nos 103, 105</u> <u>361–363</u> ASIS  <i>Iulianus</i> <u>No. 114 (?)</u> BSIS

⁵⁰¹ The No figures on the illustrated tables correspond to the No figures on the coin tables and to the ones related to the graves. All the data concerning

the particular coin may be found under these figures.

The Activity of the Mint at Siscia

I. 25. II. 364. — VIII. 24. 367. A. D.

Valentinianus I.

Nos 135, 136	*	No. 133	^P * A
ΔSISC	ΔSISC	ΔSISC	ΔSISC
^P * A Nos 122, 123	^P * A	No. 124	No. 121 A
ΔSISC.	?SISC		ΔSISC
			^P * R No. 125
			ΔSISC

Valens

No. 156	* A	Nos 157, 158	^P * Nos 152, 155
BSISC	ΔSISC		BSISC
^P * R No. 154		^P * No. 151	^P * F No. 153
BSISC		BSISC	BSISC

II. 24. VIII. 367. — 17. XI. 375. A. D.

Valentinianus I.

* F	S No. 138	R	Nos 139, 140	^P * M	F Nos 128, 129
ΔSISC		ΔSISC		BSISC	
^P * R	P No. 126	^P * S	D No. 127	^P * R	No. 118
BSISC		BSISC		SISC	

Valens

D	S No. 159		D	No. 141
ASISC			ΔSISC	

Gratianus

* M	^P * P No. 162	* F	M No. 160	* M	^P * P No. 163
ΔSISC		ASISC		ΔSISC	

The Activity of the Mint at Sirmium

351—354	355—361	361—363 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.</i> No. 39 ASIRM.	<i>Constantius II.</i> No. 79 ASIRM M No. 40 ASIRM <i>Julianus</i> No. 109 ASIRM	<i>Iovianus</i> No. 102 BSIRM <i>Julianus</i> Nos 113, 115 ASIRM
<i>Const. Gallus</i> A No. 94 ASIRM		

The Activity of the Mint at Nicomedia

351—354		360—363 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.</i> * No. 30 SMNA Γ No. 33 SMNA	<i>Const. Gallus</i> Γ No. 88 SMNA	<i>Iulianus</i> * * No. 107 NIKA

The Activity of the Mint at Thessalonica

346—350	351—354	361—363	364—367 A. D.
<i>Constans</i> No. 11 TESA <i>Constantius II.</i> A No. 32 TSA	<i>Constantius II.</i> A Nos 29, 51, SMTS 52, 67 D * No. 28 SMTESA M Nos 53, 54 SMTSA <i>Const. Gallus</i> A No. 101 SMTS Γ * No. 27 *TSA.	<i>Iulianus</i> * No. 108 TESA	<i>Valens</i> * No. 149 TES 367—375 <i>Valentinianus I.</i> * No. 143 TESA * Z H No. 142 TES

The Activity of the Mint at Constantinopolis

346—350	351—354	355—361	364—367 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.</i> Γ D No. 31 CONSA Γ * No. 71 CONSE *	<i>Const. Gallus</i> B * No. 90 CONSA	<i>Constantius II.</i> M No. 66 CONSA	<i>Valentinianus I.</i> No. 137 CONS... * No. 120 CONSA <i>Valens</i> Ω P No. 150 CONST

The Activity of the Mint at Cyzicus

351—354 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.</i> No. 55 SMKA No. 56 SMKΕ

Coins with a Christogram on the Reverse

AQUILEIA	SISCIA	THESSALONICA	CONSTANT.
352—354	346—350	351—354	A. D. 346—350
<i>Const. Gallus</i> No. 93	<i>Constans</i> No. 12 <i>Constantius II.</i> Nos 25, 26	<i>Constantius II.</i> No. 28	<i>Constantius II.</i> No. 31
A. D. 364—367	364—367		
<i>Valentinianus I.</i> No. 117	<i>Valentinianus I.</i> Nos 121, 122, 123, 124, 125		
<i>Valens</i> Nos 145, 146	<i>Valens</i> Nos 151, 152, 153, 154, 155		
	367—375		
	<i>Valentinianus I.</i> Nos 118, 126, 127, 128, 129 <i>Gratianus</i> Nos 162, 163		

Activity of the Mints

Roma	1								1		
Ticinum			1								
Aquileia				1	5	1			3	4	1
Siscia				11	19	9		5	18	10	2
Sirmium					4	1	1	3			
Thessalonica			1	1	9	2		1	2	1	
Heraclea						1					
Constantinopolis			1		3	1			2	1	
Nicomedia		1			2	1		1			
Cyzicus					2						
?				3	15	5		4	3	1	
	Claudius II.	Constantinopolis	Constantinus II.	Constans	Constantinus II.	Constantinus Gallus	Iovianus	Julianus	Valentinianus I.	Valens	Gratianus
Total number	1	1	3	16	59	21	1	14	29	17	3

In addition to treating the various mint series (see 149—151 pages) in the following I shall mention those specimens which were not included in the tables:

Coins from the mint of *Roma* appeared twice. In addition to the coin of Claudius II. (No. 4) we have the profile of Valentinianus I between 367 and 375 (No. 132).

The mint mark of *Ticinum* is the earliest in our material. It occurred on a coin of Constantinus II (No. 8) from between 324 and 327 $\left(\frac{\cup}{PT}\right)$.

I only possess a reference to the mint of *Lugdunum*; the coin has been lost.⁵⁰²

⁵⁰² With the mark «FLCLIVLIA—NVSPFAVG/VICTORIA—DDNNAVG—LVG. pierced, good silver.» This belonged to Grave 3 according to the notation of the Kaposvár Museum. Lost.

The mint of *Heraclea* appears on a coin of Constantius Gallus (No. 84) from between 337 and 361.

In addition to the above according to my comparison the following mints produced the specimens found in the coins of Ságvár:

Between 346 and 350 A. D.: mints at Aquileia, Siscia, Thessalonica and Constantinopolis; coins of Constans and Constantius II.

Between 351 and 354 A. D.: mints at Aquileia, Siscia, Sirmium, Thessalonica, Constantinopolis, Nicomedia, Cyzicus; coins of Constantius II and Constantius Gallus.

Between 355 and 361 A. D.: mints at Aquileia, Siscia, Sirmium and Constantinopolis; coins of Constantius II and Iulianus.

Between 361 and 363 A. D.: mints at Siscia, Sirmium, Thessalonica, Nicomedia; coins of Julianus (and once of Jovianus).

Between 364 and 367 A. D.: Mints at Aquileia, Siscia, Constantinopolis; coins of Valentinianus I and Valens. The mint at Thessalonica worked only for Valens.

Between 367 and 375 A. D.: mints at Aquileia, Siscia, coins of Valentinianus, I Valens and Gratianus. The mint at Thessalonica put only the coins of Valentinianus I into circulation among the coins from Ságvár.

In relation to the circulation of money in the province of Pannonia we learn from the coin finds of the late Roman cemetery at Ságvár that circulation was greatest during the reign of Constantius II (especially during 351–354).⁵⁰³ Among the coin finds examples not only from the close-by mints of Aquileia, Siscia and Sirmium but also coins from the distant mints in the Balkans and Asia Minor occur. Namely, according to the coins the mint at Thessalonica was in operation the longest. On the basis of the coin finds from Ságvár the mint at *Siscia* worked steadily from 346 (at the earliest) until 375 (the latest).

With the help of the coin finds of Ságvár the great number of industrial products unearthed could be dated more exactly. It should be mentioned that coin finds were only rarely or never found in graves showing definite Eastern rites or in early Christian graves. Coin finds originate primarily from the graves of the Romanized population and in most instances they were found on the right side of the skeleton. Important data to the coins issued simultaneously by the various mints are provided by the coins found in the leather pouch of male Grave 249 (Pl. XCIII, 1).⁵⁰⁴

The coins from Ságvár treated here reinforce our belief that in the Late Roman cemeteries of Pannonia the systematic circulation of money occurred in two waves: the first great wave occurred under the reign of Constantinus I⁵⁰⁵ and the second under the reign of Constantius II.⁵⁰⁶ The coins of the Ságvár cemetery fall into this latter group since we possess no coins from the reign of Constantinus I.⁵⁰⁷

This phenomenon is probably related to the question whether the population settled here from some other part of the Empire.⁵⁰⁸ Until the complete study of the excavation of the fortified city of Tricciana is not done, no stand can be taken on this question.⁵⁰⁹ These future studies will undoubtedly answer the question of what finds prove life in the area of Ságvár previous to 346.

⁵⁰³ RADNÓTI, MTAK, 495 notes that: «Constantinus I = 3 coins; Constantius II = more than 100 coins» were among the coin finds of the cemetery. In contrast to this cf. the coin table I compiled. Regarding the great spurt under Constantius II cf. for Keszthely vicinity: PEKÁRY, 26; SÁGI, 188, 255. — for Kisárpás: BIRÓ, 176 foll. — for County Baranya: DOMBAY, 305. — For Bogád, BURGER, 133 as well as the material of the present author's excavations in County Baranya which are under preparation for publication: Feked, Majs, Gödrekeresztúr. — For the

most recent work on the upswing between 351 and 354 cf. K. B. SEY, FA 16 (1964) 65.

⁵⁰⁴ Cf. note 497.

⁵⁰⁵ DOMBAY, 304. — BIRÓ, 176 foll. — BURGER, 124. Coin Table.

⁵⁰⁶ Cf. notes 505 and 503.

⁵⁰⁷ Cf. the supplementary coin tables.

⁵⁰⁸ Cf. notes 590 and 596.

⁵⁰⁹ The present author will complete the excavation and study of the fortified city in the near future.

The treated coin finds of the Ságvár cemetery also indicate that coins issued after 375 were not placed in the graves of the cemetery.

VIII. BURIAL — RITES

A) BURIAL STRUCTURES, BURIAL CHAMBERS

An analysis of the structures and burial rites of the early Christian cemetery of Ságvár solely on the basis of orientation cannot be done, for many of the grave descriptions are missing.⁵¹⁰

I have, in the following, still tried to put down the observations which could be made through the use of sources already published in the literature I had at my disposal:

«The majority of the graves were in a West—East position, not crowded together but spread around one point, in a fan-like formation. In the centre of the graveyard stood a larger chapel. The cemetery did not stretch to the south of the chapel; the chapel stood at the edge of the cemetery.»⁵¹¹

In order to supplement the above data I am here including the already published ground-plan (Fig. 90). The description of the building is the following:

«Its nave is in a North—South direction; it is 9.75 m. long and 5.7 m. wide. Its entrance is on the south side, the northern end is straight. Two semicircular apses are symmetrically attached to each longitudinal side (radius: 3.40). The two apses are close to the entrance, giving more room to the northern part of the nave. We have only the remains of the foundation, which is incomplete. In general the rising walls are 75 cm. wide and the foundation is 95 cm. Part of the walls were removed and there the walls could be reconstructed only from fragments. The flooring remained only in places: under the roughly finished terrazzo was a layer of thick crushed brick. The reconstruction was aided by wall portion projecting on both sides of the entrances to the apses. It shows that the nave was not vaulted, but had a span roof made of wood, which was attached to the nave together with the domed roof of the apses. With all certainty their entrances cut in an arch from the longitudinal wall section of the nave. From the ground-plan of the chapel it seems to resemble an early Christian *cella trichora*.»⁵¹²

Graves were found in such types of cemetery chapels only in Pécs and at Ságvár.⁵¹³ It was possible to identify the central sarcophagus at the *cella memoriae* of Ságvár with that of Grave 75. The original photographs of the excavation (Pl. LXXVII—LXXX) and also the ground-plans will certainly provide a clue to research on this topic. In addition to the *cella memoriae* I know about the following structures:

«We excavated the foundations of two smaller cellae lying west of the chapel (*cella m.*). Of these only the last row of stones of the foundation were we able to fix. These are simple buildings with semicircular doors and one has a smaller parvis. In spite of the fact that we could save anything of the walls, we found undisturbed graves in both. The graves (brick or wooden-coffin type) were found in the centre of the chapel, or rather under the doorsteps. These small chapels attest to humbler demands than the larger, well-built chapel.»⁵¹⁴

The description of chapel No. II is the following (Pl. LXXX, 3—5):

«The chapel is one-roomed. There is an apsis extending from the North to South which is closed from the South in a straight line. The length of this closed wall is 5.50 m. The length

⁵¹⁰ Cf. notes 9 and 10.

⁵¹¹ RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*. 152.

⁵¹² Op. cit. and also cf. GOSZTONYI, 84 foll., drawing 33.

⁵¹³ CABR.—LECL., L/1. 186. Fig. 42. — Aquincum: L. NAGY, *Pann. Sacr.* 117, 128.—KABA, BpR 21

(1963) 337 foll. — Pécs: FÜLEP, *Cella*. — Nagyharsány: FÜLEP, *AE* (1962) 261 foll. — The structure in Szombathely formerly considered a *cella trichora* was actually a private villa: SZENTLÉLEKY, *AE* (1964) 257.

⁵¹⁴ RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*. 155.

of the entire chapel: 6.75 m. The walls are 50 cm. thick. The walls appeared rather soon, less than 50 cm. below the surface; these walls formed the lowest layer of the foundation and in many places thus at the corners east of the entrance and at the eastern half of the apsis this row of stones is missing. Inside measurements: 3.41×5.75 m. Inner radius of the apsis: 2.50 m. The entrance was to the South; its width is 1.40 m. The end of the wall is well preserved only west of the entrance; the eastern portion is missing but its existence can be assumed on the basis of symmetry. The material of the walls consists of irregular sandstone pieces but the walls contain quite an amount of old, broken bricks which probably originated from an earlier structure. The wall is smoothened only at the western side of the entrance. The doorstep is missing. The flooring is also missing everywhere and an earth grave is evident in the apsis, Grave No. 192.⁵¹⁵

The sign of the mentioned grave is evident from the photographs of burial chamber No. II. The existing descriptive sheet does not mention its orientation.

The data of chamber No. III are not known. In comparing the existing photograph of it (Pl. LXXX, 1–2) with the measurements of chamber No. II there seems to be too great a difference in size. Perhaps the walls were thicker. At any rate the apsis of No. III is undamaged. In the centre of it we can clearly see the outlines of a grave (Pl. LXXX, 1); its orientation is not known nor could it be identified with the aid of the grave sheet.

Other cemetery structures were unearthed in addition to the *cella memoriae* and burial vaults II and III:

«In addition to the burial chapel we found arched burial chambers for more than 1 person (Graves 103 and 121). For the most part they resemble the lower portion of the *cubiculum* of Pécs, *i.e.*, without a ceremonial room. These are vaulted rooms dug into the earth, with narrow door openings preceded by slanting passages.»⁵¹⁶ We have no photograph of Grave 103. It was of West–East orientation and it contained a skeleton of uncertain sex. Its only grave find was a conical glass beaker. The descriptive sheet for Grave 121 is missing and we possess the photograph only (Pl. LXXXIV, 4). Solely on this basis it is difficult to decide the extent to which the photograph reflects reality and whether this was a brick-grave with mixed walls; I doubt the existence of a narrow doorway and the arching is not visible.⁵¹⁷

Radnóti, however, did not indicate which of the arched burial chambers corresponds to Grave 91 (Pl. LXXXI, 1–3). The descriptive sheet states that:

«Vaulted burial chamber, disturbed. The disturbed burial chamber contains scattered bones among which are the skulls of 5 adults.» I can only compare the dimensions of the burial chamber with the height of the excavation workers. It should be noted that the flooring was of bricks and that it was disturbed by digging above in the centre. The descriptive sheet does not indicate the orientation of the burial chamber.

Grave 249 (Pl. LXXXII, 4) was photographed while its excavation was in progress. Only its top can be seen which shows the bricks stood on their sides and from this we can be aided in the reconstruction of the other vaulted burial chambers.

Grave 54 also deserves mention: «Half sunk into the earth, enclosed on three sides by caves with half-arches. Has a good flooring. The opening to the vault is blocked by a sarcophagus and it is coated with a thick layer of lime-mortar on the outside instead of walling it up. A similar structure has thus far not been observed in Pannonia.»⁵¹⁸

⁵¹⁵ MNM Archives, in the RADNÓTI legacy.

⁵¹⁶ RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*. 155.

⁵¹⁷ They could have been similar those removed from the most recent early Christian cemetery in the courtyard of the Pécs County Library. The excavation of F. FÜLEP (1958–1961), being analysed.

— Also, Sárissáp: L. NAGY AÉ (1931) 31. — SÁGI, *Intercisa II*. 82 with further literature. — R. FELLMANN, *Die Schweiz zur Römerzeit* (Basel, 1957) 159; — Kaiseraugst: R. FELLMANN, *Die Schweiz im Frühmittelalter*. 1958. Pl. 5. 1.

⁵¹⁸ RADNÓTI, *Előzetes*. 156.

On the basis of the drawing of Grave 54 (cf. Fig. 19) it seems that a stone sarcophagus was walled next to another grave and thus a double grave was formed. On the drawing the view of the stone sarcophagus from above — on the basis of the indications of the point of the compass — seems to show that the head was raised in a South-west direction, *i.e.*, this was the orientation of the twin grave. Although Grave 54 was disturbed it contained the rich remains of a female burial. From this grave were recovered, among others, the fragments of a scrinium showing a scene from Lazarus. An answer to the problems related to the twin grave will be provided by the recently excavated early Christian cemetery of Pécs.⁵¹⁹

Grave 212 should also be treated: «Among the built graves, a triple grave, No. 212, provides the opportunity for some interesting speculations. This grave, arched at the head and foot, was made for one person. The centre of the grave was supported by an improvised structure of bricks: here the grave was opened for the insertion of the second body. The first body was pulled to the side, and covered with lime. Thus room was made for the second and between the skeletons of a man and woman there was placed that of a child.»⁵²⁰

The orientation of Grave 212 (Pl. LXXXV, 2—3) is not known. The coins which could have exactly dated the rich grave finds have been lost. According to the descriptive sheet (Fig. 57) the couple was buried together with their clothing. In contrast to the above description it does not seem probable that one skeleton would have been pulled out of its place to make room for another. Moreover, it is not likely that the grave was opened from the middle nor that the skeleton of an adult would have fit through such an opening. It is much more likely that the family died at the same time (perhaps during an epidemic) and the dead in early Christian cemeteries were usually covered with lime.⁵²¹

Since Radnóti's preliminary report was written in 1939 it naturally could not have treated structures excavated in 1942. The analysis of these is almost impossible, therefore for the sake of completion let me attempt the following:

On the basis of the photograph possessed disturbed Grave 333 could have been a small burial chamber (Pl. LXXXII, 2—3; 5.). The arch formed by its entrance strongly suggests the vaulted burial chamber No. 91. In this latter the bottom of the chamber was of bricks and as far as it can be perceived it was not a built grave. In this instance with the entrance we can see a perpendicular brick-grave with a domed roof. In the brick-grave of the vaulted burial chamber No. 333 was the skeleton of a female disturbed by grave robbers as well as rich grave furniture.

On the basis of the above discussions the following can be stated about the cemetery structures:

1. In the centre of the cemetery stood a structure with two apses (*cella memoriae*).
2. To the west of this stood two single apse burial chambers: No. II and III. Under their floors were brick or wooden-coffin graves presumably in a North—South orientation and in this case their entrances could have been from the South.⁵²²
3. Smaller arched burial chambers. In the direction of the *cella memoriae* in the centre of the cemetery and in the direction of the two burial chambers. At present their distance is not known.

⁵¹⁹ Early Christian cemetery uncovered in the courtyard of the Pécs County Library (1958—1961) by F. FÜLEP and now being studied.

⁵²⁰ RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 156. — Budaújlak: L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 64, Fig. 29. — Regarding skeletons covered with lime cf. L. NAGY, op. cit. 62 foll. — SÁGI, 192, 194. — Póczy, BpR 21 (1964) 69.

⁵²¹ Cf. the pertinent section of the previous note.

⁵²² L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 31, 62. — TÖRÖK, AÉ (1942) 207 foll. — GOSZTONYI, The Early Christian Cemetery of Pécs. — Regarding Pécs, cf. FÜLEP, Pécs, 35. The excavations of F. FÜLEP under study. — SÁGI, 94 foll., SÁGI: Intercisa II. 82. — R. FELL-MANN, cf. note 517.

Presumably these were built half sunk in the earth, with no signs of rising walls. Slanting stacked bricks above the entrance, with beginnings of an archway on the side. Such graves could have been:

- a: Grave 91: made for a few persons. The flooring is of brick.
- b: Grave 333: as above, only with a built brick grave. Direction of the entrance is not known.
- c: Grave 249: as above, but narrower, for 1 grave.

Only after the publication of the cemetery map relevant to the structures of the early Christian cemetery at Ságvár can the above observations be coordinated with reality.

B) SARCOPHAGI

In previous times the excavation of the cemetery at Ságvár brought to light stone sarcophagi.⁵²³ During the excavation — according to my knowledge — only the following burials were done in stone sarcophagi: female Grave 9; Grave 13 of uncertain sex; female Grave 54 and Grave 75 of uncertain sex. Only the photographs of the excavation of the cella memoriae (Pl. LXXVII—LXXIX) and their ground plan (Fig. 90) show the smooth, undecorated type of sarcophagi from Ságvár. I do not have more data on this question at my disposal.

C) BRICK-GRAVES

New burial customs arose throughout the Roman Empire at an identical time, at the end of the 3rd and the beginning of the 4th century.⁵²⁴ Changes may be examined even within the inhumation rites supplanting the earlier cremations. In the first half of the 4th century the Romanized population, presumably on the basis of ethnic differences, buried according to the most diverse orientations but still the most general is the East—West orientation.⁵²⁵ Moreover, within this orientation there are additional phenomena to be observed. In many cases we can distinguish within the same cemetery graves with East—West and West—East orientations.⁵²⁶ It is also observable that these West—East oriented skeletons are most likely to be in brick-graves and in many instances they were placed in wooden coffins.⁵²⁷ First let me attempt to describe the brick-graves of the cemetery of Ságvár and then I shall treat the wooden coffins separately.

At present possessing only the data from the descriptive sheets and the remaining photographs I can distinguish the following groups:

1. *Built brick-graves.* To this group I class all those graves made of brick held together with mortar (conventional walling techniques), having brick flooring and a top shaped as the roof of a house. Such were Graves 115, 121, 145, 203 and 212.

2. *Stacked brick-graves.* The grave is made of large roof-covering bricks stacked upon one another without mortar or other binding material. On the top flat roof-covering bricks were put in such a way that the ridges of the short ends interlock. Grave 275 was of this type.

3. *Roof-like brick-graves.* This most frequent solution containing the greatest number of varieties is used when roof-covering bricks arranged in the most various ways are placed above an earth grave so that they form a sort of roof put together without any binding material: a) smooth bricks joined on edge to one another (Grave 316); b) smooth bricks placed on each other in two rows; no binding material (Grave 107); c) ridged roof-bricks placed in a row (Grave 133); d) ridged roof-bricks joined to one another without binding material. A standing brick at both ends closes the roof (Grave 317).⁵²⁸

⁵²³ B, KUZSINSZKY, 11, —RADNÓTI, Előzetes. 151.

⁵²⁴ The use of brick-graves is a new custom even among the inhumation rites which supplanted cremation. Gallia 17 (1959) 448, Fig. 51. — R. FELLMANN, cf. note 517. Fourth century brick graves in Vignetto: SIMONETT, 189 foll. — In the cemetery of Salurn: NOLL, 39. This question cannot be fully treated here. But here we must call attention to the results of the latest excavations on Peter's brick grave in the Vatican: M. GUARDUCCI, Die Petrustradition im Vatikan (Im

Lichte der Geschichte und Archaeologie. Vatikan, 1963.). The innumerable types of brick-graves in Pannonia have not yet been studied because the largest cemeteries are inaccessible. For a few selected examples cf. Aquincum: PARRAGI, 320. — DOMBAY, 182.

⁵²⁵ BARKÓCZI, Pilismarót, 126.

⁵²⁶ Problems of orientation will be adequately treated when studying the cemetery of Majs.

⁵²⁷ Cf. notes 517 and 522.

⁵²⁸ Cf. note 517.

4. *Roofs built above earthen graves*: We find roofs built above earthen graves made of ridged bricks held together with mortar (Grave 126). Mortar was rather used for the roof in cases when the grave itself is also made of brick: Graves 145, 203 and 212. We also find such instances when the ridged roof tiles are placed lengthwise in two rows above each other and are held together with mortar: Grave 222. However the remaining photograph (Pl. LXXXVII, 4) does not tell whether it was an earth grave or whether it was built.

Grave 275 is interesting also because it has a table made of bricks without any binder on which the dead was placed; then it was surrounded with large cast bricks as a roof.

For the first time the readers are introduced to the photographs of two early Christian-type bricks unearthed from Grave 203.⁵²⁹ Neither the orientation nor the position of the arms of the male skeleton in Grave 203 is known. The male skeleton buried in his clothes has a conical glass beaker at his feet. Examining this grave we found it unusual that on old photograph made immediately after removing the skeleton shows that there was a wooden coffin in this brick-grave. The definitely early Christian-type bricks of Grave 203 as well as the rites having to do with the skeleton reinforce the statement that brick-graves are mainly found in cemeteries characteristic of the early Christians (Figs 91 and 92).

In addition to the regular brick-graves I have to call attention to the following data: bricks were found only at the feet in Grave 224; only above the skull in Graves 327 and 341; only under the head in Grave 313; bricks and roof tiles were found on the right side of Grave 321 as well as broken stones and stones were set around the head in Grave 239. The above listed burial customs reflecting rites unlike those of the regular brick-graves differ from the explicitly regular early Christian brick-graves which are just being studied.

D) WOODEN COFFINS

In the cemetery of Ságvár, so far as it can be reconstructed, several of the skeletons of West—East orientation are buried in wooden coffins; this is true of graves with and without furniture.⁵³⁰

The two types of wooden coffin can be distinguished on the basis of the finds: *a*) The wooden coffin is held together at the top and bottom of all four corners by two iron bands bent in a right angle. Cotter pins were probably used on the long sides. Such were Graves 29, 63, 87, 145, 225 and 233; *b*) The other type of wooden coffin did not have reinforced corners, the wooden planks were held together with long iron nails. Grave 202 was of this type.

Variations *a* and *b* rarely occur together, but we have found such brick-graves whose wooden coffin remains make such a conclusion possible. The majority of the burials in wooden coffins come from the group of skeletons without grave furniture.

The examination of the wooden coffins indicates that both sexes were buried in them.⁵³¹ The majority of these had a West—East orientation. In these graves the lower arm of the skeleton was either extended or placed on the hip and thus no generalizations can be formed. The possible finds (which rarely occurred) were placed to the feet. No coins were found in graves containing wooden coffins. Wooden coffins were frequently used in early Christian cemeteries.⁵³²

⁵²⁹ I have released it to E. THOMAS for study.
⁵³⁰

<i>Male graves:</i>	<i>Corner bands:</i>	<i>Iron nails:</i>
Grave number:	63, 108, 151, 225 and 233;	97, 136, 195, 196, 212
	traces of wood on the bottom of brick grave 203.	

<i>Female graves:</i>	154, 254	210, 212, 257.
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<i>Children's graves:</i>	29, 178;	167, 286
	wooden traces	
	under bones:	
	219	

Uncertain Sex: 87.

Graves 210 and 178 are of North—South and the rest are West—East and sometimes North-west—South-east orientation. In those instances when the grave sheets and data are missing, those data supplied are only approximate. Cf. note 10.

⁵³¹ Cf. the previous note.

⁵³² Cf. note 522.

Both the brick-graves and the above described wooden coffins were primarily in a West—East orientation. Before making any significant conclusions from this we have to treat the group of graves which did not have any furniture.

E) GRAVES WITHOUT FURNITURE

Eighty of the 342 graves unearthed from the Late Roman cemetery of Ságvár contained no furniture whatsoever. The majority of these were oriented West—East, were made of brick and contained wooden coffins.

Up-to-now researchers held that 4th century graves having no furniture are the burials of the poor and they associated them to economic crisis or enemy raids.⁵³³ It has been stated that they generally occur in early Christian-type cemeteries.⁵³⁴

In the present publication on the excavation of the cemetery I did not have the chance to draw far-reaching social and historical conclusions. But it can be proved even now that among the great number of graves there are those which have very rich valuable furniture of outstanding significance⁵³⁵ and furthermore there are graves with rather humble or even quite poor finds.⁵³⁶ In these latter a few beads were always found with the females and a buckle or a few coins with the males. Thus it is not likely that the graves lacking *all* furniture (especially the graves of females or children) do so on account of economic reasons. It is more likely to assume that these phenomena may have ritual reasons.

As it was already mentioned these graves occur mainly in the early Christian-type cemeteries in the period between the first half of the 4th century until the end of the century. The researchers took a uniform stand on the early Christian-type burials up to now. Although there are few works mentioning Eastern cults and even recognizing the presence of Jewish settlers⁵³⁷ they still did not consider the possibility that the two religions intermixed or even that there was a syncretism between them. In connection with the cemetery of Ságvár, on the other hand, we can make certain observations which lead us to state that the rites of the Jewry unchanging through thousands of years must not be ignored. This question requires very complicated and extensive study and here only a few important thoughts on this topic will be mentioned.

Among the burial customs of the 4th century A. D. we have to take notice of the fact that we find in addition to the East—West orientation an opposite one (West—East) in explicitly early Christian-type cemeteries. These latter graves lack all furniture in contrast to the East—West oriented graves which contain the usual finds (coins, jewelry, objects of daily use, vessels, *etc.*). Bearing these in mind let us examine to which religion the ritual causes of these phenomena belong.

The strict prescriptions which we are searching for can be found in the Jewish rites. It is not an easy task to prove the existence of these rites among the burial customs. Up to the middle of the 2nd century A. D. expensive spices were burned at the graves of persons of high birth and their valuable objects of personal use, wealth, glass vessels, *etc.* were put into the coffin, too,⁵³⁸ but the patriarch Gamaliel II (head of the synhedrian of Javneh) declared c. 150 A. D. that after his death he should be buried simply, without pomp, in plain white garments.⁵³⁹ Since that

⁵³³ L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 130; and in AÉ (1940) 246 foll.; BpT. II. 767 foll. — SÁGI, Intercisa I. 94. — PEKÁRY, 311, 323. — PÓCZY, BpR 21 (1964) 70. — BEHN, MZ (1935) 64. — R. FELLMANN, Die Schweiz zur Römerzeit. Basel, 1957, 145. — R. NOLL, 40.

⁵³⁴ Cf. notes 517, 522, 533.

⁵³⁵ Male graves: 20, 56, 89, 97, 111, 174, 212, 257, 270. — Female graves: 42, 54, 114, 145, 191, 212, 310, 340. — Children's graves: 131, 219, 331.

⁵³⁶ Male graves: 297, 307. — Female graves:

19, 43, 50, 78, 279. — Children's graves: 38, 95, 209, 240. — Graves of uncertain sex: 4, 10, 13, 106, 166, 271.

⁵³⁷ L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 139; and in AÉ (1940) 247 foll. — F. FÜLEP, Intercisa I. 209.

⁵³⁸ Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine (1935, 1938). — KLEIN, Tod und Begräbnis in Palestina z. Zeit der Tannaiten (1908).

⁵³⁹ Talmud Bavli, Moed Katan, 27/b.

time and even today everyone of Jewish faith is buried without social distinctions according to the prescriptions of the «taharo» throughout the world.⁵⁴⁰ After the third ritual washing of the corpse it is anointed with oil, then it is wrapped into a white linen or wool cloth. This uniformly prescribed funeral dress has no pockets. The burial rites also prescribe that 10 adult males chant the required prayers.⁵⁴¹ It was also a general rule to bury the dead lying on his back in such a way that *a)* the dead were generally placed in unplanned wooden coffins which had openings or holes punched in it; *b)* the Cohanim and first born males were put in a whole coffin with a pierced bottom or *c)* the dead were placed directly on the ground and planks were put on top of it.⁵⁴² It rarely also occurred that they placed the dead in a stone coffin. In this case the sarcophagus would be entirely unornamented.⁵⁴³

Now let us briefly examine how these burial customs are manifest in the cemetery of Ságvár and treating each of these questions let us attempt to analyze the relation of the Early Christians and the Jewry in the 4th century A. D.

The above described burial ceremony required therefore a place where the phases of the «taharo» can be performed. Here I would like to quote Radnóti who describes that in the burial chapel II of Ságvár: «There are an unusually great number of old brick fragments which are likely from an earlier building.»⁵⁴⁴ Thus Radnóti concluded the existence of two construction periods for the burial chapels. While Grave 192 found in this burial chamber does not contain such attributes or reflect such rites which would lead to the consideration of two periods, it was impossible to identify the grave numbers within the other burial structures.⁵⁴⁵ Therefore here again I also cannot make a definite conclusion about the two periods, but in case of the *cella memoriae* the graves in the two side apses seem to be quite improvised. For instance there is a big grave in it with a sarcophagus cover and thus a subsequent burial seems possible. This may also be shown by that the included sarcophagus No. 75 was not symmetrically placed in the building. Bearing in mind the two periods noted by Radnóti for the second burial chapel of Ságvár and also the assumed subsequent burial in the *cella memoriae* we may risk making the assumption that these served as the necessary rooms for the ritual burial customs of the Jews at the early stage of Christianity (end of the third century and the first quarter of the 4th century); perhaps they belonged to the cemetery of the Jewish settlers living there previously. The arched burial chamber built at the same time as the grave (after the 4th century) included those who became truly separated from the Jewish faith and were buried according to Christian custom. This possibility occurred after the Nicean Synod in 325.⁵⁴⁶ The privileged persons of the Christian community were likely buried within the walls of these arched chambers according to the prescriptions of Christian custom.⁵⁴⁷

Concerning the ritual washing and the custom of anointment, I should like to mention the following. While male graves, generally speaking, contain no toilet bottles, here such Eastern-type toilet bottles, in particular spool-shaped, long vessels, were found in male graves too.⁵⁴⁸ These glass vessels I connect with the embalming and anointing rites prescribed by the «taharo» and quoted above.

I should like to mention the use of boxes with magic inscriptions, bullae (against misfortune) of Eastern origin and character. It is not impossible that they are related to the members of agnostic sect. The items of clothing (fibulae, buckles, belt ends as well as beads, etc.) which were not found on the skeletons but by the feet can also be related to the prescriptions of the

⁵⁴⁰ Sulchan Aruch. Jore Dea, § 362–364. נטע

⁵⁴¹ קדיש = Kaddish.

⁵⁴² Hadrás Kodes p. 86.

⁵⁴³ יאן = Jüdisches Lexicon III. 1031.

⁵⁴⁴ Cf. note 515.

⁵⁴⁵ Cf. notes 9 and 10.

⁵⁴⁶ Cf. note 571.

⁵⁴⁷ Cf. notes 517 and 519.

⁵⁴⁸ Cf. notes 445, 446, and 447.

«taharo»: the body has to be buried plainly, without pomp, in clothing which lacks even pockets. Thus we cannot find such items in the place to which their original function assigns them because there was a definite mixing of Jewish rites and the burial rites of the already official Christian religion of the state in the treated cemetery. In other words, these accessories and items of clothing are placed at the feet of the dead in the grave. Here it was also observed that coins were entirely absent from graves where such unguentaria, bullae, magical inscriptions, boxes, etc. were placed as grave furniture. The lack of coin finds indispensable for the general burial rites of the «pagan» romanized population of this period (in case of East—West orientation) also supports the assumption of a Jewish-type burial.

The examination of the scanty textile material of the cemetery also reinforces the prescription that in certain graves only thicker or thinner linen was put on the dead.⁵⁴⁹

The orientation of the graves has to be briefly treated, too. The burial rites do not prescribe the orientation. It is only a traditional custom and has a peculiar significance only in the areas west of Jerusalem, i.e., precisely among the Jews of the Diaspora. We cannot place too much emphasis on the role of the Jerusalem temple as a religious-political and organizational centre and therefore its destruction in 70 A. D. was fatal to the life of the Jewry. After the destruction of the temple Jews of the Diaspora living West of Jerusalem, therefore, turned toward the «city» during their prayers and even the orientation of the dead depended on Jerusalem.⁵⁵⁰ Consequently the faces of the dead were turned towards the East (a North-west—South-east orientation was also possible). In the areas east of Jerusalem the orientation is just the reverse in accordance with the direction of the Jerusalem temple.

After the destruction of the temple and following the Diaspora great religious communities developed in the Roman Empire, particularly in Rome itself and in Alexandria,⁵⁵¹ from the beginning of the first half of the 2nd century A. D. Most recently archaeologists brought to light a Jewish temple in Ostia which was renovated several times between the 2nd and 4th centuries A. D., showing that even then there was a sizeable Jewish community.⁵⁵² Between the 2nd and 3rd centuries there were still Christians belonging to the Jewish religious community, for many Christians still followed the Torah.⁵⁵³ In the so-called Jewish catacombs we find fondo d'oro with Jewish symbolism⁵⁵⁴ or having an explicitly early Christian character. The inscriptions of the catacombs, the glass beaker remains with Greek inscriptions, i.e., all the textual remains unearthed here point to the uniformly accepted Greek language as the only tie in the Diaspora besides religion.⁵⁵⁵

⁵⁴⁹ Cf. notes 22, 217 and 226.

⁵⁵⁰ After the Bar-Kochba insurrection was put down between 132 and 135 a Roman colony called Aelia Capitolina arose on the site of Jerusalem. The Jews were forbidden from returning to the ancient city.

⁵⁵¹ KIRSCH-LUKSCH, *Illustrierte Geschichte der Katholischen Kirche*. Wien 1905. 36 foll. — Atlas, 37.

⁵⁵² M. F. SQUARCIAPINO, *La sinagoga recentemente scoperta ad Ostia* (Rend. Pont. Acc. Arch. XXXIV, 1961—1962.); *La Sinagoga di Ostia*. Boll. d'Arte 1961; *Ebrei a Roma e ad Ostia*. Studi Romani, XI, No. 2 (1963) 129 foll.; *The Synagogue at Ostia*. Archaeologi, Vol. 16, No. 3. (1963) 194 foll.

⁵⁵³ CARRINGTON, 100 foll. — GARRUCI, *Cimenterii degli antichi Ebrei* (1862). Some literary sources treating the question: A. ACHELIS, *Das Christentum in den ersten 3 Jh.* (1925). J. BERGMANN, *Jüdische Apologetik im neutestamentlichen Zeitalter* (1908). K. GRAUL, *Die Unterscheidungslehren der verschiedenen christlichen Bekenntnisse* (1899). — A. V.

HARNACK, *Wesen des Christentums* (1925); *Mission und Ausbreitung des Christentums in den ersten 3 Jh.* (1914); *Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte* (1922); *Chronologie der altchristlichen Literatur* (1897—1904).

⁵⁵⁴ CABR.—LECL., XI/2. 2557 foll. — N. MÜLLER, *Die jüdische Katakomben am Monteverde zu Rom*. Leipzig 1912. — *Catacomb, Villa Torlonia*: H. W. BEYER—W. LIETZMANN, *Studien zur spätantiken Kunstgeschichte*. 4. (1930) 22 foll. Pl. 12—13. Seven-branched candelabra (Menorah) on fondo d'oro and *PIE ZESES* inscription combinations: NEUBURG, Fig. 65. Menorah and Torah on fondo d'oro: O. WULFF, *Altchristliche und Byzantinische Kunst* Vol. I. Berlin 1914. Fig. 59. CH. R. MOREY: *The Gold-Glass Collection of the Vatican Library*, Città del Vaticano 1959. Pl. XIX, 114; XX, 115; XXX, 346; XXXVI, 458.

⁵⁵⁵ T. NAGY, 7 foll. — F. FÜLEP, *Intercisa I*. 216. — CARRINGTON, 100.

There were probably several roads of the early Jewish influx from Italy to Pannonia. First they reached Pannonia through Aquileia at the turn of the 1st century (cf. the commercial character of the Amber Route); secondly they got there on account of their commercial activity which they carried on in the larger cities springing up alongside of the main by-roads and thirdly at the turn of the 2nd century they reached Pannonia in connection with the troops in Intercisa sent from Emesa.⁵⁵⁶ Their objects of use can rarely be found among the archaeological remains⁵⁵⁷ precisely because of their extremely strict burial rites which excluded all material remains from the grave. Nevertheless their inscribed tombstones preserved the traces of their earlier stay.⁵⁵⁸ The traces in Intercisa⁵⁵⁹ suggest the idea that the burial customs of the Jewish merchants, settlers, or slaves residing within the diverse Romanized population of the fortified city of Tricciana can be discovered as well as the rites of the followers of Christianity, the official state religion.

This assumption harmonizes with the Synods of Elvira (306, A. D.)⁵⁶⁰; of Nicea (325 A. D.)⁵⁶¹ and finally of Laodicea⁵⁶² for the decrees made there all reflect the process of the gradual separation of the Jews and Christians and their full schism but the common root is undoubtable even here. This period is also characterized by the rise of several trends, sects, within the Christian state religion during this otherwise critical period of the Empire. At the same time we still know about such combinations of finds which simultaneously contain the symbols of the official state religion (alpha — omega) and the signs of the Jewish faith (Magen David).⁵⁶³ In case of Tricciana it is precisely this syncretism, this mixture of religions, which appears during the study of the cemetery.

In brief, I believe the early Christian cemetery of Ságvár contains the following distinguishable groups: 1. graves of West—East orientation (unornamented sarcophagus, brick grave, wooden coffin or earth grave) probably contained the bodies of Jewish people if there were no furniture found in the grave. 2. All those cemetery buildings (cella memoriae, smaller grave chapels) which originally served the purpose of performing the rites of the «taharo» could be dated between the end of the 3rd and the first quarter of the 4th century, a period of transition. Here, later on from the second half of the 4th century only those adherents of early Christian dogmas were buried together with furniture. 3. All those brick graves, wooden coffins or earth graves with West—East (or North-west—South-east) orientation where the clothing items (fibula, belt sets, jewelry, etc.) were found not where they functionally belong, but separately at the feet and all those graves in which eastern-type unguentaria, bullae, amulets and magic inscriptions, were found while there simultaneously being a lack of coins, represent the transition the followers of the official Christian state religion and the Jewry or perhaps one of its gnostic sects. 4. From the second half of the 4th century the graves of the members of the already officially separated Christian Church belong to this group. These also preserve the West-east and North-west—South-east orientation but the graves are rich in furniture comprising explicitly early Christian type objects (glass beaker with Greek inscription, scrinium with Christogram, etc.) and moreover coin finds also occur in the graves. We can examine also in case of this group the fact that if they

⁵⁵⁶ CARRINGTON, II. 140. foll. — F. FÜLEP, Intercisa I. 209. — H. GRÄTZ, Geschichte der Juden. Leipzig 1864 — 73. Vol. V, 431.

⁵⁵⁷ Aquincum, Magen David sign on water pipes: BpR 10 (1923) 50, Fig. 20. — Szombathely, lamp: L. NAGY, Pann. Sacr. 96, Fig. 61. — Alberti Irsa, Greek text and Menorah on inscribed tombstone: AE (1891) 233. — Cameo with Menorah from Szombathely: S. SCHEIBER, Jewish Inscriptions from Hungary (Magyarországi zsidó feliratok) Bp. 1960, 55 foll. S. SCHEIBER, Fig. 96. — Bar-Kochba coin from Szőny: *op. cit.* 57 foll.

⁵⁵⁸ CABR. — LECL., VIII/1. 74.

⁵⁵⁹ F. FÜLEP, Intercisa I. 209. foll.

⁵⁶⁰ L. HEFELE, Conciliengeschichte I. 177.

⁵⁶¹ *op. cit.* 316.

⁵⁶² *op. cit.* 770.

⁵⁶³ The Mildenhall Treasure. London, 1964. 14. Nos 27—31. Alpha-Omega Christogram and Greek names on the silver spoons. Also 21, Pl. 6 silver tray with the Magen David sign on its bottom. 4th century A. D. — Aquileia, Magen David sign on the mosaic flooring of the early Christian basilica: G. BRUSIN. Monumenti Paleocristiani di Aquileia e di Grado. (Udine, 1957) 130, Fig. 54. 4th century A. D.

did not have objects with early Christian symbols on hand, the proper symbolic scene or text was cut on the existing objects.⁵⁶⁴ To this belong the graves containing jug-beaker combinations in which coin finds rarely occur and the finds are placed at the feet. To this group we can class, in my opinion, all those vaulted burial chambers which were built simultaneously with the brick graves.

Finally we have to emphasize the circumstance that lacking a complete map of the cemetery the grouped or sporadic distribution of these presumed Jewish graves cannot presently be traced within the cemetery. The above ideas concerning the problematics of the West—East (North-west—South-east) oriented graves which have no furniture at all were only presented to prove that they are not the result of economic crises or enemy raids, but of ritual. Finally I should like to mention that in my view the probably Jewish graves should be considered those of the Jewish settlers, merchants, slaves and their families residing within the Romanized diverse population of the fortified city of Tricciana.^{564a}

According to the coin finds, the early Christian type cemetery of Ságvár was used between 340—375 A. D. Since the above treated Jewish graves lack coin finds, they are certainly from an earlier time but not sooner than the beginning of the 4th century.

The above described phenomena of the cemetery of Tricciana make it different in other ways from the picture presented by the already known Late Roman cemeteries.⁵⁶⁵ This may be attributed to two causes: first the residents of the fortified city lived probably under different socio-economic circumstances than the much disturbed dwellers of the limes or the people of the small scattered settlements. Christianity was also established sooner and in a more organized form in the cities than in the small settlements.⁵⁶⁶ Moreover, the ethnic composition of the cemetery also poses additional problems.

Contrary to the already mentioned difficulties and lacking the anthropological material, I would like to contribute a few brief thoughts to the examination of the 4th century population of Pannonia.

IX. THE POPULATION OF TRICCIANA IN LIGHT OF THE BURIALS

We possess only scanty data concerning the settlements established on the Sopianae—Arrabona road (Fig. 1), although it is possible that life existed here already in the 2nd—3rd centuries.⁵⁶⁷ It was not yet possible to discover any cemetery section from the early period of the settlement.⁵⁶⁸ In the 4th century A. D. when several so-called fortified cities were built in Inner Pannonia (Környe, Kisárpás, Keszthely-Fenékpuszt) Ságvár-Tricciana acquired increasing significance.⁵⁶⁹ Research has shown that the size of the fortified city of Tricciana was 292 × 268 m;

⁵⁶⁴ Bronze buckle with an adoration scene (Grave 127); blue spotted glass beaker with Greek inscriptions carved on afterwards (Grave 212).

^{564a} Regarding the joint burials of Jews and heretics, cf. Talmud Gittin 61/a. The approximately 1800 years old text reads as follows: «Non-Jews also have to be buried with Jews, and sick non-Jews have to be visited as well as the Jews.»

⁵⁶⁵ The complete study of the Late Roman cemeteries of Pannonia is currently under progress and according to the available data it seems that 1) the rites observable in certain cemeteries around Baranya and Keszthely cannot be traced here; cf. notes 590 and 596; — 2) It differs from the cemetery of Csákvár to which it cannot be associated, AÉ (1927) 196 foll. MAROSI, Szf. Szle. (1937) 62. — In this context I do not examine the cemetery of Intercisa where the large-scale excavations beginning in 1963 brought to light almost 1000 graves which will yield new re-

sults; cf. note 5. — The cemetery of Ságvár can be adequately treated only in light of the results of those significant 4th century and early Christian type cemeteries which are just being studied (here I am thinking of those of Pécs (excavated by F. FÜLEP); Kisárpás (excavated by E. BIRÓ); Szőny (excavated by L. BARKÓCZI) and Tée-Margittelep (excavated by V. LÁNYI).

⁵⁶⁶ ACHELIS, BJ (1921) 74. Here let me express my thanks to Professors M. RICHTMANN and I. HAHN for their help in writing part *e*) (Graves without Furniture) of section VIII of this study.

⁵⁶⁷ RADNÓTI, MTAK 496. — RADNÓTI, Balatoni Szemle (1942) L. «Ságvár az antik Tricciana.» — AÉ (1869) 20. — AÉ (1884) 13. — A. ALFÖLDI, Unter-gang., I. 53.

⁵⁶⁸ Cf. note 123 and also RADNÓTI, MTAK 501.

⁵⁶⁹ R. ALFÖLDI, Ant. Hung. III (1949) 89. — RADNÓTI, MTAK.

its walls were between 2.30 and 2.60 m. thick.⁵⁷⁰ The corners of the camp are rounded off and there were round turrets on the two sides of the corners attached by their inner edges to the wall of the camp.⁵⁷¹ They suggested the existence of a beneficiarius post in their city and they even suggested that the Emperor Gratianus spent some time within the city in 379.⁵⁷² Considering the fact that the methodological—archaeological excavation of the city is still a future task, the present study also lacks the up-to-date complex method of treatment, *i.e.*, the simultaneous examination of the results of the city and the cemetery which would illuminate the socio-economic circumstances of the population living there at those times. Therefore in the following I have to begin with the material remains, the burial rites I personally examined and the up-to-date results of the archaeological research of Pannonia which has been more fully developed in the last two decades when trying to make a few conclusions concerning the population of the fortified city.

Fortified cities are important especially for those researchers studying the ethnic and settlement problems of the series of fortifications in Inner Pannonia. Radnóti stated:

«The remains we possess of these Upper Pannonian fortresses are still not adequate for drawing a conclusion on the ethnic composition of this 4th century settlement. The graves of the Late Roman cemetery of Fenékpusztá were not studied separately, neither were those of Kisárpás. We have only the nearly 400 graves of the cemetery of Ságvár on hand. No definite ethnic character can be deduced from the available data although the analysis of the cemetery brought many new results. It rather seems that the traces lead to the East, particularly to the Balkan peninsula.»⁵⁷³

Unfortunately I do not know the mentioned «analysis» and the «new results» of the quoted passage. There were debates on the origin of the settlers from the Balkan peninsula — mentioned by the excavator — when this possibility was mentioned,⁵⁷⁴ but contrary to the counter opinions voiced this insufficiently supported hypothesis was quoted a few times up to now.⁵⁷⁵ In the present treatment we could not find any signs of «Balkan» origin in the cemetery of Tricciana. Radnóti correctly noted that the signs point towards the East, but such signs are the occurrence of commodities of Eastern character and origin reaching the area through commerce and the above-treated burial rites of Eastern, mainly Jewish, settlers.

At the same time Radnóti noted that they probably settled a group into Pannonia Prima from the right bank of the Rhine to counter the Quadi, the Sarmatians or even the Goths living in this area.⁵⁷⁶ Barkóczi stated that there existed two major forms of settlements from the time of Constantinus II in Pannonia. The first is the fortified city where the Romanized elements lived, the other is the free settlement of the barbarian peoples who had been settled there from the Danube—Tisza midregion.⁵⁷⁷ He also mentioned that only few people had the chance of getting into the fortified cities because of the almost constant immigration of the 4th century.⁵⁷⁸

In regard to the construction of the fortified cities Barkóczi notes also that coins began to appear in Fenékpusztá and Ságvár as well as in Felsőheténypusztá and Kisárpás only from the time of Constantius II and he concludes that the building of these sites may be related only to the Age of Constantius II.⁵⁷⁹

In my view when trying to examine the problems concerning the settlers from other areas we cannot one-sidedly and exclusively depend on the data of coin finds. Although the examination of the circulation of money may be very important when trying to separate the ethnic groups, the analysis of the cemeteries and the study of the pertinent anthropological materials

⁵⁷⁰ Mócsy, PWRE, Suppl. IX. 701.

⁵⁷¹ Radnóti, Laur. Aqv. II. Diss. Pann. Ser. 2. No 11. (1941) 89.

⁵⁷² Gráf, Diss. Pann. Ser. I. No. 5. (1936) 122.; 123.

⁵⁷³ Radnóti, MTAK, 497.

⁵⁷⁴ MTAK, (1954) 415 foll. Contributions.

⁵⁷⁵ Sági, 219 foll.

⁵⁷⁶ Radnóti, MTAK, 532.

⁵⁷⁷⁻⁵⁷⁸ Barkóczi, MTAK, (1954) 521.

⁵⁷⁹ *op. cit.* 520.

may have the same significance. We must also take into consideration the fact that commercial interests supplied the markets of several areas of the Empire with objects of use, jewelry, etc. of identical origin at the same time. Here the answer depends on how these objects, jewelry, etc. are used, in what fashion they were worn in a particular area and furthermore the special local features, customs, etc. to which the people adhere and which they take along to their new place of settlement and preserve in their burial customs. Today we can distinguish in Pannonia where, in my opinion, settlement began not under the reign of Constantius II but already during the reign of Constantine I, ethnically different groups on the basis of the different orientations, the placing of the various objects of daily use and the jewelry in the graves and the characteristic objects which the different groups brought along with themselves. Thus it seems that this settlement program began under Constantine I from the western territories not only into Pannonia Prima but simultaneously to Valeria, Pannonia Secunda and Savia and reached its peak under Constantius II.⁵⁸⁰ On the other hand it is interesting that in those cemeteries where this population is traceable the statistical figures of coins are the highest under the reign of Constantius II (especially between 351 and 354).⁵⁸¹ But even these are not sufficient for making the definite statement that the fortified cities of Keszthely-Fenékpuszt, Környe, etc. were built at this time. It is possible that here there were earlier settlements which were then converted into fortified cities. (But this question can be decided only after excavating these fortified cities.)

In regard to the population of Tricciana let me sum up the situation of the three other fortified cities of Pannonia.

The methodical excavation of the fortified city at Környe has not yet been made.⁵⁸² Graves No. 99—192 of those «poor» 4th century graves excavated in recent years are from the last third of the 4th century or the beginning of the 5th.⁵⁸³

In Kisárpás the excavation of the fortified town has not yet begun. In recent years 159 graves from the 4th century have been unearthed. Among these are quite a lot of early Christian ones. Here life began during the reign of Constantine I, a period followed by a great economic boom under the rule of Constantius II; according to the coin finds life existed even after 375.⁵⁸⁴

The excavation and study of the fortified city of Keszthely-Fenékpuszt are just being done, but we already know from the material of the neighbouring cemeteries that during the reign of Constantius II a German group from the Rhine settled here and preserved its original customs and burial rites. Certain graves have early Christian features and even a *cella memoriae* was unearthed. According to the coin finds of the graves there was life here even after 375.⁵⁸⁵

Thus it can be proved for the four fortified cities that there was an unusual spurt in the circulation of money under the reign of Constantius II. There was life in Környe, Kisárpás and Keszthely even after 375, while in Ságvár—Tricciana the coin finds end with 375. A particular feature of the four fortified cities is that while the traces of an ethnic group coming from the west can be found in the cemeteries of Kisárpás and Keszthely, the traces of western settlements cannot be proved with the aid of the grave goods of Tricciana.⁵⁸⁶

In brief, there possibly existed settlements in the area of Tricciana from as early as the 2nd—3rd century. This Romanized population lived among the fortified walls of the city possibly around the middle of the 4th century until 375. Contrary to all previous views we cannot trace

⁵⁸⁰ BURGER, Bogád. 133 foll. — The question will be fully treated in a study of my excavations of the Late Roman cemeteries of Feked, Majs and Gödrekeresztúr.

⁵⁸¹ Cf. the pertinent section of note 503.

⁵⁸² RADNÓTI, Laur. *Aqv. II. Diss. Pann. Ser. 2.* No. 11 (1941) 79; and in *MTAK*, 494.

⁵⁸³ RF, 16 (1963) 41.

⁵⁸⁴ BIRÓ, 176 foll.

⁵⁸⁵ PEKÁRY, 26. — SÁGI, 256. — RADNÓTI, *MTAK*, 502.

⁵⁸⁶ The characteristic finds of this group which settled from the West (grey flat plates, lamps, bone hair pin, flintstone, leather pouch, iron spit and chicken bones) are entirely missing from Ságvár. (However the individuals of female Grave 9 and male Grave 249 undeniably came from western territories.)

Balkan, West German, Rhinian or Sarmatian elements among the dwellers of the city. Such groups can be recognized in the other 4th century cemeteries of Pannonia. But this cemetery contains — and this can be proved on the basis of my analysis — Eastern, mainly Jewish settlers, who reached the city likely as merchants and eventually as slaves and who added peculiar Eastern overtones to the colourful population of the city.⁵⁸⁷ The finds unearthed during the excavation attest to the organized goods supply, relative wealth of the city. The class differences existing here too are shown by such luxury items as jewelry as well as simple items of daily use. On this basis we can distinguish among the dwellers of the towns, office holders of high rank and Roman citizenship (and their relatives),⁵⁸⁸ soldiers,⁵⁸⁹ and simple people. We have only scanty data on craftsmen.⁵⁹⁰

The finds of the cemetery of Tricciana and the observed burial customs may be related to the cemetery of Kisárpás contrary to the circumstance that there the above mentioned western settlers can also be traced. However, taking into consideration the various early Christian cemetery buildings and burial rites the city seems to be most closely related to Sopianae.⁵⁹¹ I believe it is possible that organizationally the Roman city of Tricciana could have belonged to this see during the 4th century.⁵⁹² But until the mentioned cemeteries are not published a final stand as to this question cannot be taken.

Table A

Table of Glass Vessel Types (Fig. 125)

Type 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
♀ 304 ♀ 233 ♀ 265 ♀ 316	9 ♀	I. 24 (351—354 A. D.) ♀ 187	? 96 ♂ 186 ♀ 190 ♀ 218	♂ 26 (364—375 A. D.) ♀ 32 ♀ 83	♂ ♀ 212 ♂ 249 (351—354) ♂ 270 (351—354)

Type 7.	8.	9.	10.
♀ 8 (355—361 A. D.) ? 15 ♀ 18 ♀ 19 ♀ 25 ♀ 27 (361—363 A. D.) ♀ 35 ♀ 43 ? 103 ♀ 174 ♂ 31 ? 71 ♀ 72 ♂ 198 ♂ 203 ♀ 236 ♂ 242 I 262 ♀ 300 ♀ 301 ♀ 308	♀ 17 (346—361 A. D.) ♂ 58 ♂ 147 ♀ 173 ♀ 332	♀ 54* ♀ 330 I. 132	♀ 54* (351—367 A. D.) ♂ 270 (351—354 A. D.) I. 272 ♀ 335/a 335/b

⁵⁸⁷ R. Brósz, «Nem teljes jogú polgárok a római jogforrásokban» («Citizens with Partial Rights in the Roman Legal Sources»). Bp. 1964: 139 foll., 156.

⁵⁸⁸ High-ranking Roman citizens and civil servants: male Graves 20, 89, 97, 174, 177, 212, 221, and 253. The relatives of these in female Graves 42, 54, 111, 114, and 310.

⁵⁸⁹ Soldiers or veterans: male Graves 56, 198, 257,

249 and 270.

⁵⁹⁰ Far-ranging social and historical conclusions cannot be made on the basis of the scanty implement finds at my disposal: cf. RADNÓTI, MTA, 497.

⁵⁹¹ For literature cf. F. FÜLEP, Pécs, 35. — The history of Sopianae is currently being treated by F. FÜLEP.

⁵⁹² T. NAGY, 209 foll.,

Type 11.	12.		13.	14.	15.
♀ 330	♀ 9 ♀ 16 ♀ 27/a 27/b ♀ 31 ♂ 59 ? 71 I. 132 I. 141 ? 121 ? 126 I. 161 ♀ 190 ♀ 193 ♂ 194	I. 219 ♀ 241 ♀ 242 254/a 254/b ♂ 298 ♀ 301	♀ 254 (337—361 A. D.)	♀ 300	♂ 225

Table B

Table of Glass Vessel Types (Fig. 125)

Type 16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
♀ 222	♂ 89 (355—363 A. D.)	♀ 236	♀ 330	♀ 305 (337—361 A. D.) ♀ 335	♂ 26 (364—375 A. D.) ♀ 218 ♂ 233 ♀ 310

Type 22.	23.	24.
♂ 26 (364—375 A. D.) ♀ 35 ♀ 176 ? 204 ♂ 230 ♂ 238	♂ 31 I. 47 ♀ 125 (346—361 A. D.)	♂ 63 ? 126 ♀ 335

Table C

Jug—Beaker as Grave Goods in the Burials
a) Glass Jug—Glass Beaker

♂	♀	Inf.	?
26 (364—375 A. D.) 31 238 242	9 27 (361—363 A. D.) 31 35 125 (346—363 A. D.) 190 212 218 222 236 300 301 305	—	71 295

b) *Earthenware Jug—Glass Beaker*

♂	♀	Inf.	?
270 (351—361 A. D.) 147	18 173 174 255 304 316	262 228	—

c) *Earthenware Jug—Earthenware Beaker*

—	172 (351—360 A. D.)	331	—
---	---------------------	-----	---

*Table D**Table of Glazed Pottery Types Compiled on the Basis of the Finds (Fig. 126, 1—19)*

Type 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
12	31	146	181 211 239 312	340	150	151 167	34	39 64 227	192
Type 11.	12.			13.			14.		15.
196	125 (346—361 A. D.) 281			56 73 (350—354 A. D.)			270 (351—354 A. D.)		337
Type 16.	17.	18.	19.						
61 74 117	316	221 265 318	331						

*Table E**Glazed Pottery*

Brown		Yellowish-brown		Greenish-brown		Lemon-coloured		Yellowish-green		Dark green	
Grave	Type	Grave	Type	Grave	Type	Grave	Type	Grave	Type	Grave	Type
12 31 239	1. 2. 4.	265	18.	39 56 64 73 146 150 167 181 192 227 331 337 340	9. 13. 9. 13. 3. 6. 7. 4. 10. 9. 19. 15. 5.	151	7.	34 61 262 316.	8. 16. Fig. 89 17.	74 117 125 196 211 221 270 312 318	16. 16. 12. 11. 4. 18. 14. 4. 18.
				(73; 350—354 A. D.)						(125; 346—361 A. D.) (270; 351—354 A. D.)	

Table F

Glazed Pottery in the Burials

♂	♀	Inf.	?
34	31	167	12
39	61	181	
56	64	239	
74	73 (350—354	262	
146	A. D.)	331	
151	117	337	
192	125 (346—361)	340	
196	A. D.)		
221	150		
227	211		
270 (351—354	265		
A. D.)	281		
312	316		
318			

Table G

Table of the Types of Domestic Pottery Compiled on the Basis of the Finds (Fig. 126, 20—33)

Type 20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
168	172 (351—354 A. D.)	166	173	209 228 264	134	179	234 (351—354 A. D.) 342 (346—361 A. D.)

Type 28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
18 172 (351—354 A. D.) 197	222	04	147	292 (364—375 A. D.)	331

Table H

Domestic Pottery in the Burials

♂	♀	Inf.	?
147	18	118	166
179	134	209	234 (351—354 A. D.)
292 (364—375 A. D.)	168	228	
	172/a (351—354 A. D.)	264	
	172/b	331	
	173	342 (346—361 A. D.)	
	174	244?	
	197	261?	
	222		
	304		

Table I
Bronze Fibulae with Bulbous Knob

♂	♀	Inf.
<i>Simple Bronze Fibulae</i>		
15	11	125
26 (364—375 A. D.)	18	331
56	174	
65	218	
74	333	
101		
108		
112		
129		
152		
154 (355—361 A. D.)		
155		?
165		
196		170
233		
241		
270 (351—354 A. D.)		
280 (341—346 A. D.)		
292 (364—375 A. D.)		
336		

Table J
Gilt Bronze Fibulae with Niello

20	42 ^P
97	306
157 (lost)	
198	
249 (351—354 A. D.) + textile	
253 (367—375 A. D.)	
257	
288	
307 (lost)	
310	

Table K

*Bronze Fibulae with Bulbous Knob**

Type = PATEK: Pl. XXVIII, 3.	Pl. XXX, 2 — Pl. XXIX, c
LvB. Grave 26 (364—375 A. D.) ♂ LvJ. Grave 63 ♂	Tj. Grave 112 ♂
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 3 — Pl. XXIX, c	Pl. XXX, 3 — Pl. XXIX, m
LvK. Grave 65 ♂ LvK. Grave 154 ♂ Vj. Grave 165 ♂	LvB. Grave 15 ? Kj Grave 101 ♂ LvK. Grave 155 ♂
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 3 — Pl. XXIX, n	Pl. XXX, 3 — Pl. XXIX, p
LvK. Grave 170 ?	Cj. Grave 292 (364—375 A. D.) ♂
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 3 — Pl. XXIX, v	Pl. XXX, 4 — Pl. XXIX, c
LvB. Grave 56 ♂ LvB. Grave 108 ♂ Vj. Grave 124 Inf. Cj. Grave 129 ♂	LvJ. Grave 74 ♂ Vb. Grave 196 ♂ ? Grave 241 ♂ LvJ. Grave 336 ♂
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 4 — Pl. XXIX, m	Pl. XXX, 5 — Pl. XXIX, c
? Grave 331 Inf. ? Grave 333 ♀	LvK. Grave 174 ♀
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 13 — Pl. XXIX, c	Pl. XXX, 15 — Pl. XXIX, j
LvB. Grave 270 (351—354 A. D.) ♂	Vb. Grave 152 ♂
Type = PATEK: Pl. XXX, 15 — Pl. XXIX, m = Grave 18 ♀ LvB. Pl. XXX, 16 — Pl. XXIX, c = Grave 218 ♀ Vj. Pl. XXX, 19 — Pl. XXIX, m = Grave 11 ♀ Csj. Pl. XXX, 20 — Pl. XXIX, m = Grave 233 ♂ Vj.	

* As regards the material of the type tables to be found in the monograph of Patek I wanted to indicate not only the sex of the dead but also the exact place of the fibulae in the graves. For this purpose I used the following abbreviations:

LvB = at the extremity of the feet to the left	Tj = at the knee to the right
LvJ = at the extremity of the feet to the right	Kj = at the hand to the right
LvK = at the extremity of the feet in the middle	Cj = at the thigh to the right
Vj = at the shoulder to the right	Vb = at the shoulder to the left
Csj = at the hip to the right	? = exact place uncertain

Table L

Buckles

♂	♀	Inf.
(Silver) (AR)	Bronze (AE)	Bronze (AE)
7	117	38
20	241	141
97	284	
111		Iron (FE)
155	Iron (FE)	29
198/a	218	
198/b		
198/c		
212		
336/a		
336/b		
336/c		
233		
Bronze (AE)		
26 (364—375 A. D.)		
34		
56 — complete belt		
58		
65		
89 (355—363 A. D.) Bellerophon!		
99		
112 with snake head		
127 adorer!		
129		
133 (337—375 A. D.)		
137		
143 (361—363 A. D.)		
151		
157		
177 married couple!		
194		
196		
198		
220 + textile!		
221 gilt		
227		
249 (351—354 A. D.)		
253 (367—375 A. D.)		
256		
257		
263/a (351—375 A. D.)		
263/b		
270 (351—354 A. D.)		
297	Iron (FE)	
307	256	
311 (337—361 A. D.)	336	
341		
		?
		Silver (AR)
		121
		Bronze (AE)
		4
		15
		106
		202 (364—367 A. D.)

Table M

Belt End

♂	♀	Inf.
<i>Silver</i> (AR)	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)
7		
20	8 (355—361 A. D.)	141
111	175	318
203		
233		
<i>Bronze</i> (AE)		
56/a		
56/b		
152/a		
152/b		
165		
196		
220		
249 (351—54 A. D.)		
257		
270 (351—354 A. D.)		
311 (337—361 A. D.)		
Belt (buckle + belt end)		
<i>Silver</i> (AR)	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	
7	56 (complete belt!)	
20	220	
111	311	
198	257	
233	270	
336		

Table N

Necklaces (beads — fasteners)		Earrings	
♀	Inf.	♀	Inf.
12	24 (351—361 A. D.)	<i>Gold</i> (AUR)	
25	40	54 (346—367 A. D.)	95
27 (361—363 A. D.)	47	61	24 (351—361 A. D.)
32	93	212	
61	118	145	
72 + pair of fasteners	131 (337—361 A. D.)	296	
113 + pair of fasteners	161	310	
120	167		
125	171	<i>Silver</i> (AR)	
128	178		
138 + pair of fasteners	184	17 (346—361 A. D.)	40
140	201 + pair of fasteners	281	46
145	(367—375 A. D.)	284	228
150	214	340	264
149 (IVth c. A. D.)	216		
169	240		
172 (351—360 A. D.)	247 (81—96 A. D.	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	
175	perforated)		
185 + pair of fasteners	248		
188	251	3	171
190	252	23	178
191 (360—375 A. D.)	261	25	261
197 (355—361 A. D.)	264	72	267
200 (364—375 A. D.)	286	73 (350—354 A. D.)	294
211	291	80	314
212	294	86	
218	302 + pair of fasteners	113	
222	(355—361 A. D.)	120	
252	314 + pair of fasteners	140	
254	317	173	
265	325	175	
269 only pair of fasteners	340	185	
271	342 (346—350 A. D.)	190	
275		191 (360—375 A. D.)	
283		197 (355—361 A. D.)	
294 + pair of fasteners		200 (364—375 A. D.)	
296 + pair of fasteners		282	
305 + pair of fasteners		283 (341—346 A. D.)	
(337—361 A. D.)		285	
306 + pair of fasteners		315	
315		323	
316 + pair of fasteners			
323			
328			
332			
333 (?)			

Table O/1

Bone Bracelet

Table O/2

Iron Bracelet

♀	Inf.	♀	Inf.
Simple undecorated:			
72	132	3	161
78	252	83	251
125 (346—361 A. D.)	261	149 (IVth c.)	267
164 (351—354 A. D.)	47 ?	169	
173	216 ?	175	
190		269	
275/a		282	
275/b		283	
275/c		308	
305 (337—361 A. D.)		338	
333 ?		333 ? 128 ?	
		149	
With dot-circle ornament:			
25	171		
86	201 (367—375 A. D.)		
191/a			
191/b (360—375 A. D.)	264		
191/c	267		
265	340/a		
281/a	340/b		
281/b			
281/c			

Table P

Bronze Bracelet		Bronze Bracelet with Snake Head	
♀	Inf.	♀	Inf.
Flat band, with punched, chiselled ornament:			
34	178	9	47/a
43	201 (367—375 A. D.)	19	47/b
190	264	25	47/c
191 (360—375 A. D.)	294	27/a (361—363 A. D.)	93
	331	27/b	201 (367—375 A. D.)
197 (355—361)	340	43	216
296		50	261/a
300	lost:	66 (337—361 A. D.)	261/b
308	47	73 (346—354 A. D.)	261/c
283	95	134	264
	181/a	140	302 (355—361 A. D.)
Made of several wires:	181/b	149	340
	251	164 (351—354 A. D.)	
73		169/a	
169		169/b	
328		172/a (351—360 A. D.)	
		172/b	
		173	
		175	
Made of plate:		191/a (360—375 A. D.)	
		191/b + textile	
		220	
		212	
323		252	
328		265	
330		275	
		279	
With knobby end:		282	
15		283/a	
185/a		283/b	
185/b + textile		283/c	
265		283/d	
		284	
Made of thin wire with hooked-looped ends:		308	
		316	
		328	
		197	
283/a		333 ?	
283/b			
Made of several wires with blue beads:			
328			
Closed wire:			
35			
328			

Table R

Rings		Hairpins		
♂	♀	Inf.	♀	Inf.
<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	<i>Silver</i> (AR)	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	<i>Silver</i> (AR)	
112	42/a	47	254/a (337—361 A. D.)	47/a
147	42/b	93	254/b	47/b
152	197 (355—361 A. D.)	118	281	161/a
157	283	161/a	301/a	161/b
	284	161/b	301/b	161/c
<i>Iron</i> (FE)		161/c	306	
127	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	340/a	328	
221	86	340/b		
	86	340/c		
	125 (346—361 A. D.)	95	<i>Bronze</i> (AE)	
	140		128	240
	190		145/a	132
	191 (360—375 A. D.)		145/b	
	197 (355—361 A. D.)		145/c	
	222		190/a	
	275/a		190/b	
	275/b		283	
	283			
	328			
	330/a			
	330/b			
	330/c			
	338/a			
	338/b			
	338/c			
	<i>Iron</i> (FE)			
	200 (364—375 A. D.)			
	227			
	173 ?			

Table S

Tools

♂	♀
Iron knives:	Iron knives:
58	212
63	
108	Spindle whorl, of clay:
112	19
127	175
136	1 piece, stray find (Pl. XXXI, 15)
249 (351—354 A. D.)	
292 (364—375 A. D.)	
Iron chisel:	Whetstone:
192	175
192	199
Bronze compasses:	222
280 (341—346 A. D.)	Iron hook:
Leather money bag:	222
249 (351—354 A. D.)	

Table T

Coins as Grave Goods (Suitable for Dating)

324–327 A. D.	337–361 A. D.	346–350 A. D.
<i>Constantinus II.</i> Ticinum (No. 8)	<i>Constantius II.</i> Siscia (No. 43, 44, 48, 49, 70) <i>Const. Gallus</i> Heraclea (No. 84)	<i>Constans</i> Aquileia (No. 15) Siscia (No. 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24) Thessalon. (No. 11) <i>Constantius II.</i> Aquileia (No. 35, 36, 37, 38) Siscia (No. 25, 75) Thessalon. (No. 32) Constantinop. (No. 31, 71)
351–354 A. D.	351–354 A. D.	355–360 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.</i> Sirmium (No. 39) Thessalon. (No. 29, 51, 52, 53, 54, 67) Nicomedia (No. 30, 33) Cyzicus (No. 55–56)	<i>Const. Gallus</i> Aquileia (No. 93) Siscia (No. 83, 85, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) Sirmium (No. 94) Thessalon. (No. 101/27) Nicomedia (No. 88) Constantinop. (No. 90)	<i>Constantius II.</i> Aquileia (No. 76)

Table U

Coins as Grave Goods (Suitable for Dating)

355–361 A. D.	361–363 A. D.
<i>Constantius II.:</i> Siscia (No. 41, 42, 45, 46, 47, 50, 65, 72, 77, 78) Sirmium (No. 40, 79, 80) Constantinopolis (No. 66) <i>Iulianus</i> Siscia (No. 103, 105, 106, 110) Sirmium (No. 109)	<i>Iovianus</i> Sirmium (No. 102) <i>Iulianus</i> Siscia (No. 114) Sirmium (No. 113, 115) Thessalonica (No. 108) Nicomedia (No. 107)
364–367 A. D.	367–375 A. D.
<i>Valent. I.</i> Aquileia (No. 117, 119, 131) Siscia (No. 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 133, 134, 135, 136) Constantinopolis (No. 120, 137) <i>Valens</i> Aquileia (No. 145, 146, 147, 148) Siscia (No. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158) Constantinopolis (No. 150) <i>Gratianus</i> Aquileia (No. 164)	Roma (No. 132) Siscia (No. 118, 127, 128, 129, 126, 139, 140, 141, 138) Thessalonica (No. 142, 143) Siscia (No. 159, 160) Thessalonica (No. 149) Siscia (No. 162, 163)

Table V
Coins in the Burials

♂	Piece	Grave No.	Date A. D.	♀	Piece	Grave No.	Date A. D.
	4	26	364—375		1	8	355—361
	11	89	355—363		6	16	346—363
	13	133	361—375		6	17	346—361
	1	143	361—363		1	27	361—363
	7	153	355—361		6	54	346—367
	6	249	351—354		1	66	337—361
	4	253	367—375		5	73	346—354
	11	263	351—375		4	125	346—361
	3	270	351—354		1	149	IVth cent.
	1	277	351—354		1	163	355—361
	1	280	341—346		1	164	351—354
	3	292	364—375		5	172	351—360
	1	311	337—361		3	191	360—375
	1	(192)	337—361		2	197	355—361
					3	200	364—375
					1	254	337—361
					1	285	341—346
					1	305	337—361

Inf.	Piece	Grave No.	Date A. D.	?	Piece	Grave No.	Date A. D.
	2	24	351—361		2	10	351—354
	1	88	355—361		1	23	367—375
	1	92	337—361		1	139	341—346
	1	131	337—361		1	202	364—367
	2	201	367—375		6	234	346—361
	1	247	81—96				
	1	273	364—367				
	2	302	355—361				
	4	342	346—350				

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAA = Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
 AÉ = Archaeologiai Értesítő
 AH = Archaeologia Hungarica
 AntH = Antiquitas Hungarica
 BpR = Budapest Régiségei
 BJ = Bonner Jahrbücher
 DissPann = Dissertationes Pannonicae
 FA = Folia Archaeologica
 JGS = Journal of Glass Studies
 JPMÉ = Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (Pécs)

MTAK = A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Társadalmi-Történeti Osztályának Közleményei
 MZ = Mainzer Zeitschrift
 PH = Inheritance materials of I. J. Paulovics in the Archives of the Hungarian National Museum
 PW = Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft
 RliÖ = Der römische Limes in Österreich
 RF = Régészeti Füzetek (Stenciled Publications of the Hungarian National Museum)

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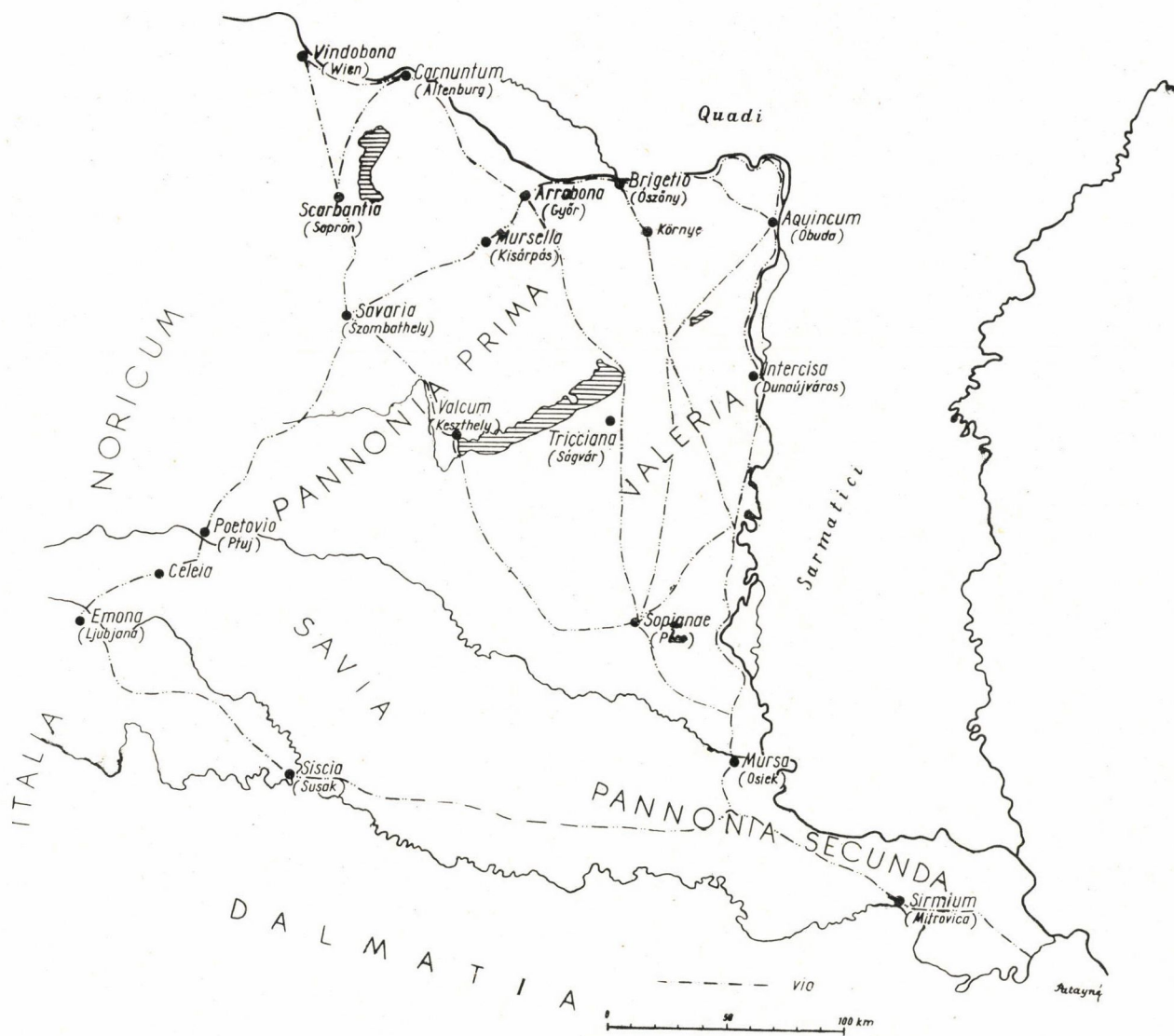


Fig. 1. Pannonia in the 4th century A. D.



Fig. 2. Ságvár (Tricciana). A: fortified town. B: site of the Late Roman cemetery

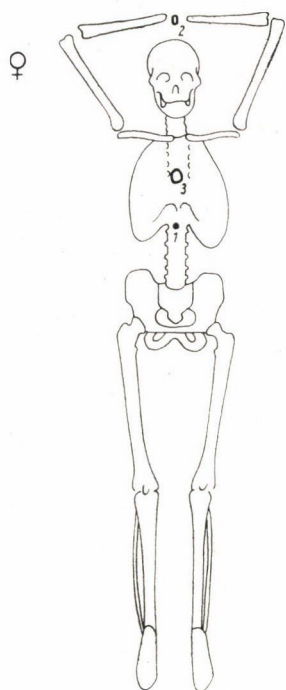


Fig. 3. Grave 3

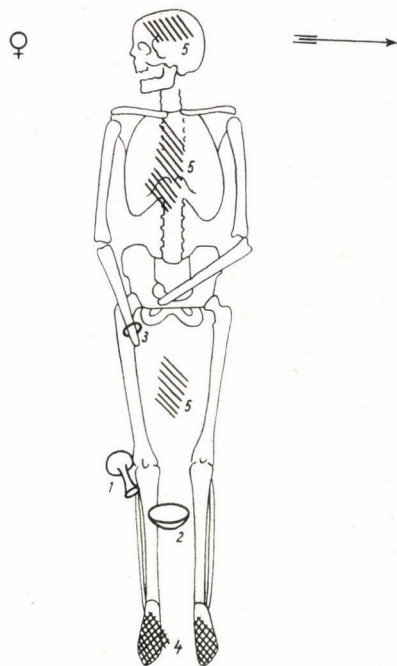


Fig. 4. Grave 9

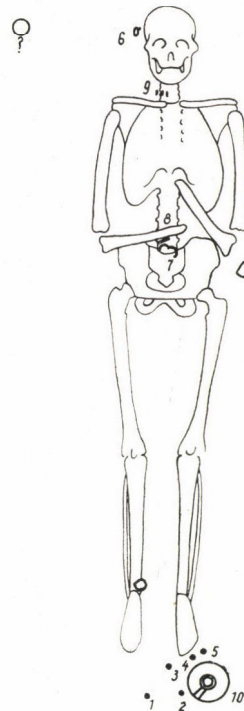


Fig. 5. Grave 13

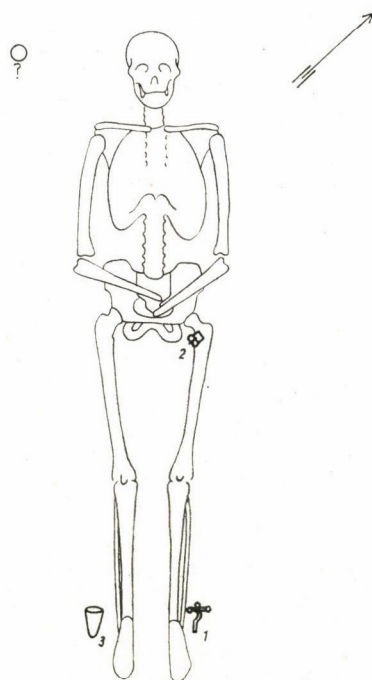


Fig. 6. Grave 15

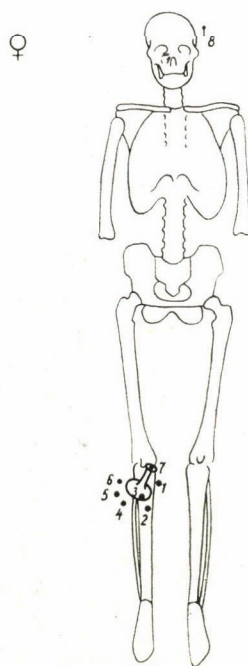


Fig. 7. Grave 16

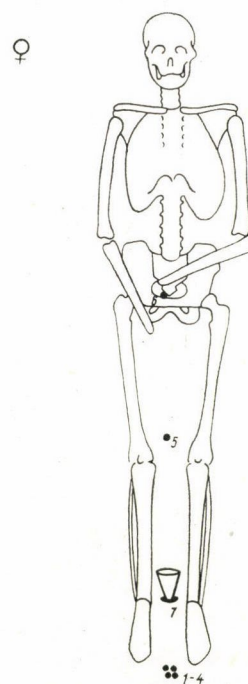


Fig. 8. Grave 17

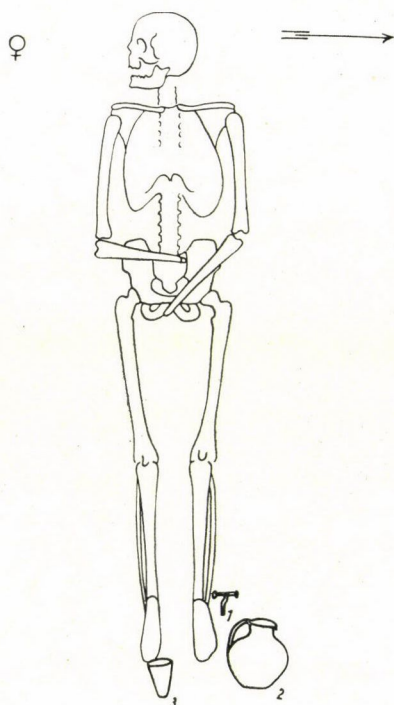


Fig. 9. Grave 18

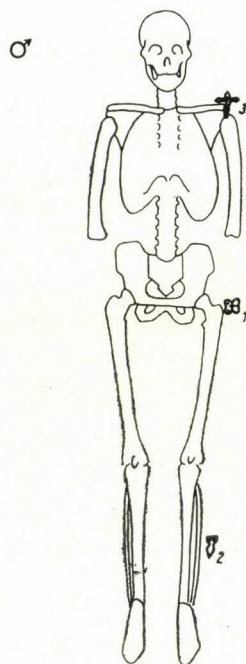


Fig. 10. Grave 20

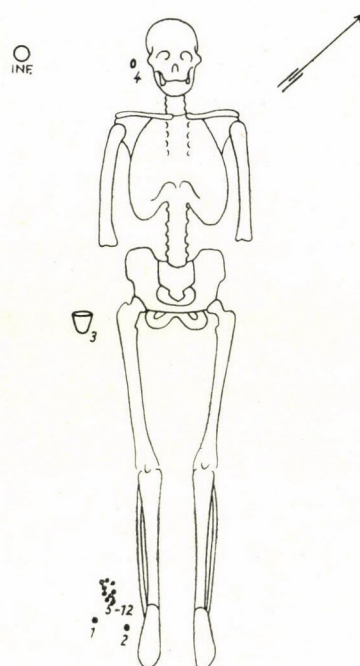


Fig. 11. Grave 24

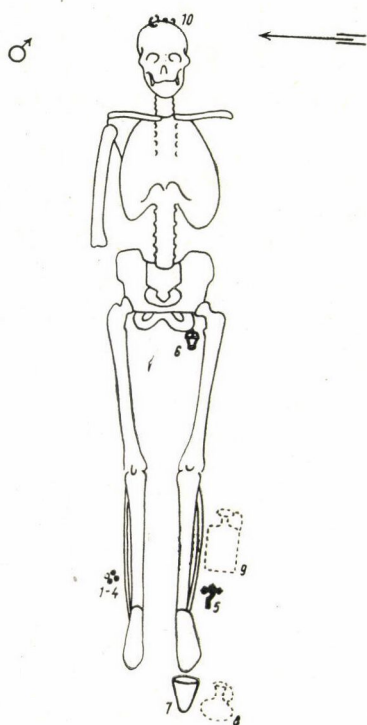


Fig. 12. Grave 26

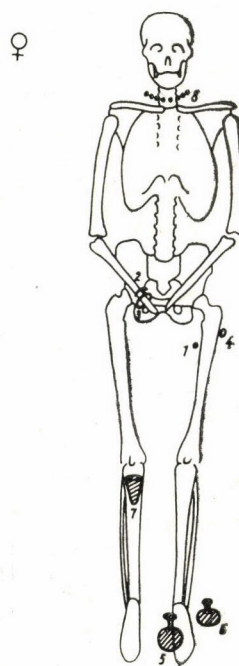


Fig. 13. Grave 27

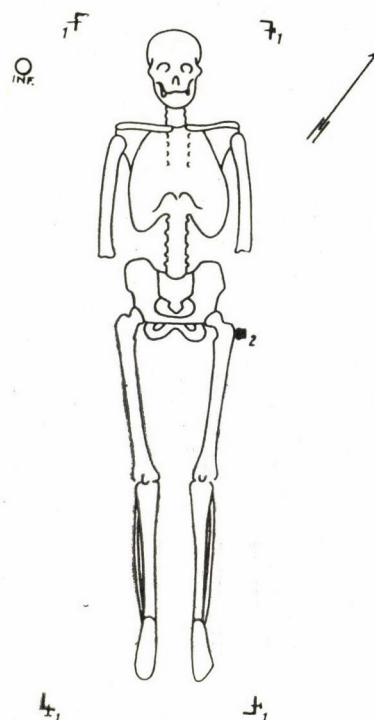


Fig. 14. Grave 29

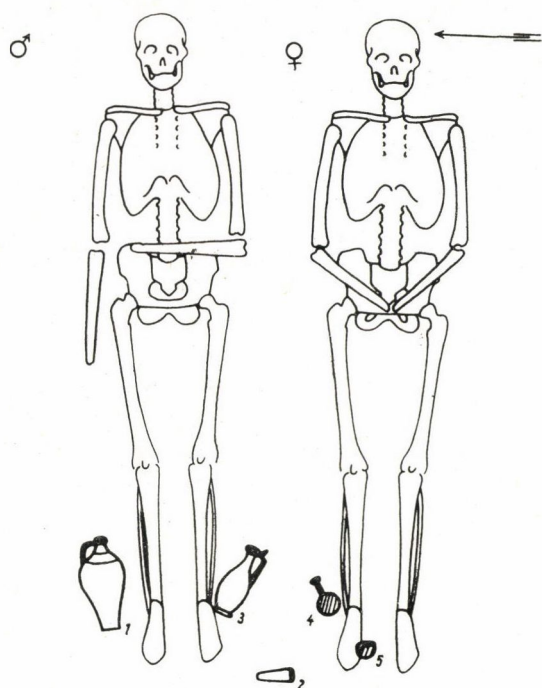


Fig. 15. Grave 31

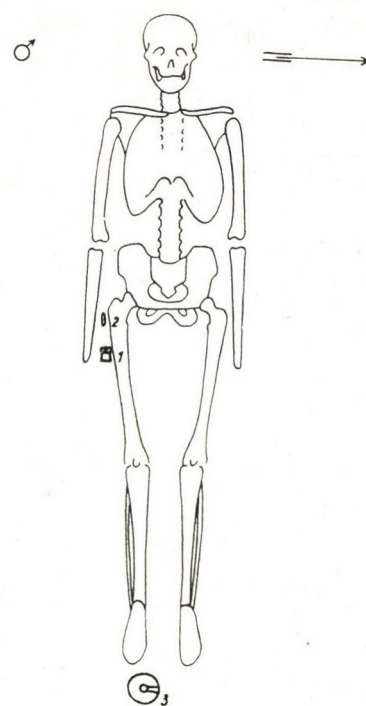


Fig. 16. Grave 34

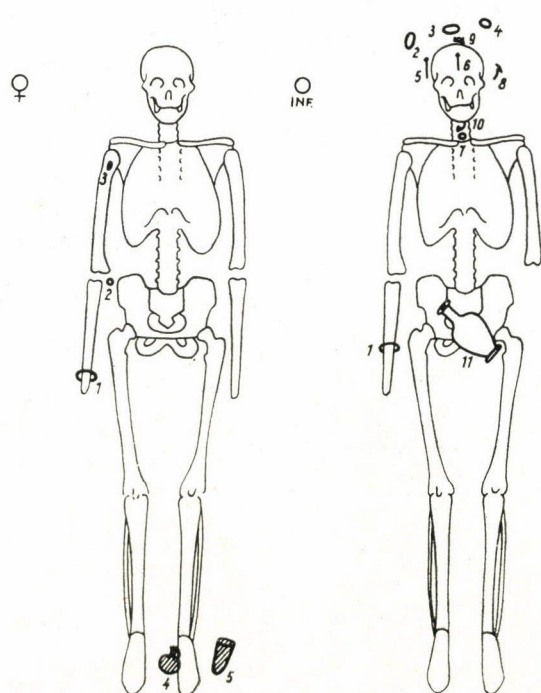


Fig. 17. Grave 35

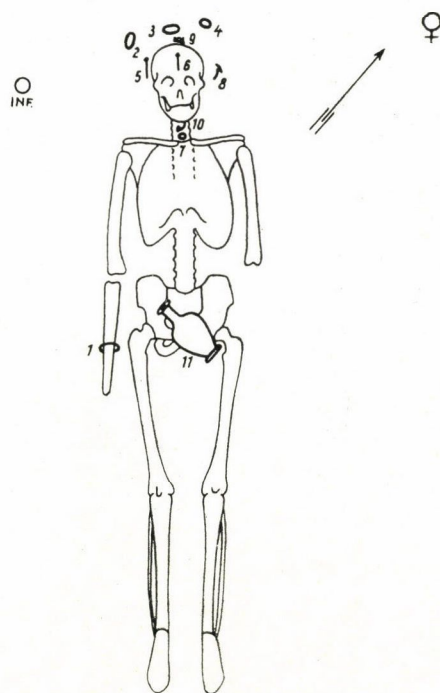


Fig. 18. Grave 47

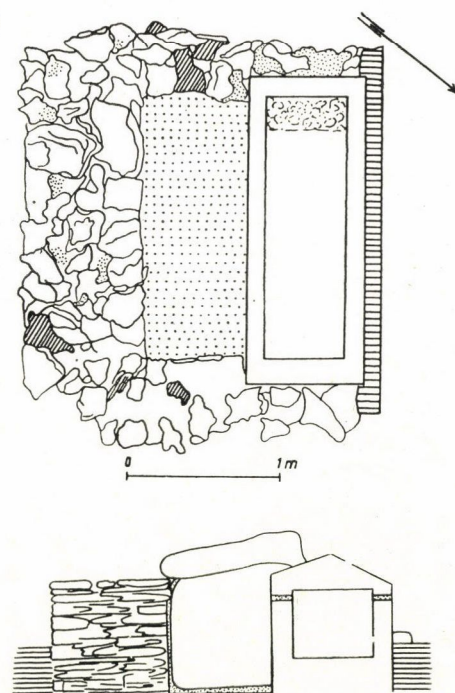


Fig. 19. Grave 54

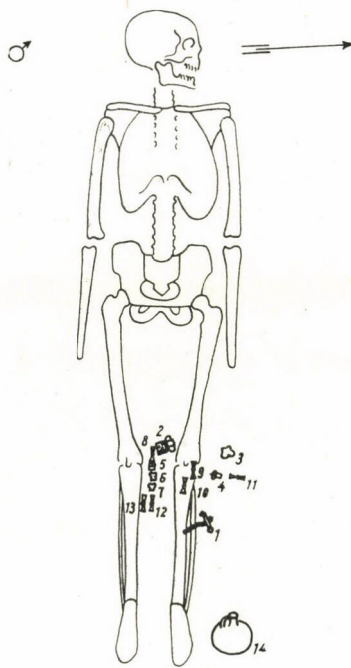


Fig. 20. Grave 56

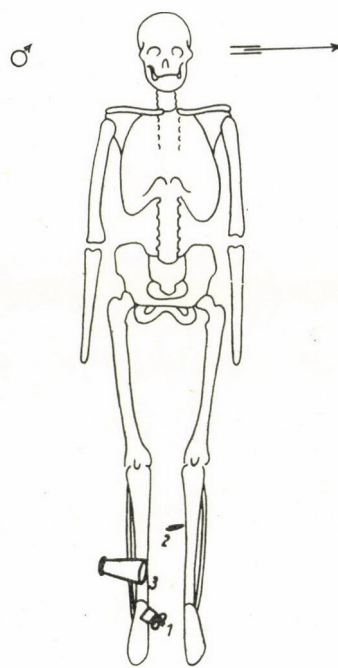


Fig. 21. Grave 58

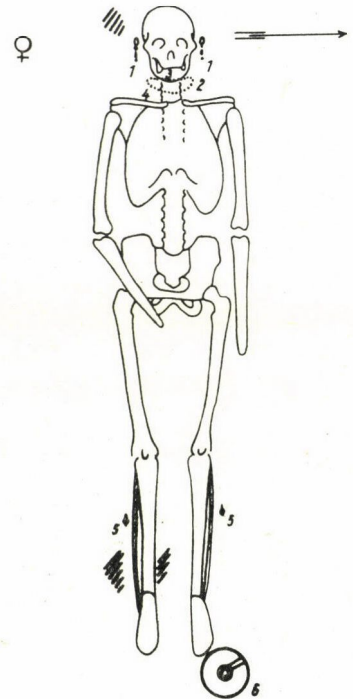


Fig. 22. Grave 61

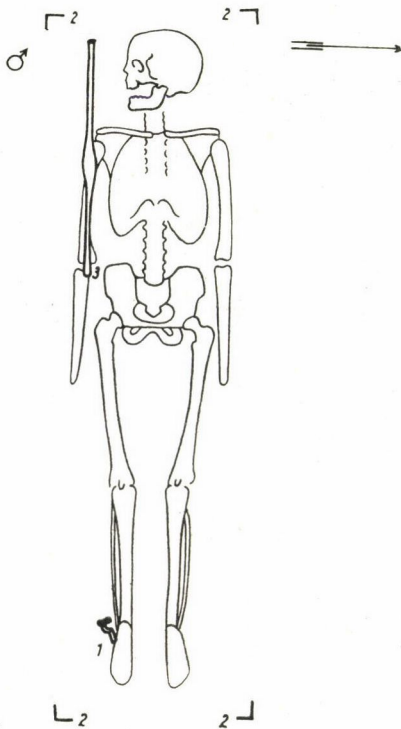


Fig. 23. Grave 63

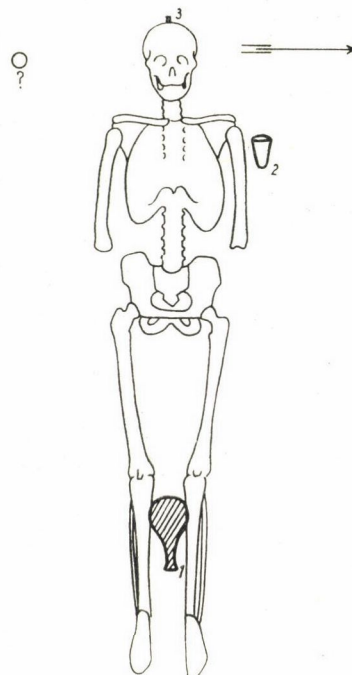


Fig. 24. Grave 71

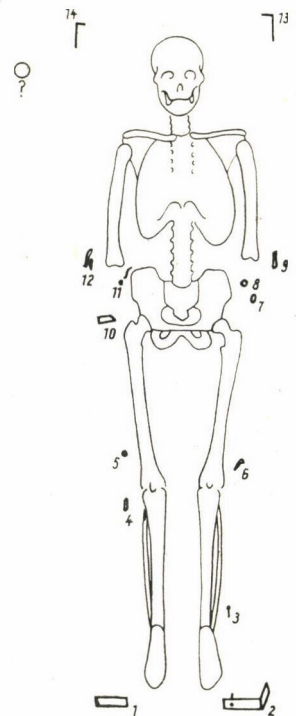


Fig. 25. Grave 87

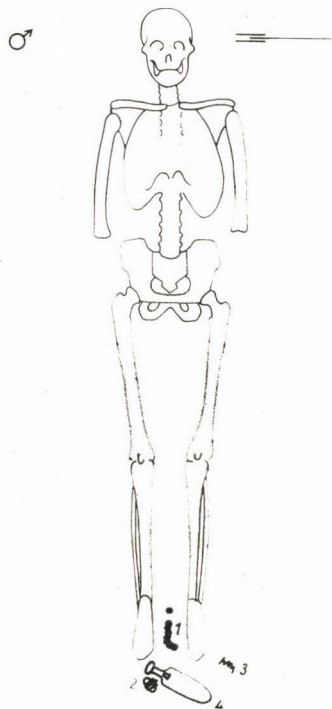


Fig. 26. Grave 89

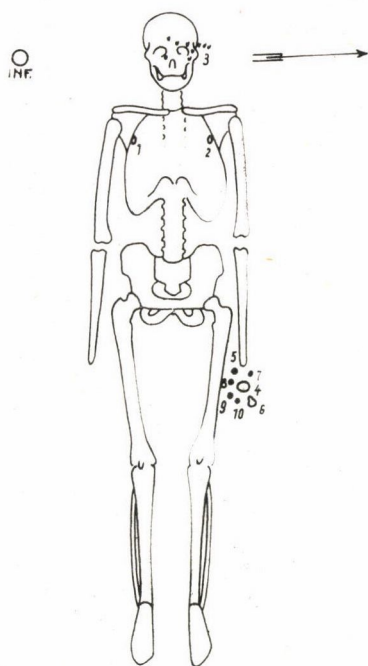


Fig. 27. Grave 95

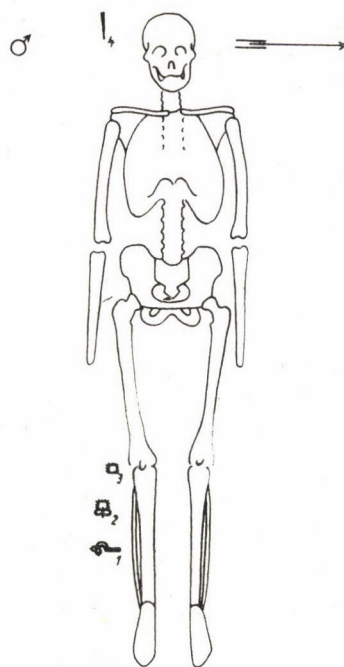


Fig. 28. Grave 97

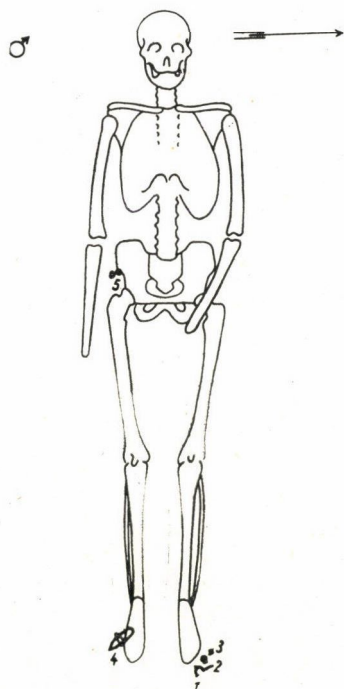


Fig. 29. Grave 108

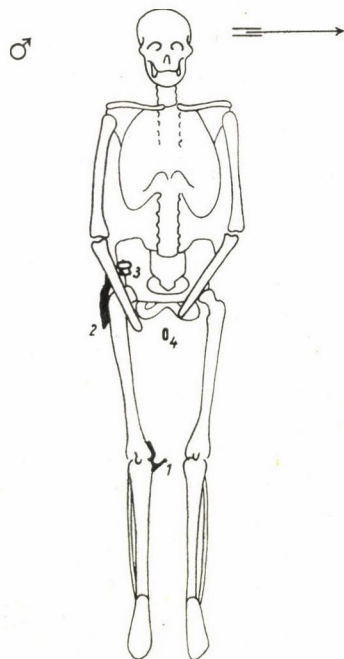


Fig. 30. Grave 112

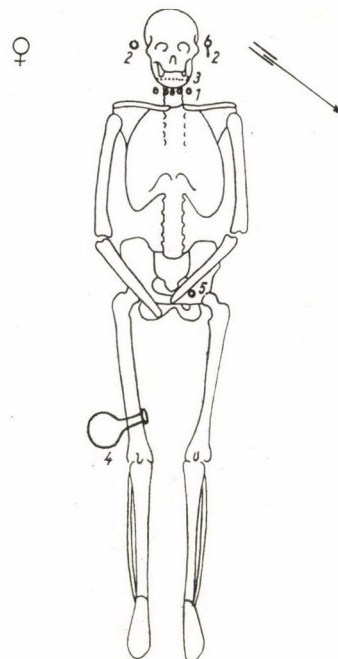


Fig. 31. Grave 113

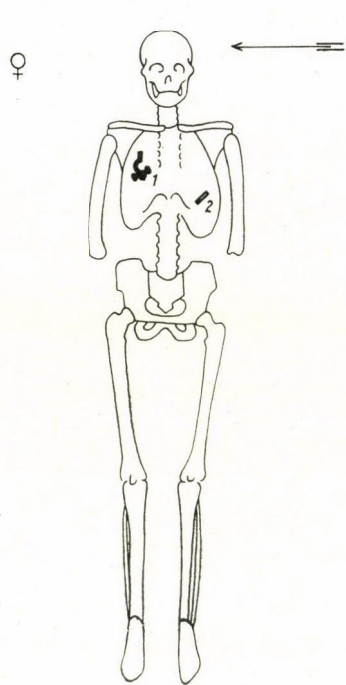


Fig. 32. Grave 114

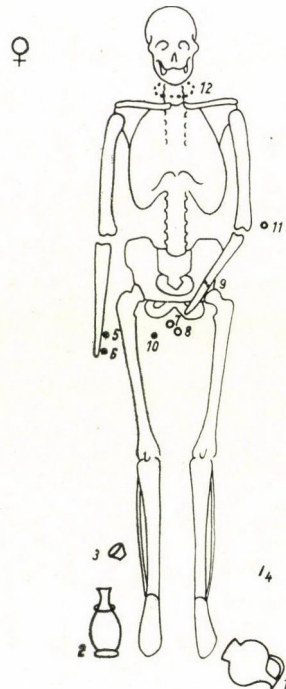


Fig. 33. Grave 125

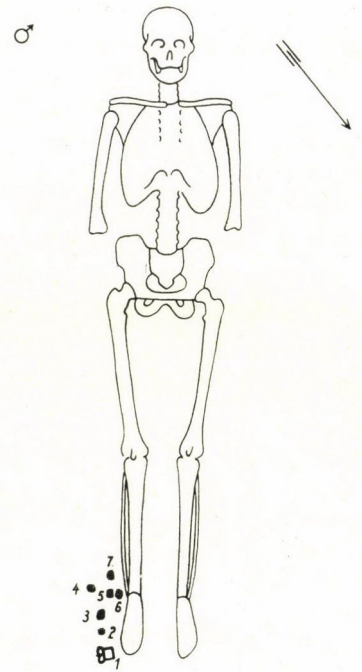


Fig. 34. Grave 133

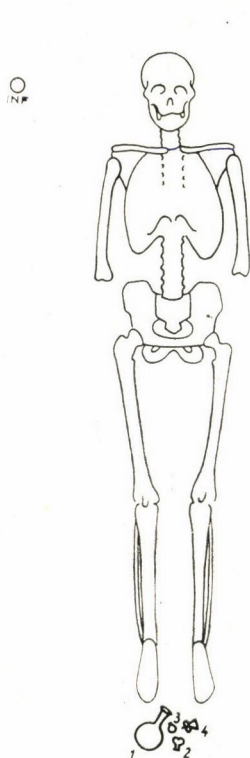


Fig. 35. Grave 141

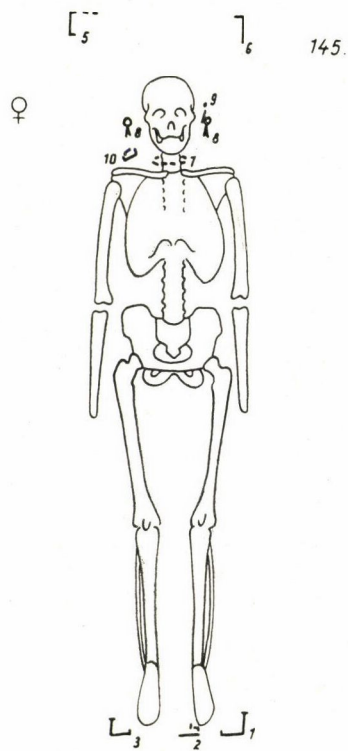


Fig. 36. Grave 145

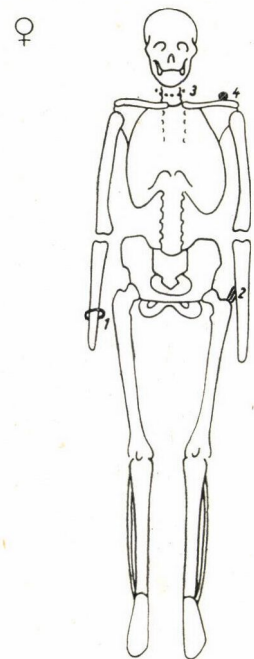


Fig. 37. Grave 149

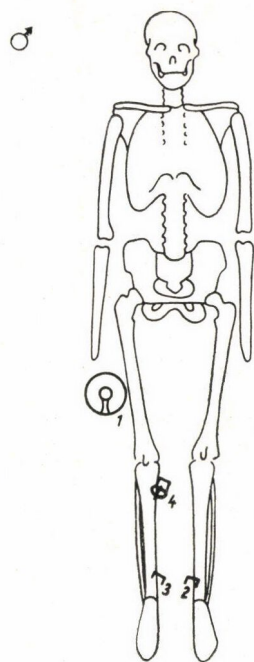


Fig. 38. Grave 151

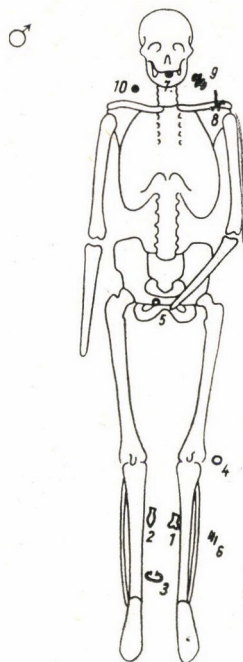


Fig. 39. Grave 152

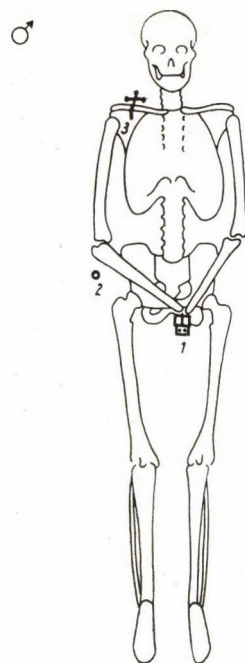


Fig. 40. Grave 157



Fig. 41. Grave 161

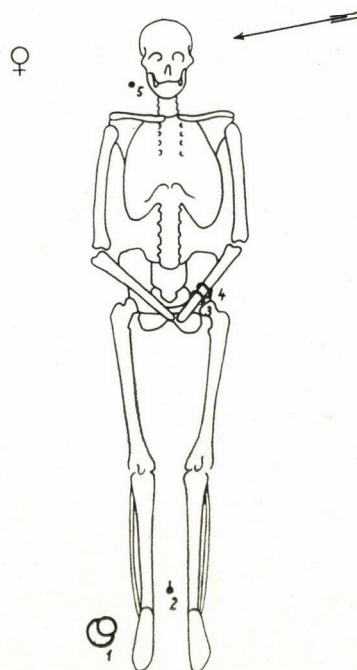


Fig. 42. Grave 164

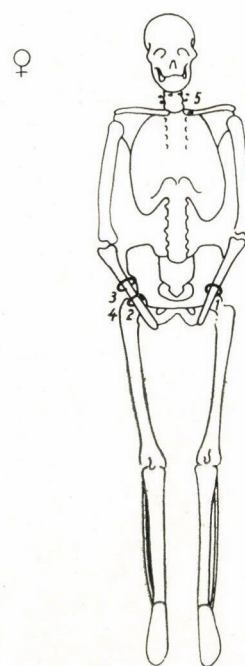


Fig. 43. Grave 169

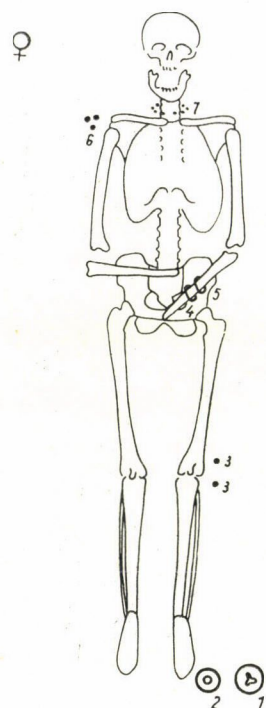


Fig. 44. Grave 172

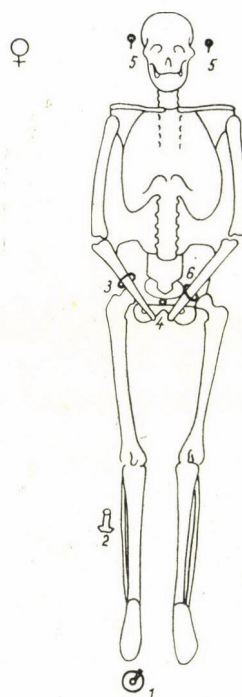


Fig. 45. Grave 173

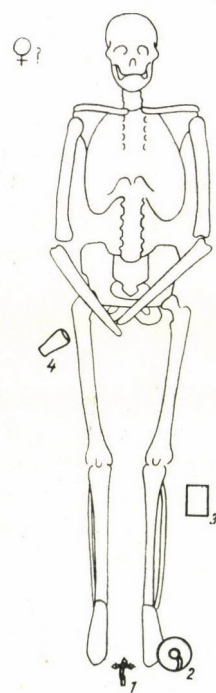


Fig. 46. Grave 174

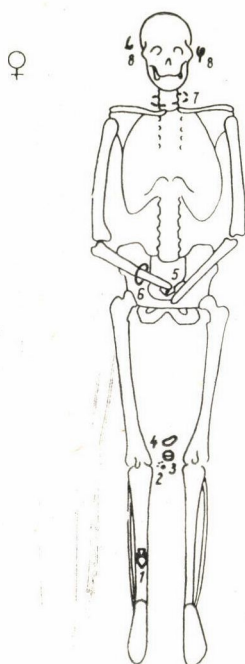


Fig. 47. Grave 175

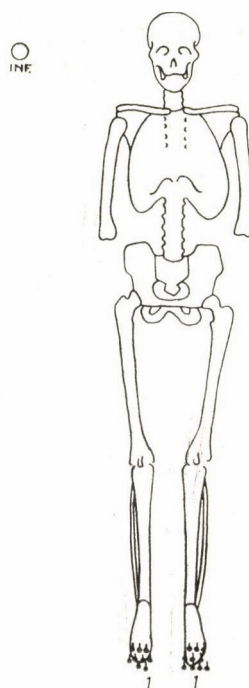


Fig. 48. Grave 180

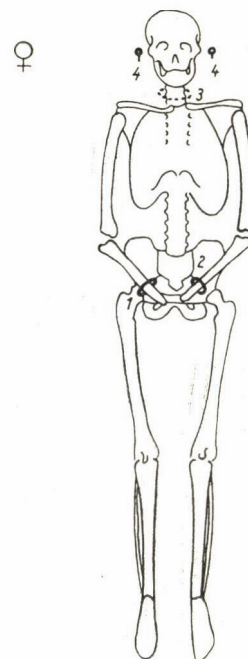


Fig. 49. Grave 185

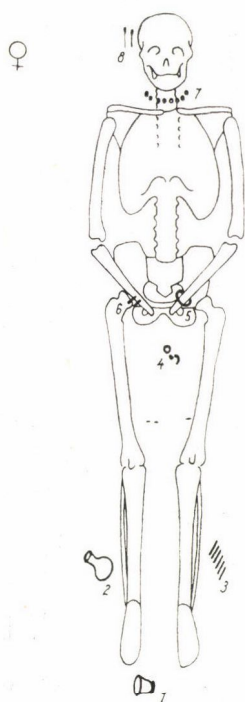


Fig. 50. Grave 190

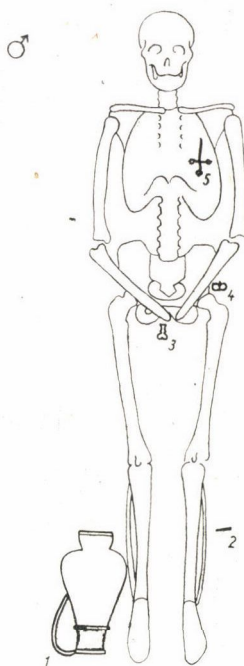


Fig. 51. Grave 196

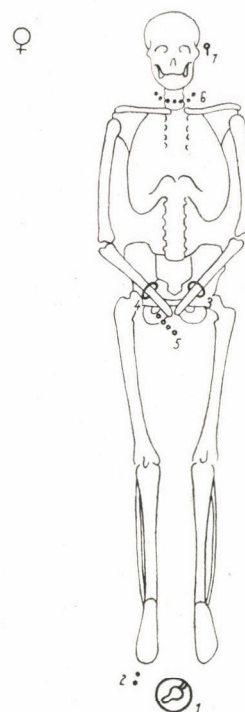


Fig. 52. Grave 197

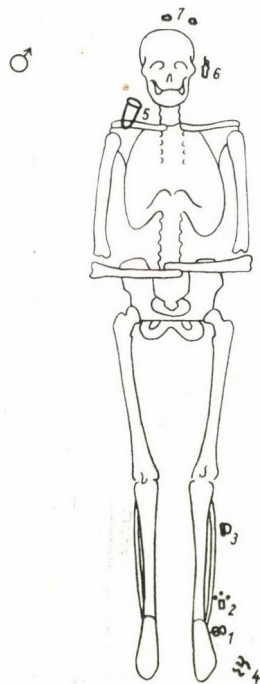


Fig. 53. Grave 198

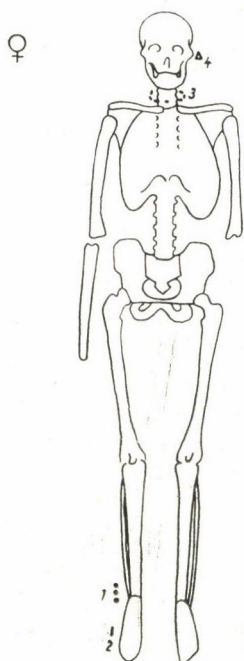


Fig. 54. Grave 200

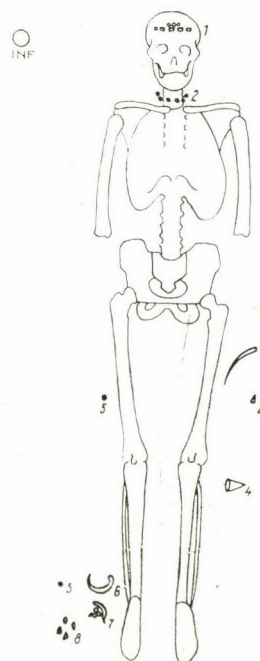


Fig. 55. Grave 201

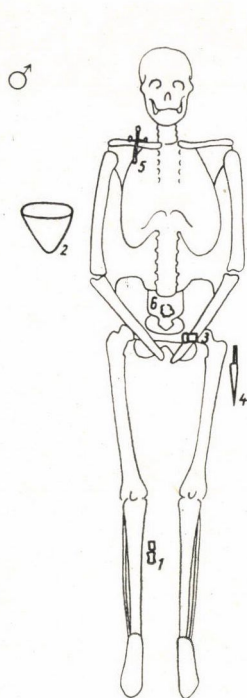


Fig. 62. Grave 249

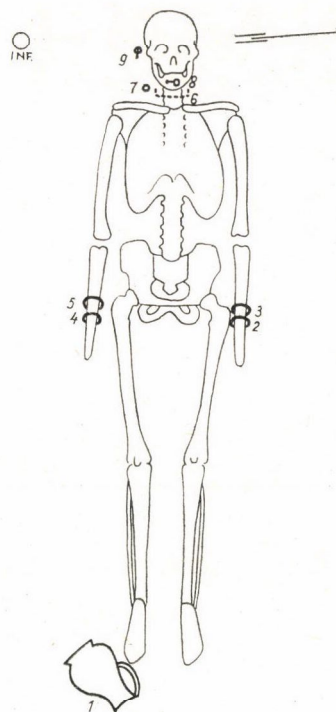


Fig. 63. Grave 261

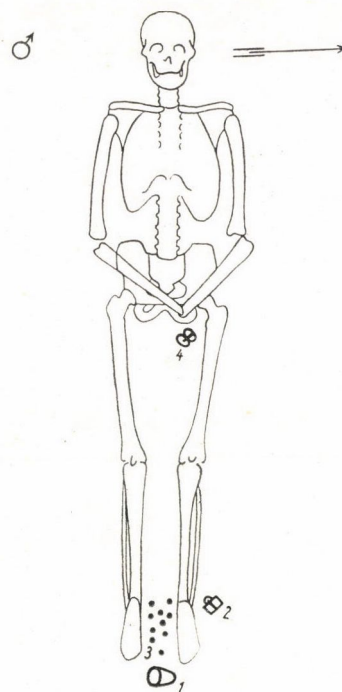


Fig. 64. Grave 263

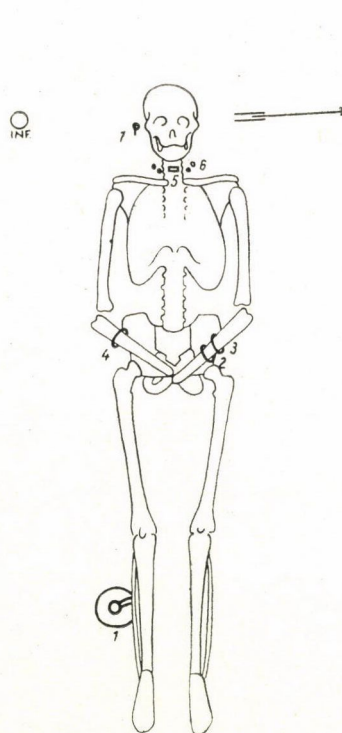


Fig. 65. Grave 264

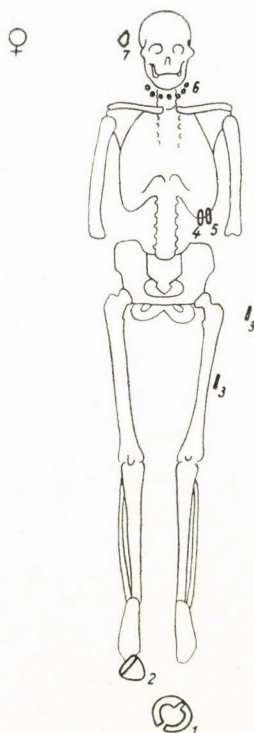


Fig. 66. Grave 265



Fig. 67. Grave 270

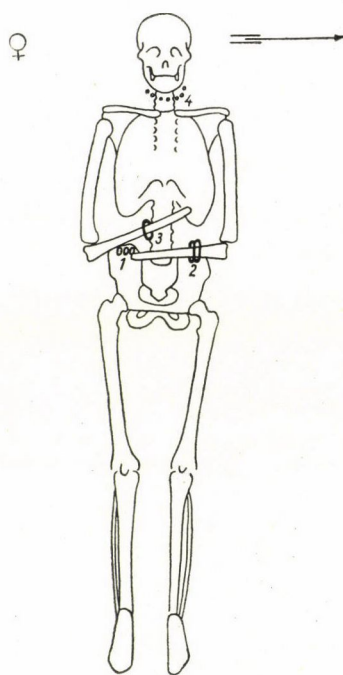


Fig. 68. Grave 275

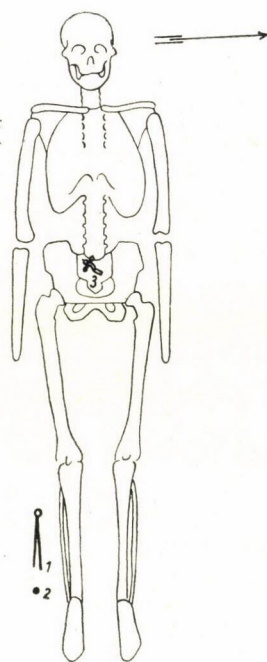


Fig. 69. Grave 280

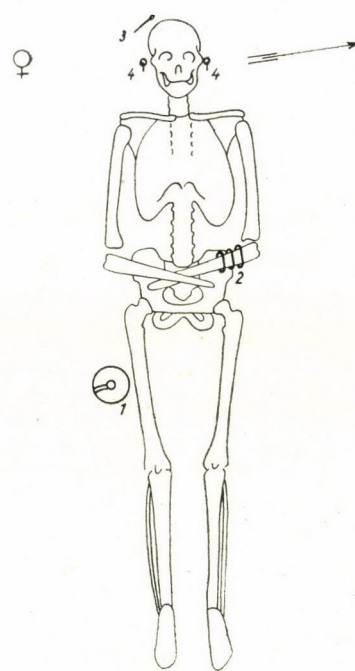


Fig. 70. Grave 281

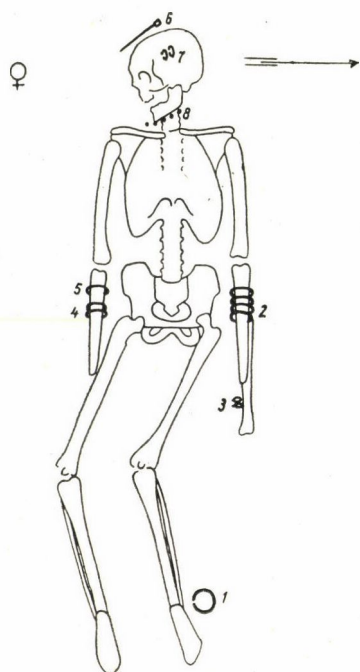


Fig. 71. Grave 283

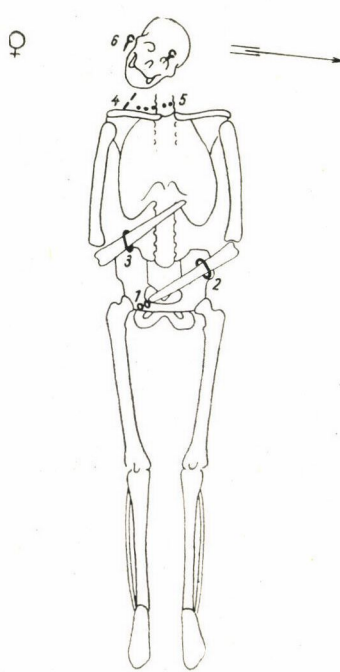


Fig. 72. Grave 284

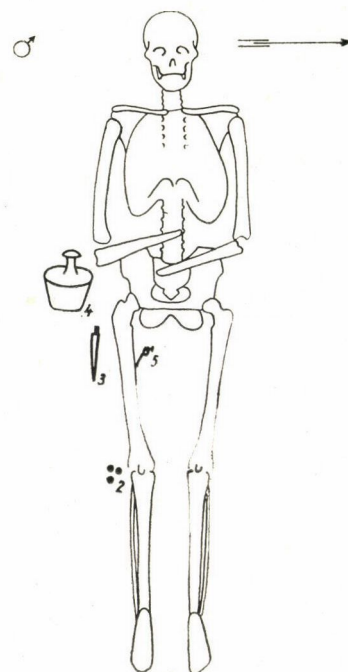


Fig. 73. Grave 292

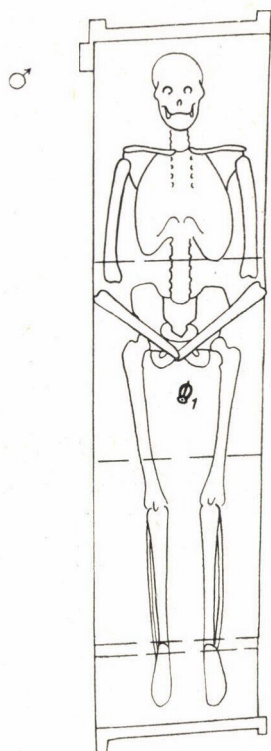


Fig. 74. Grave 297

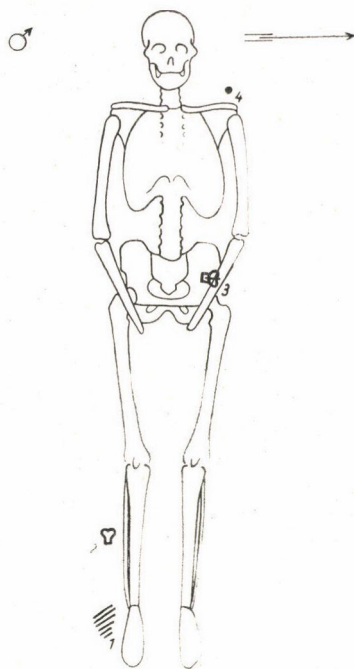


Fig. 75. Grave 311

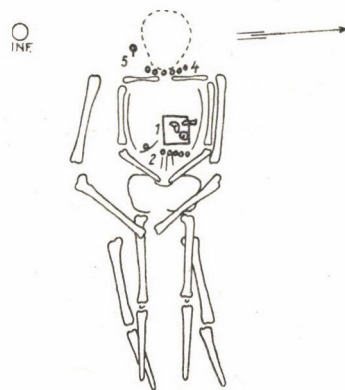


Fig. 76. Grave 314

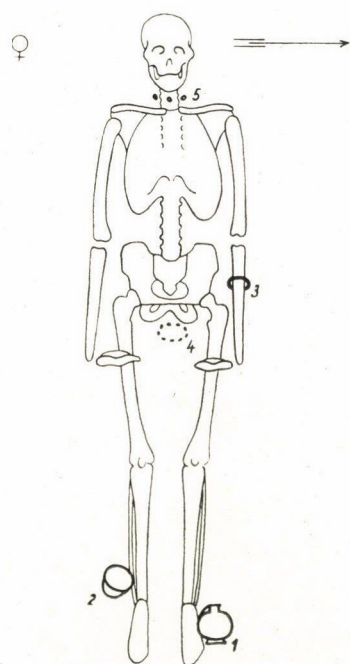


Fig. 77. Grave 316

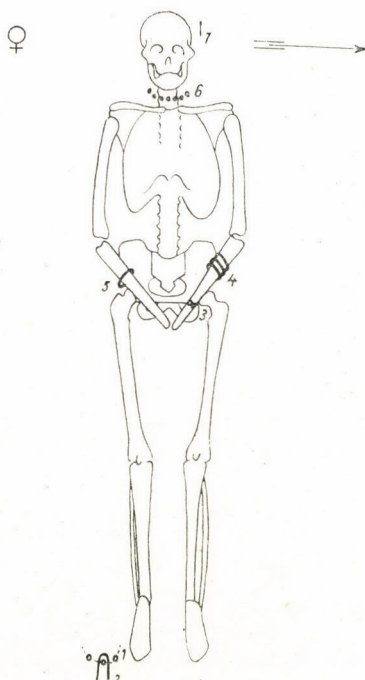


Fig. 78. Grave 328

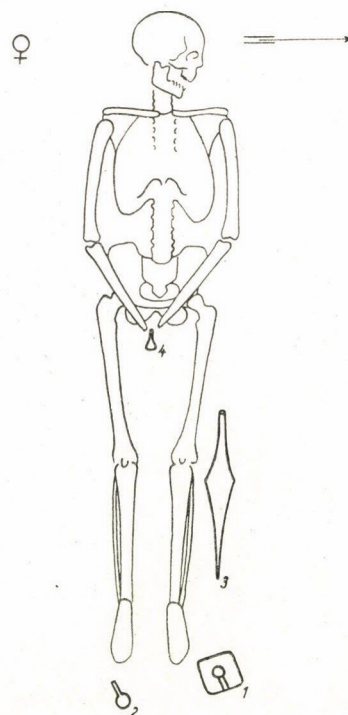


Fig. 79. Grave 335

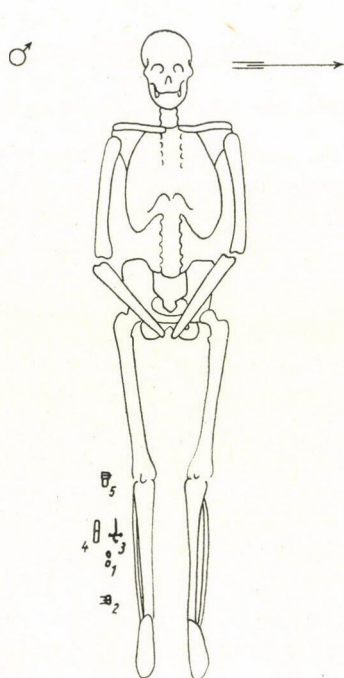


Fig. 80. Grave 336

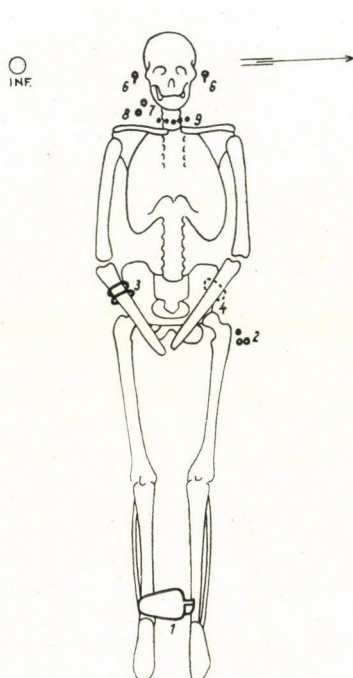


Fig. 81. Grave 340

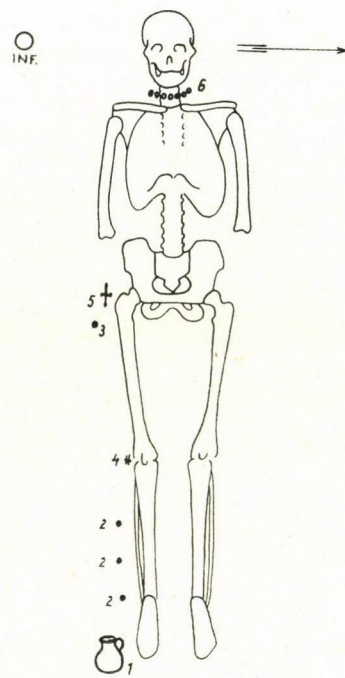


Fig. 82. Grave 342



Fig. 83. Yellowish green glazed earthenware jug from Grave 262

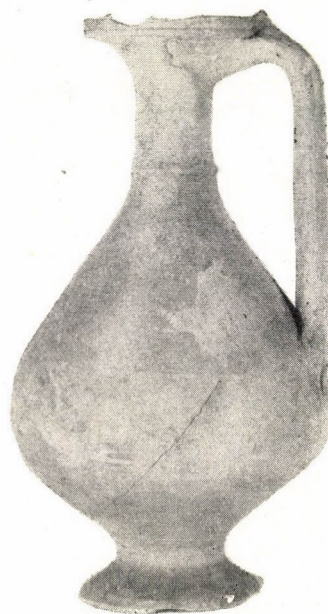


Fig. 84. Brick-coloured earthenware jug from Grave 304

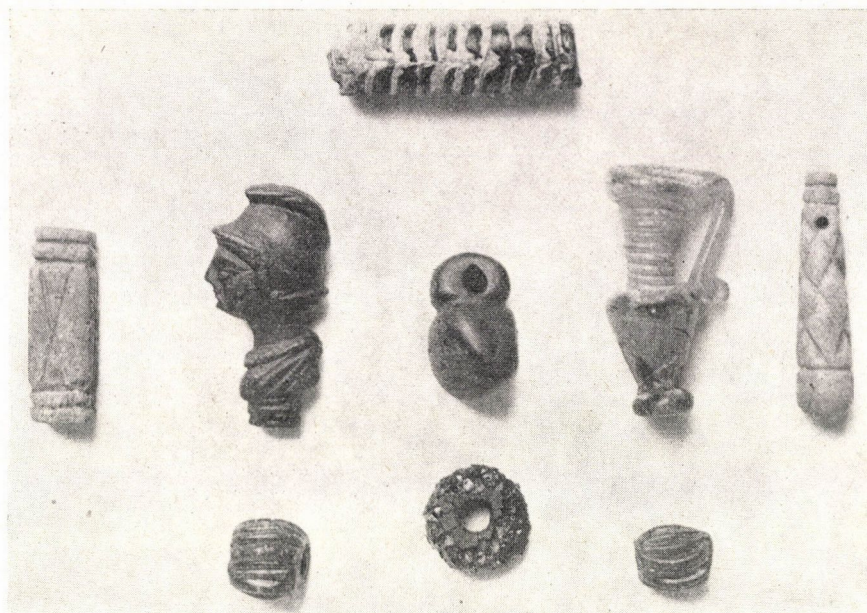


Fig. 85. Beads from Grave 131

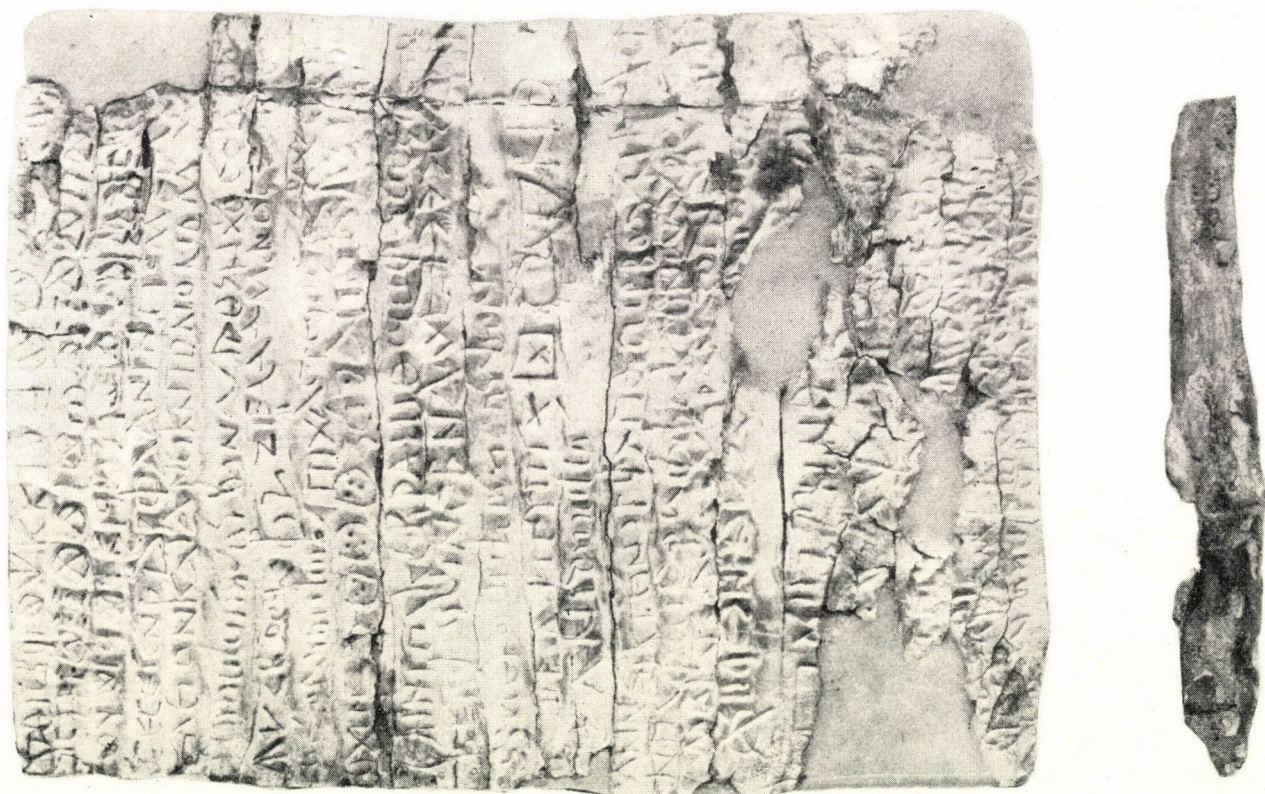


Fig. 86. Silver tablet with inscription from Grave 114



Fig. 87. Lead mirror — stray find (1938)



Fig. 88. Chisel from Grave 192

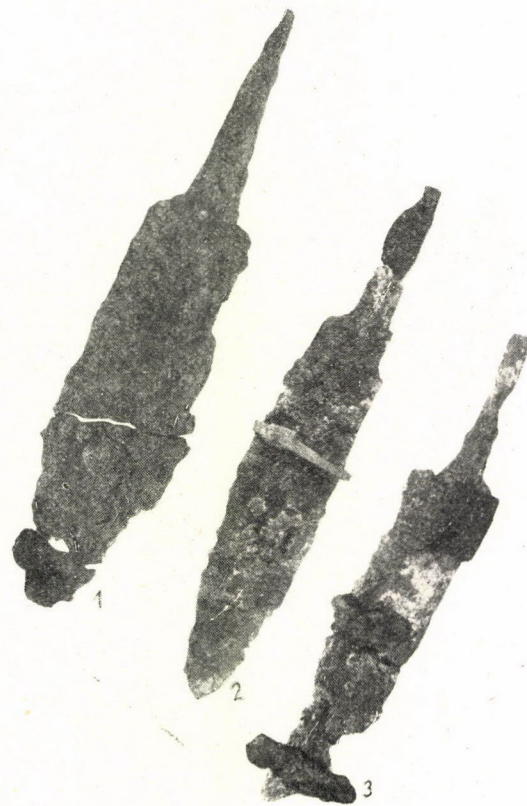


Fig. 89. Iron knives. 1: from Grave 112; 2: from Grave 108; 3: from Grave 127

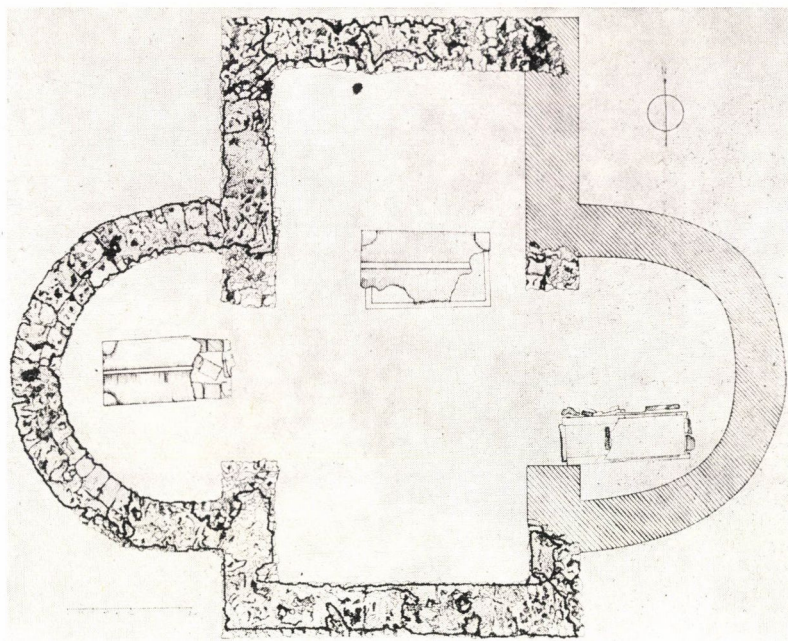


Fig. 90. Ground-plan of the cemetery chapel (*cella memoriae*) (1938)

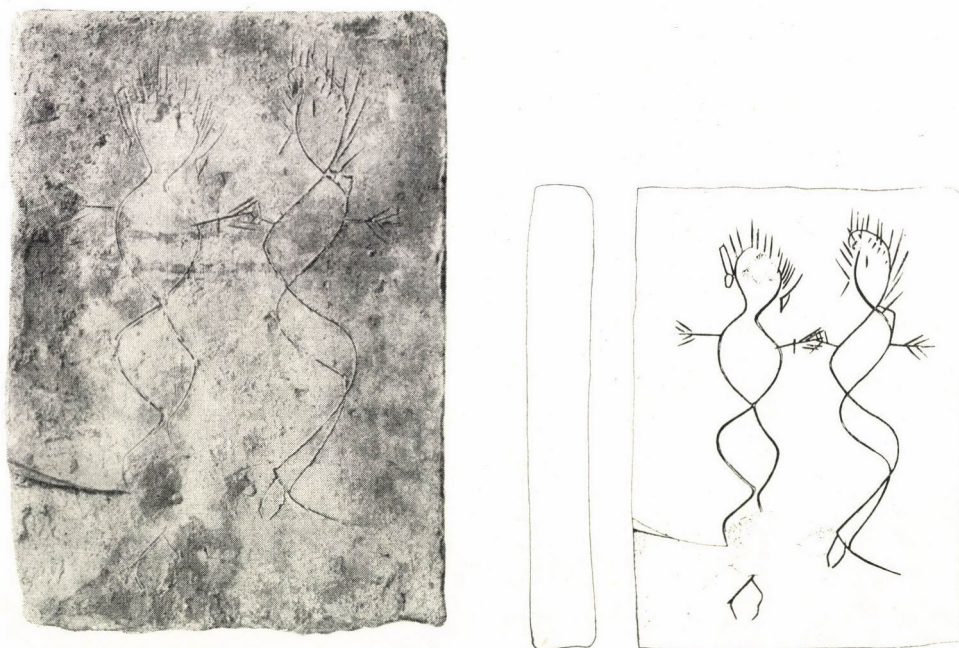


Fig. 91. Engraved brick of Early Christian character from Grave 203



Fig. 92. Brick with Early Christian inscription from Grave 203



Fig. 93. Iron bands of wooden coffin from Grave 145

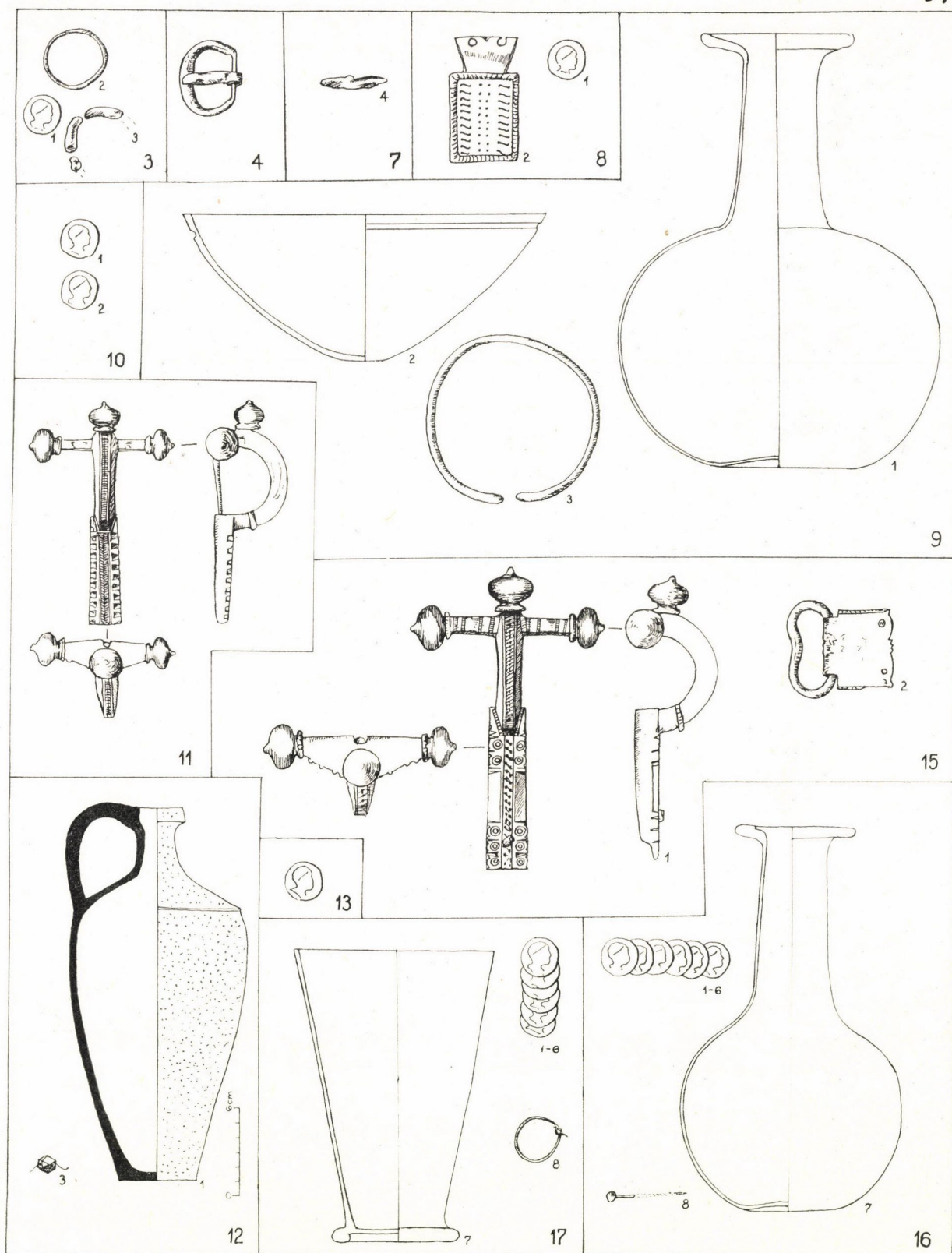


Fig. 94. Grave goods of Graves 3–17 (Scale 1 : 2)

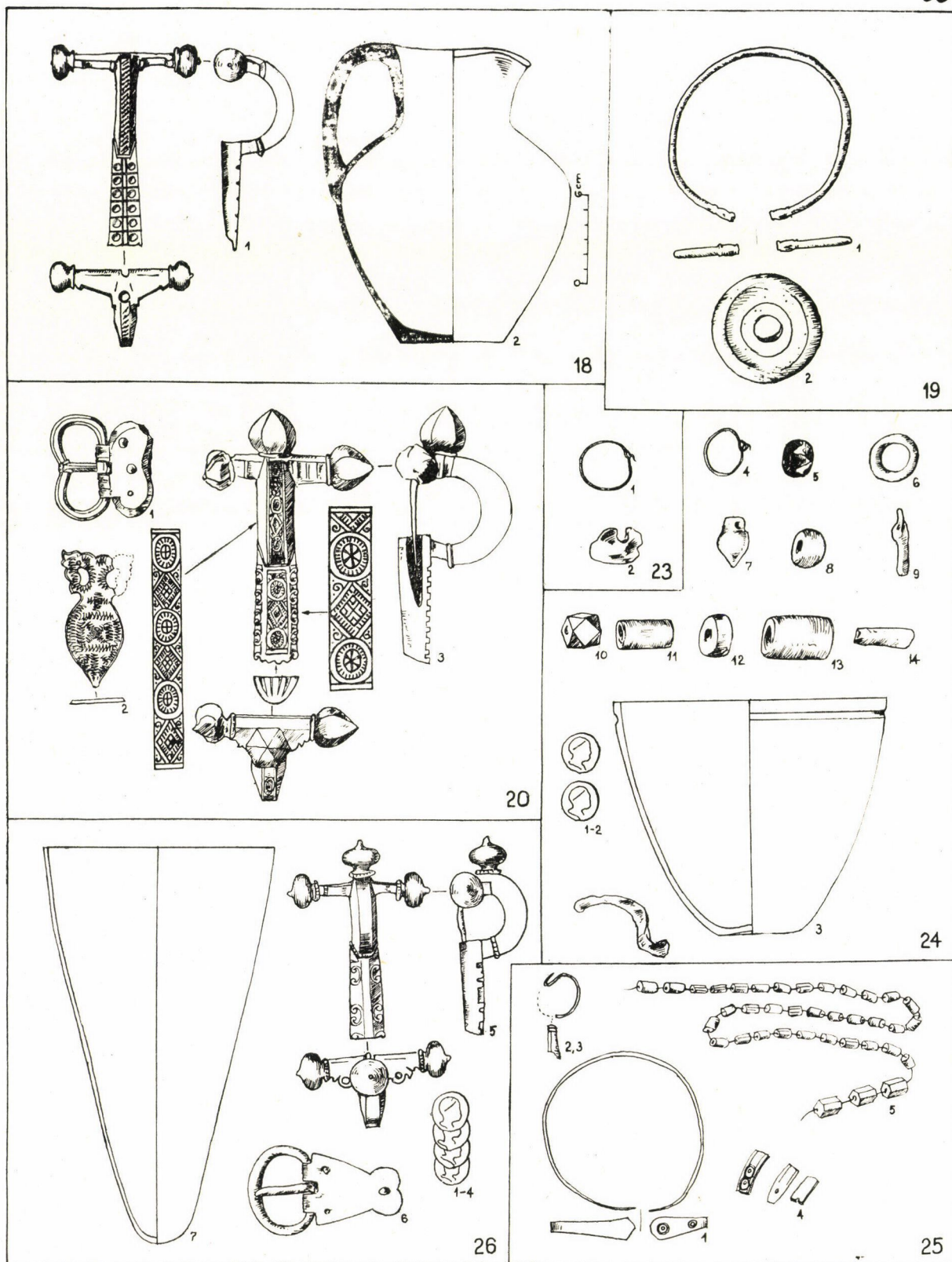


Fig. 95. Grave goods of Graves 18—26 (Scale 1 : 2)

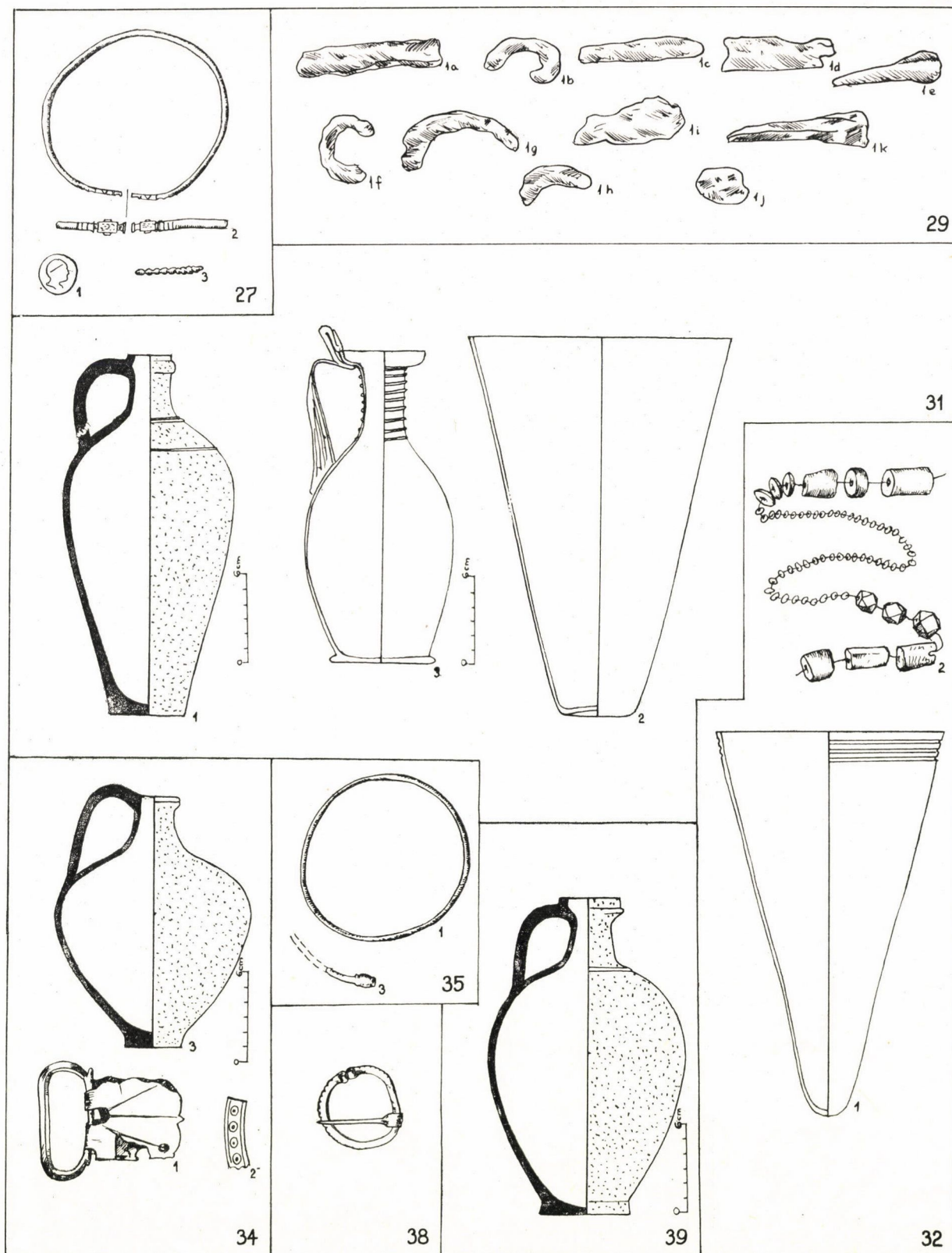


Fig. 96. Grave goods of Graves 27-39 (Scale 1 : 2)

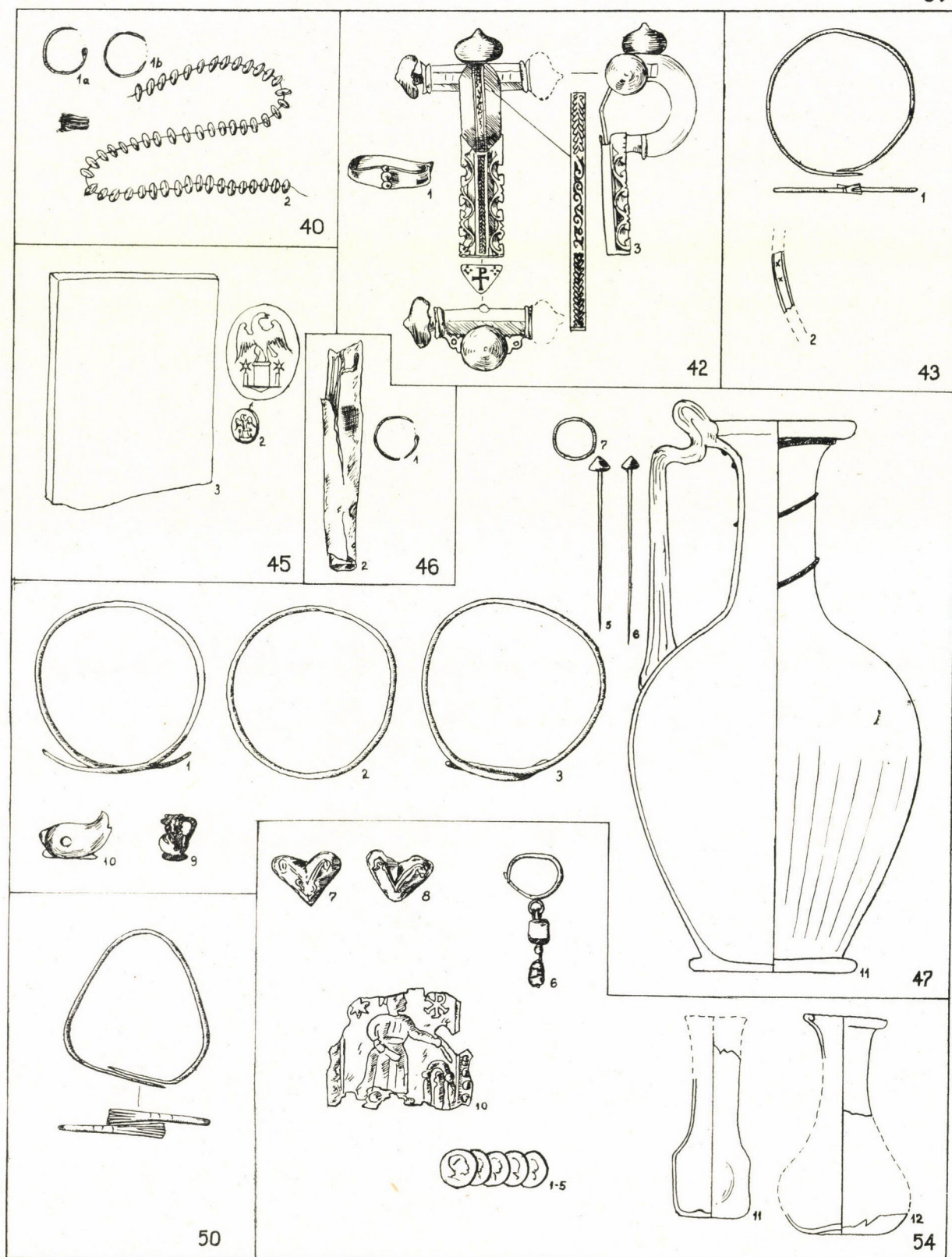


Fig. 97. Grave goods of Graves 40—54 (Scale 1 : 2)

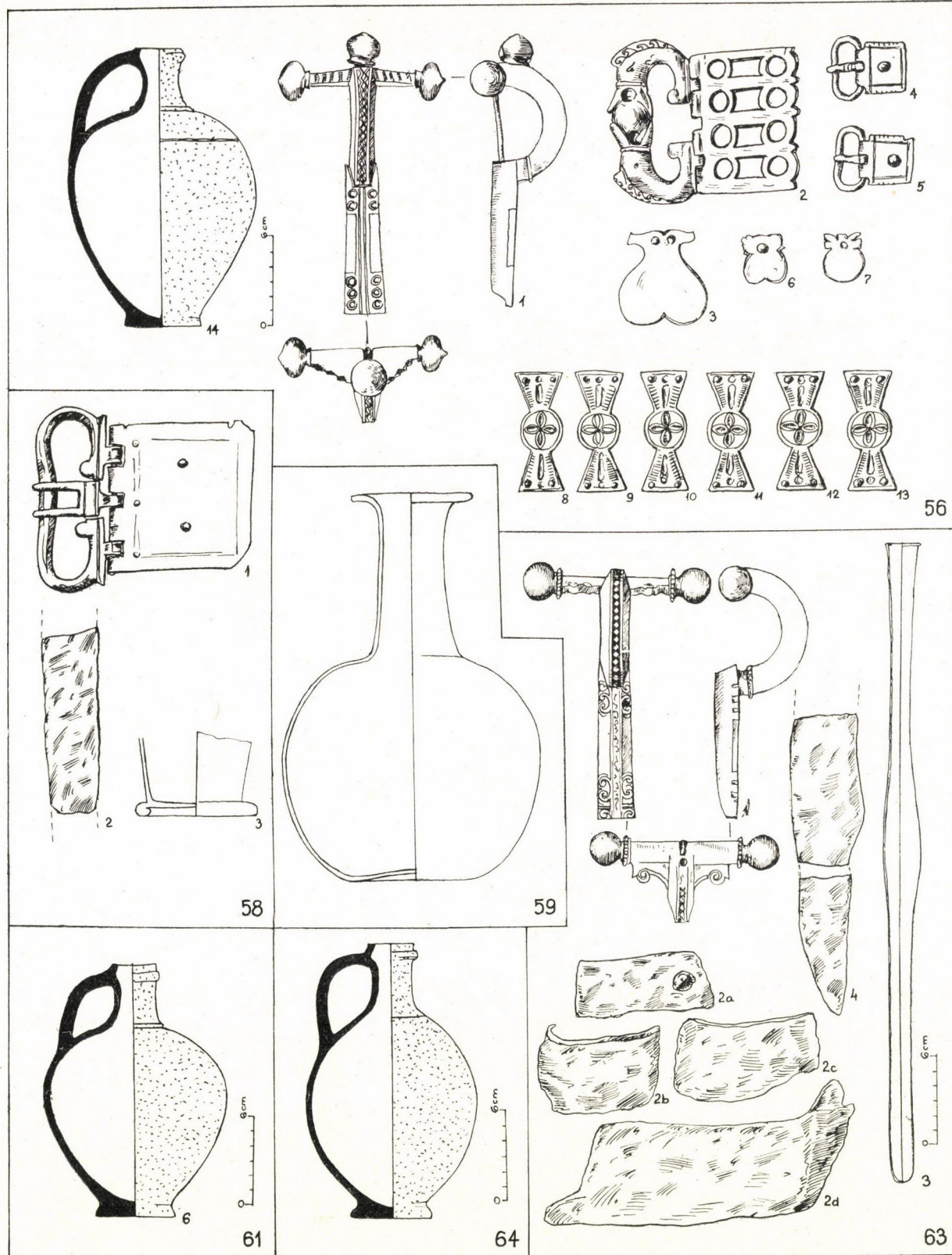


Fig. 98. Grave goods of Graves 56-64 (Scale 1 : 2)

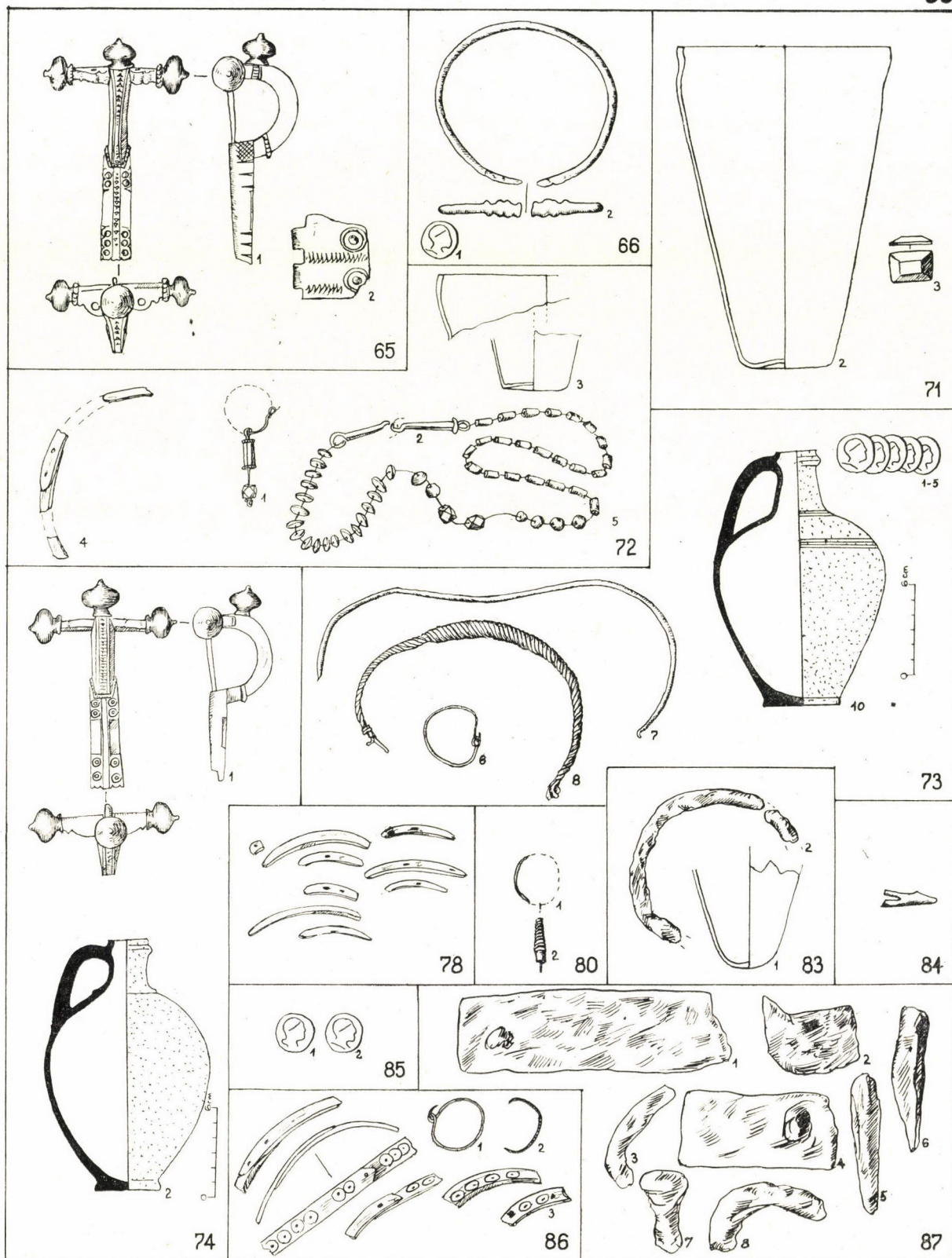


Fig. 99. Grave goods of Graves 65—87 (Scale 1 : 2)

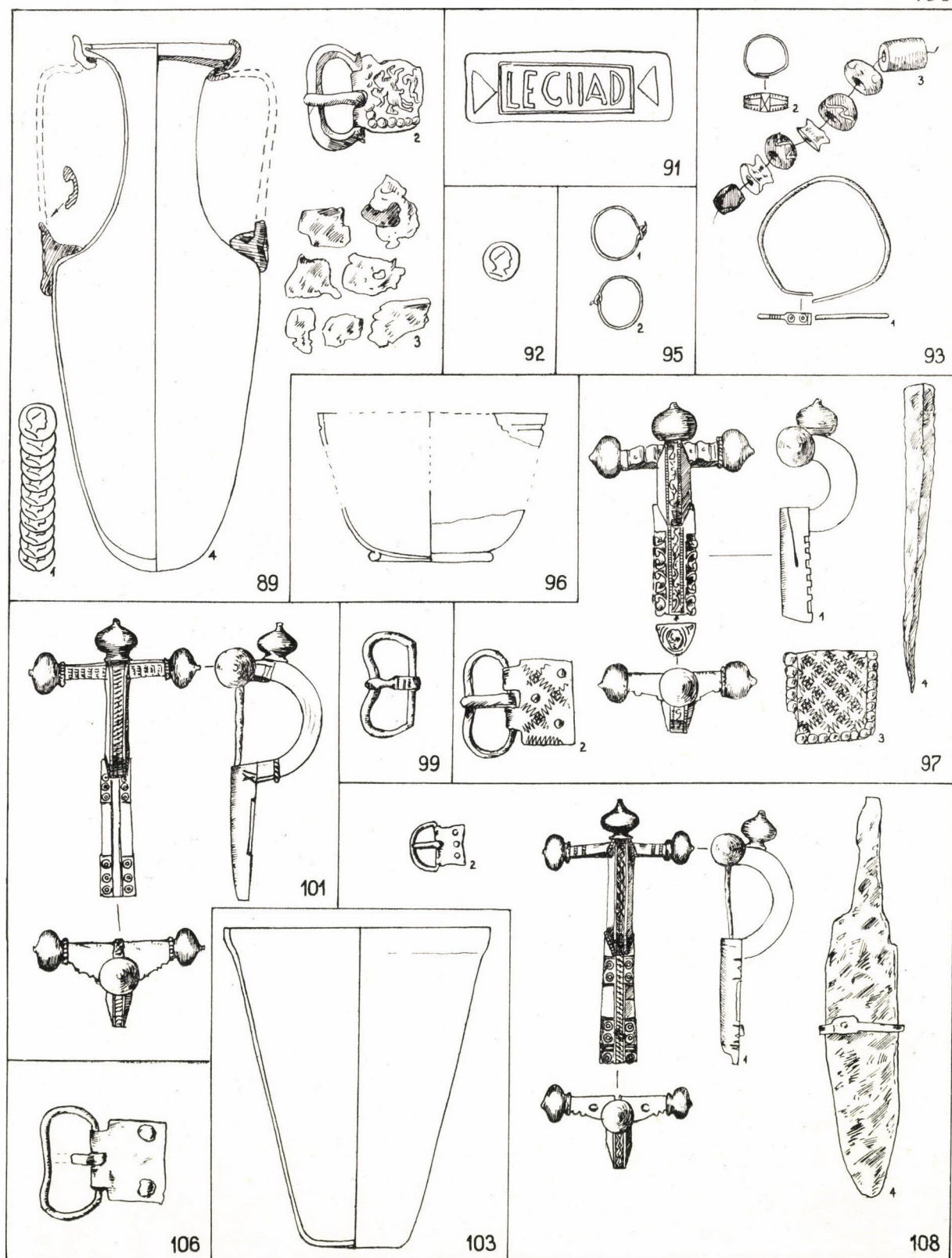


Fig. 100. Grave goods of Graves 89—108 (Scale 1 : 2)

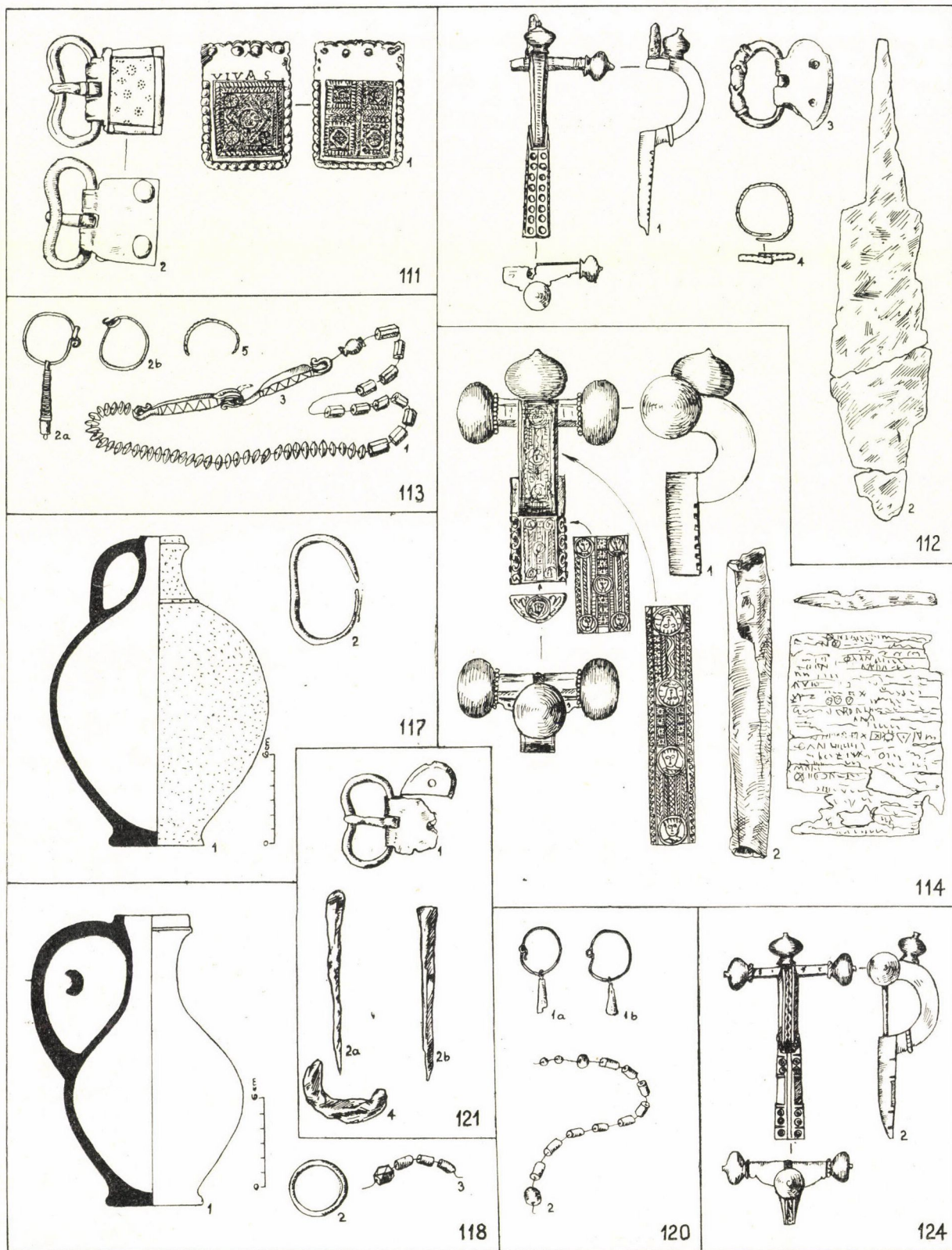


Fig. 101. Grave goods of Graves 111–124 (Scale 1 : 2)

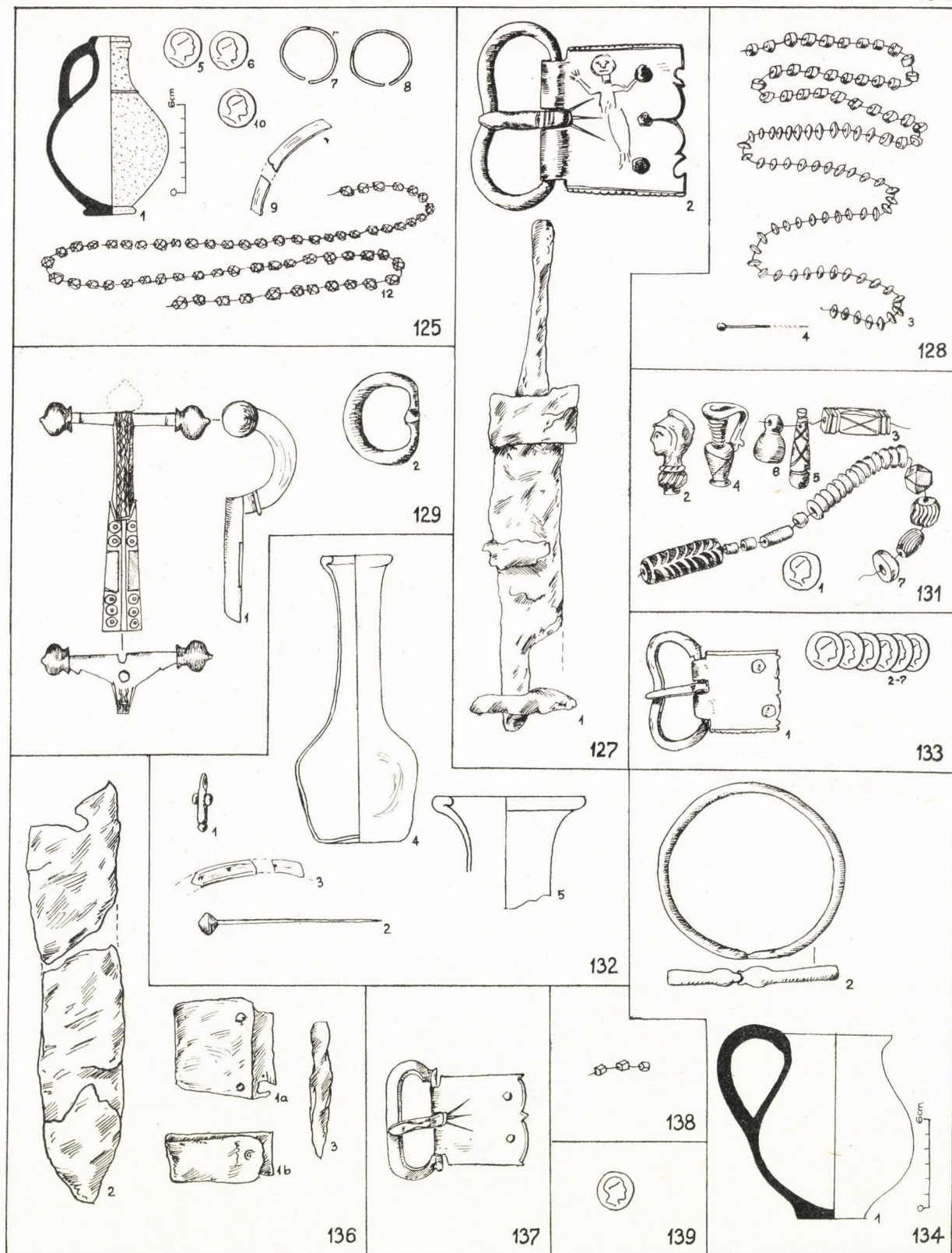


Fig. 102. Grave goods of Graves 125–139 (Scale 1 : 2)

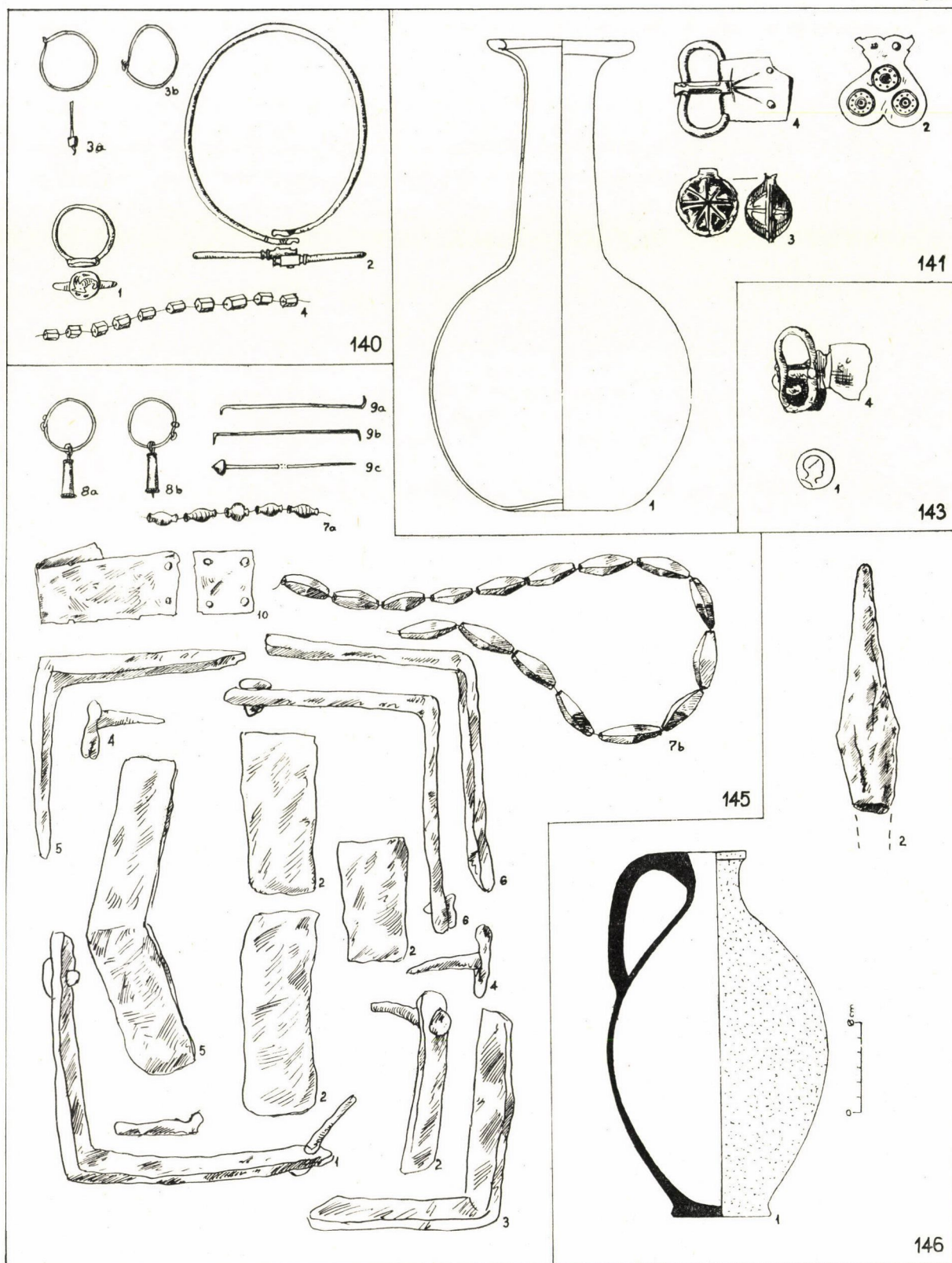


Fig. 103. Grave goods of Graves 140—146 (Scale 1 : 2)

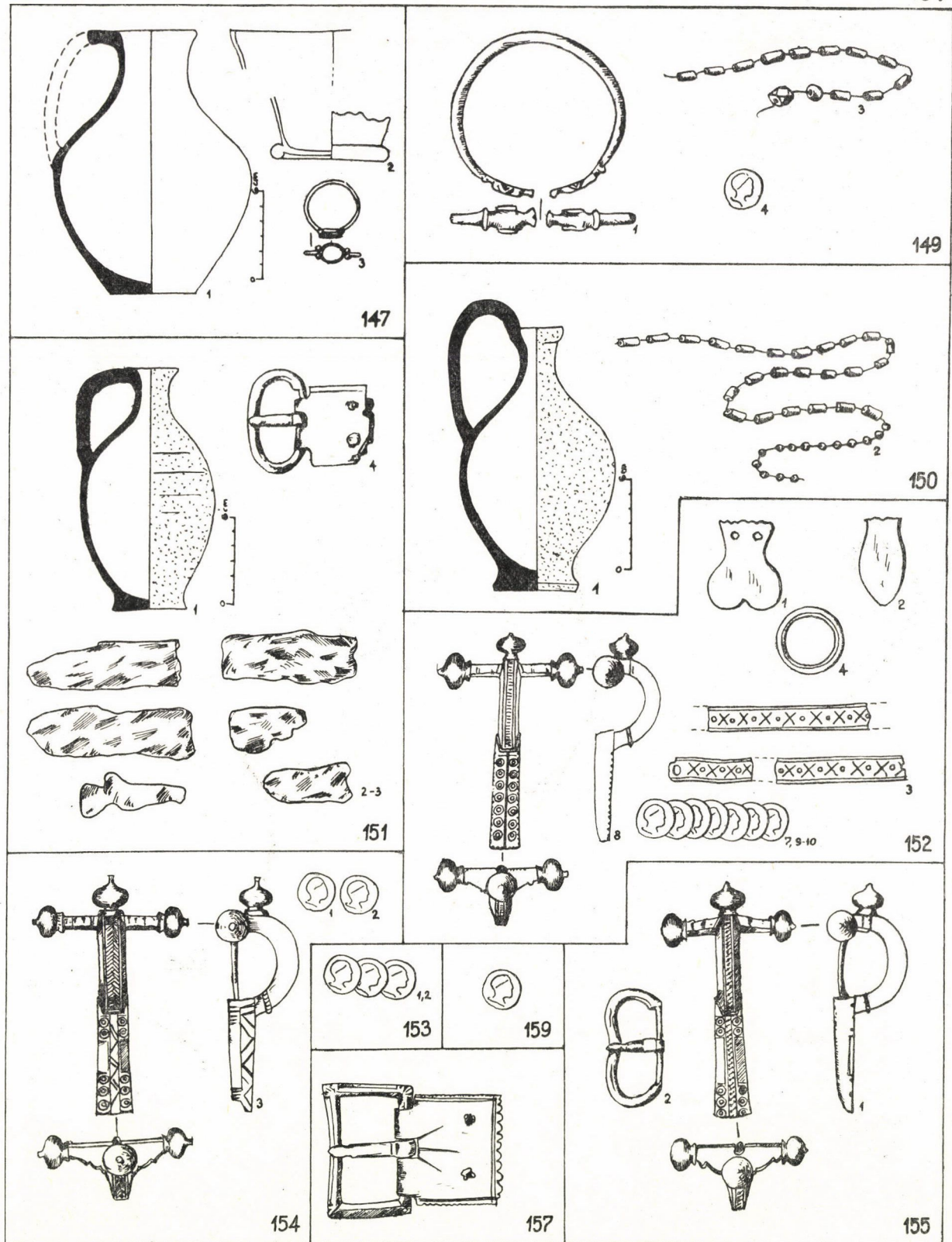


Fig. 104. Grave goods of Graves 147—159 (Scale 1 : 2)

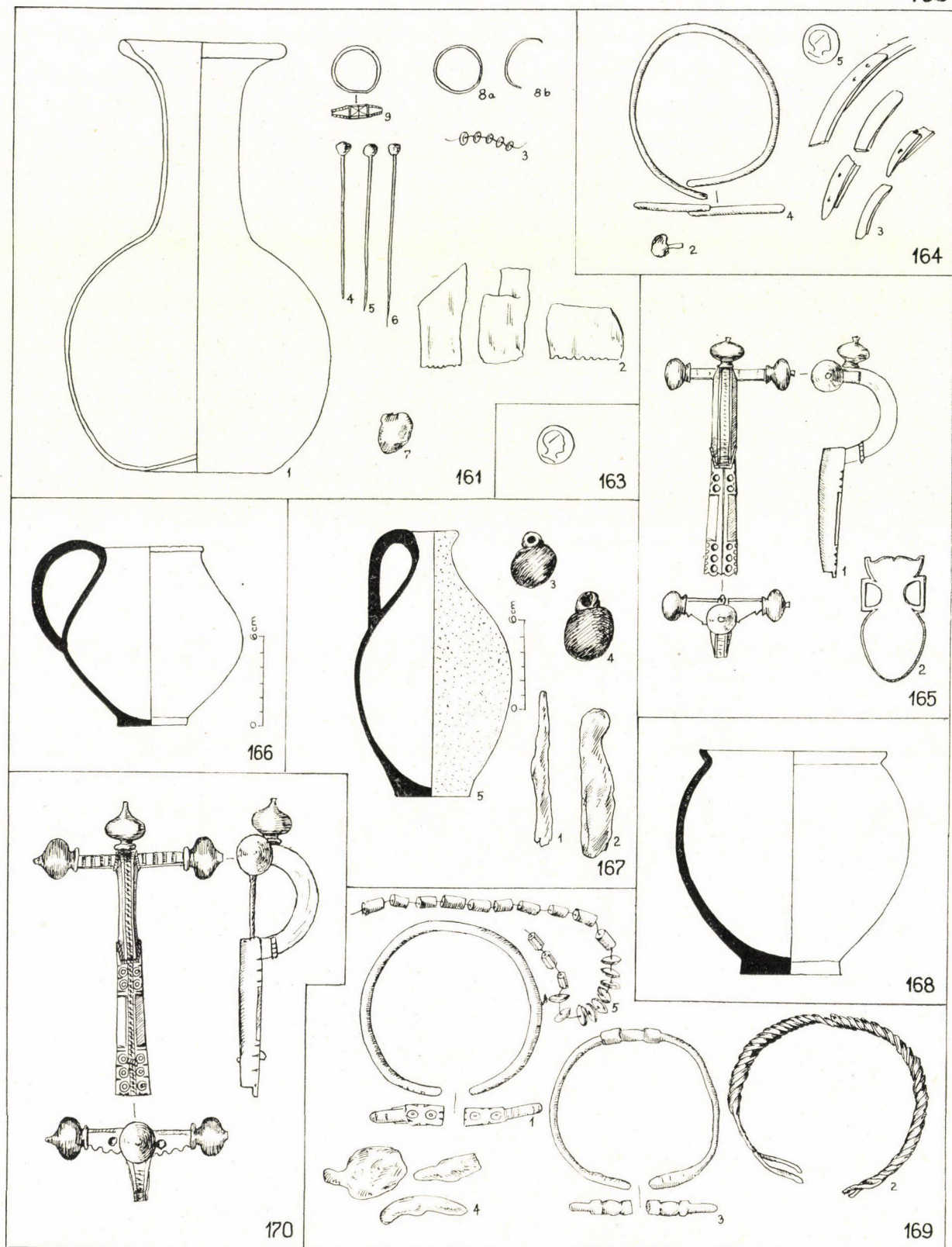


Fig. 105. Grave goods of Graves 161—170 (Scale 1 : 2)

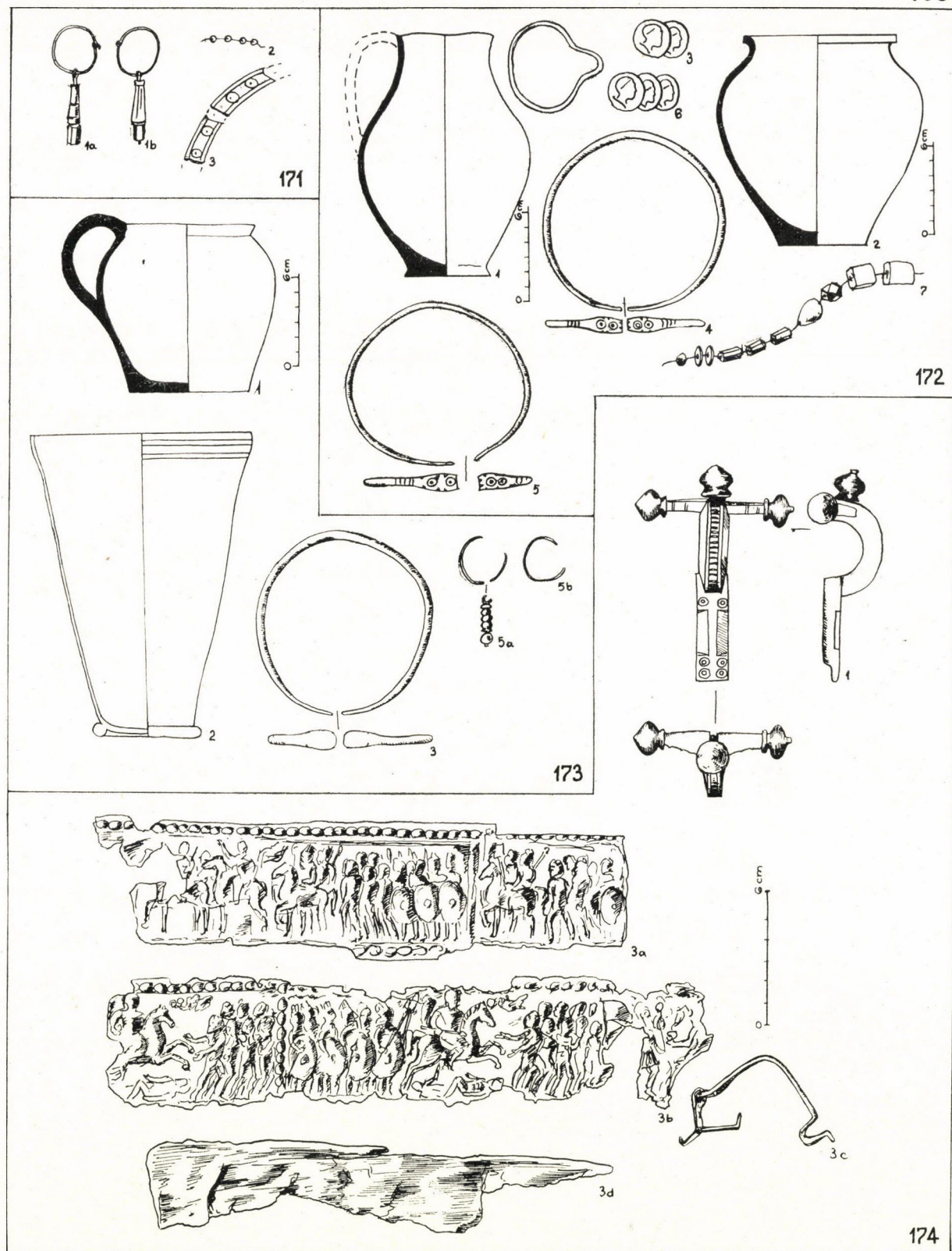


Fig. 106. Grave goods of Graves 171—174 (Scale 1 : 2)

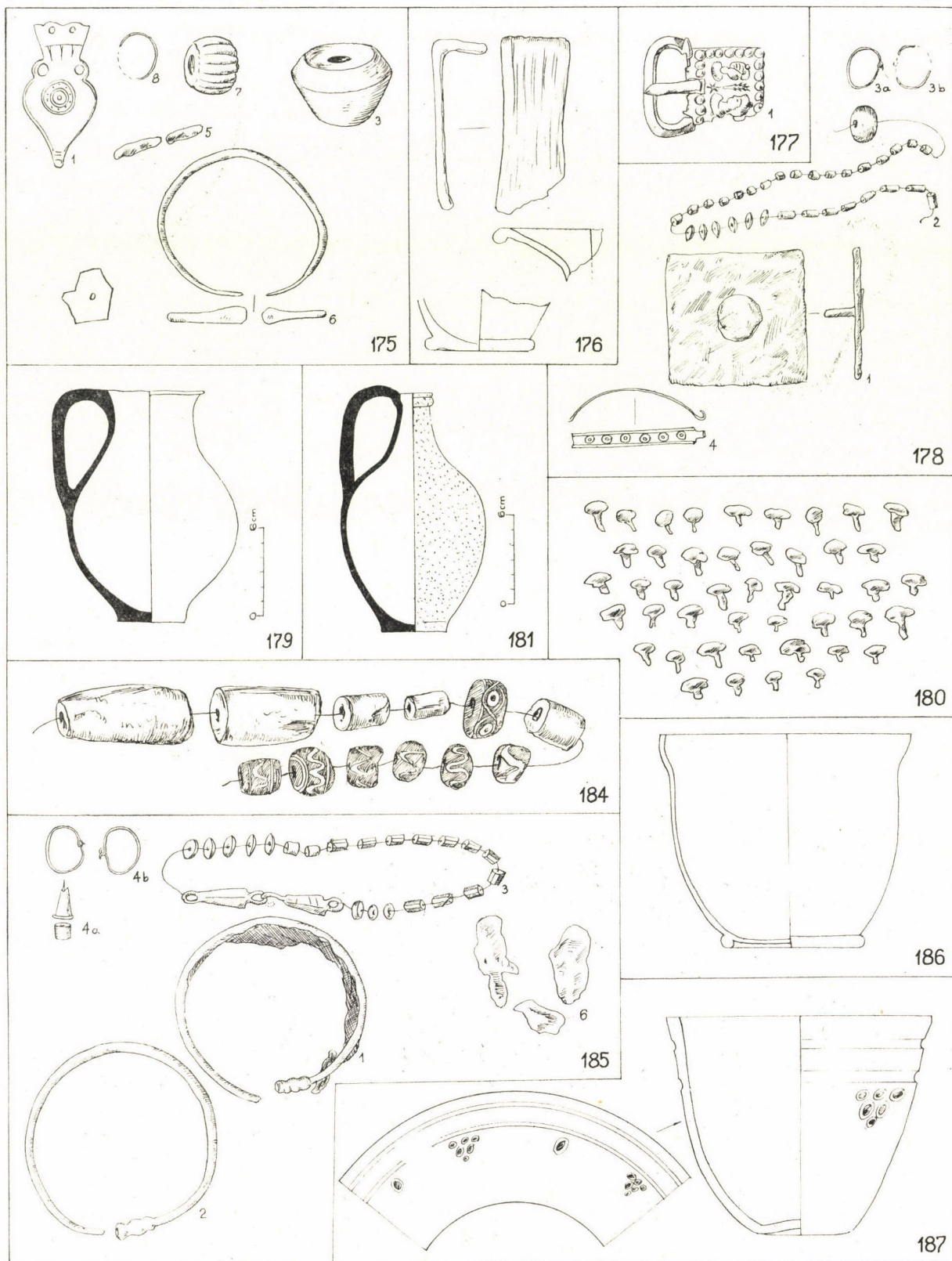


Fig. 107. Grave goods of Graves 175-187 (Scale 1:2)

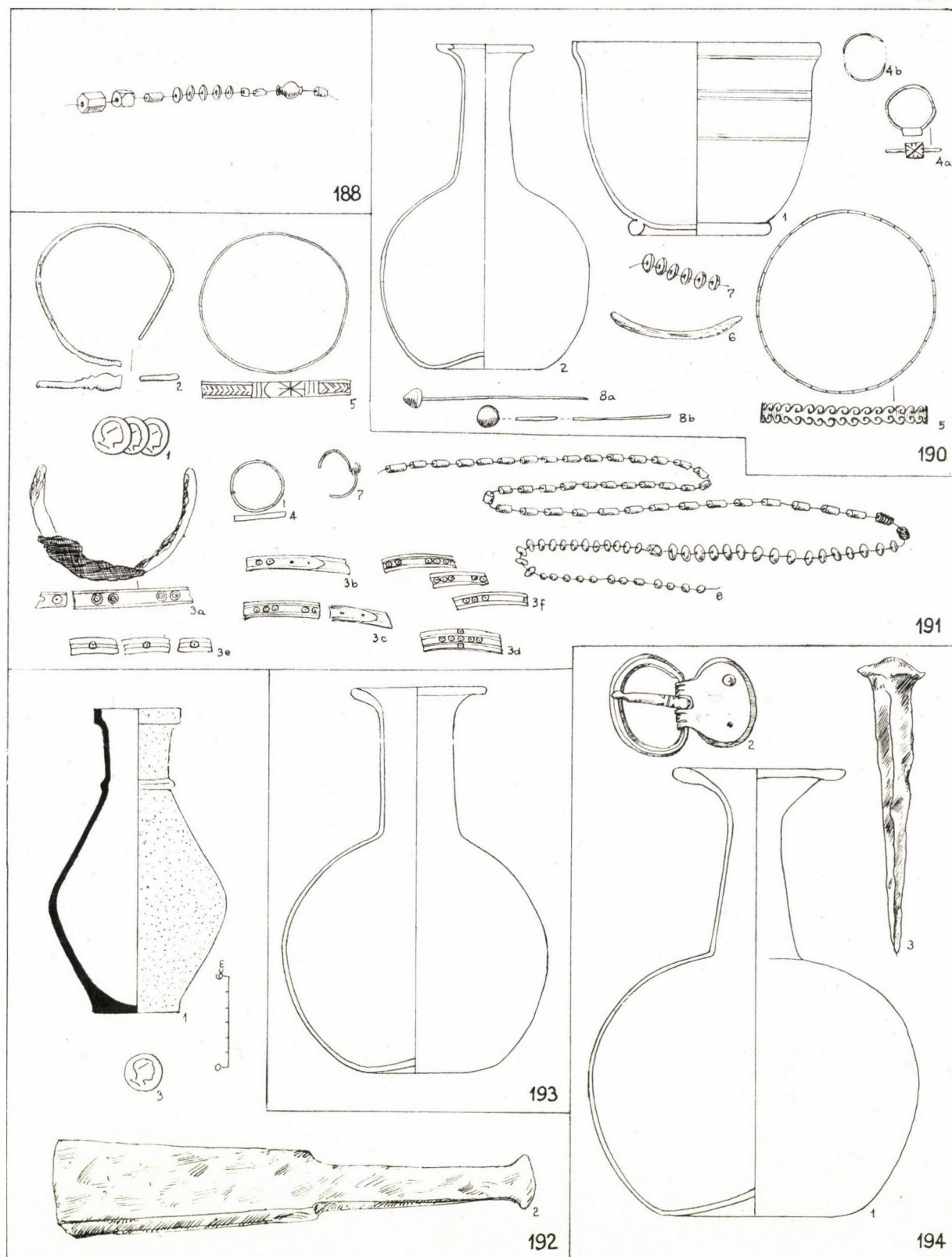


Fig. 108. Grave goods of Graves 188—194 (Scale 1 : 2)

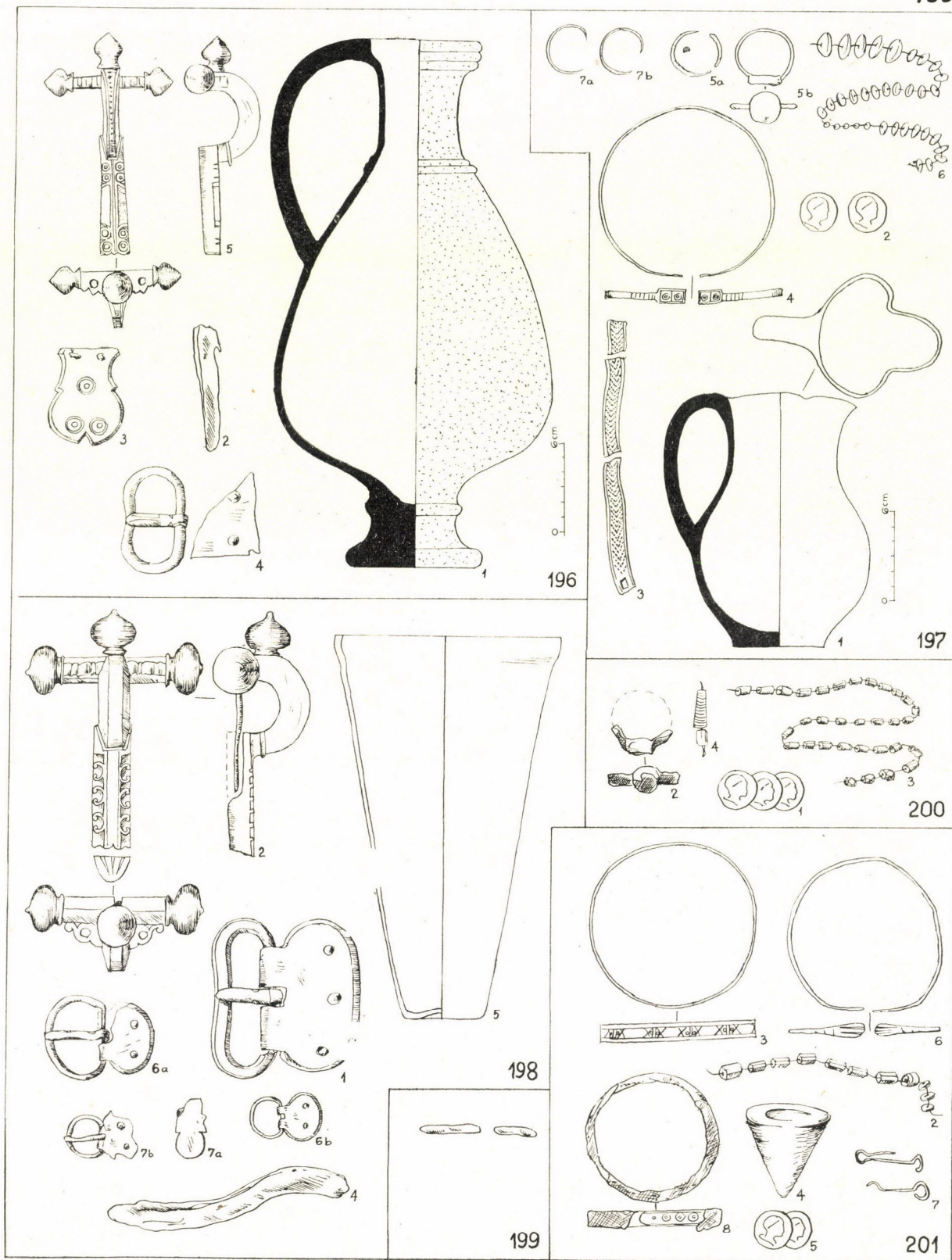


Fig. 109. Grave goods of Graves 196—201 (Scale 1 : 2)

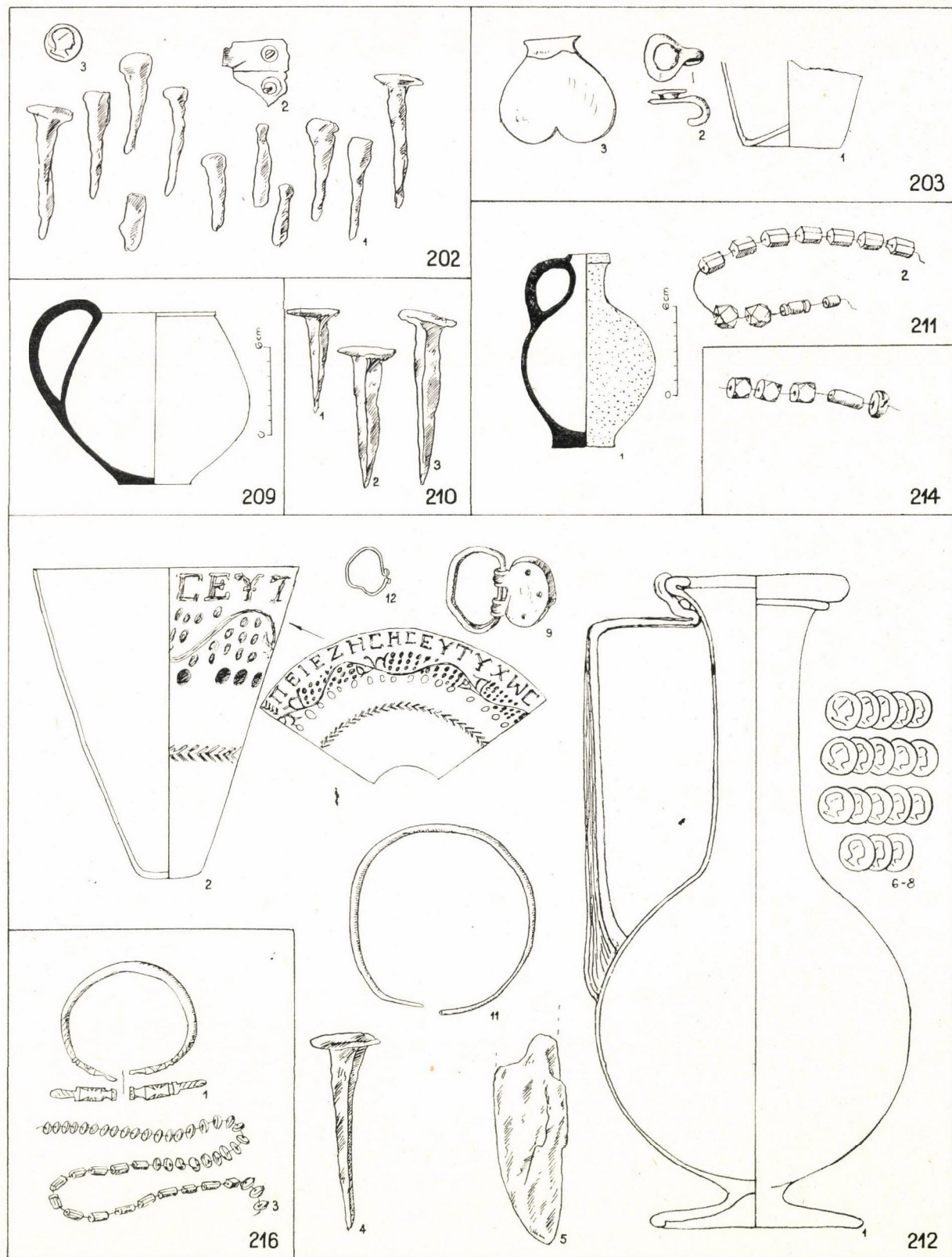


Fig. 110. Grave goods of Graves 202–216 (Scale 1 : 2)

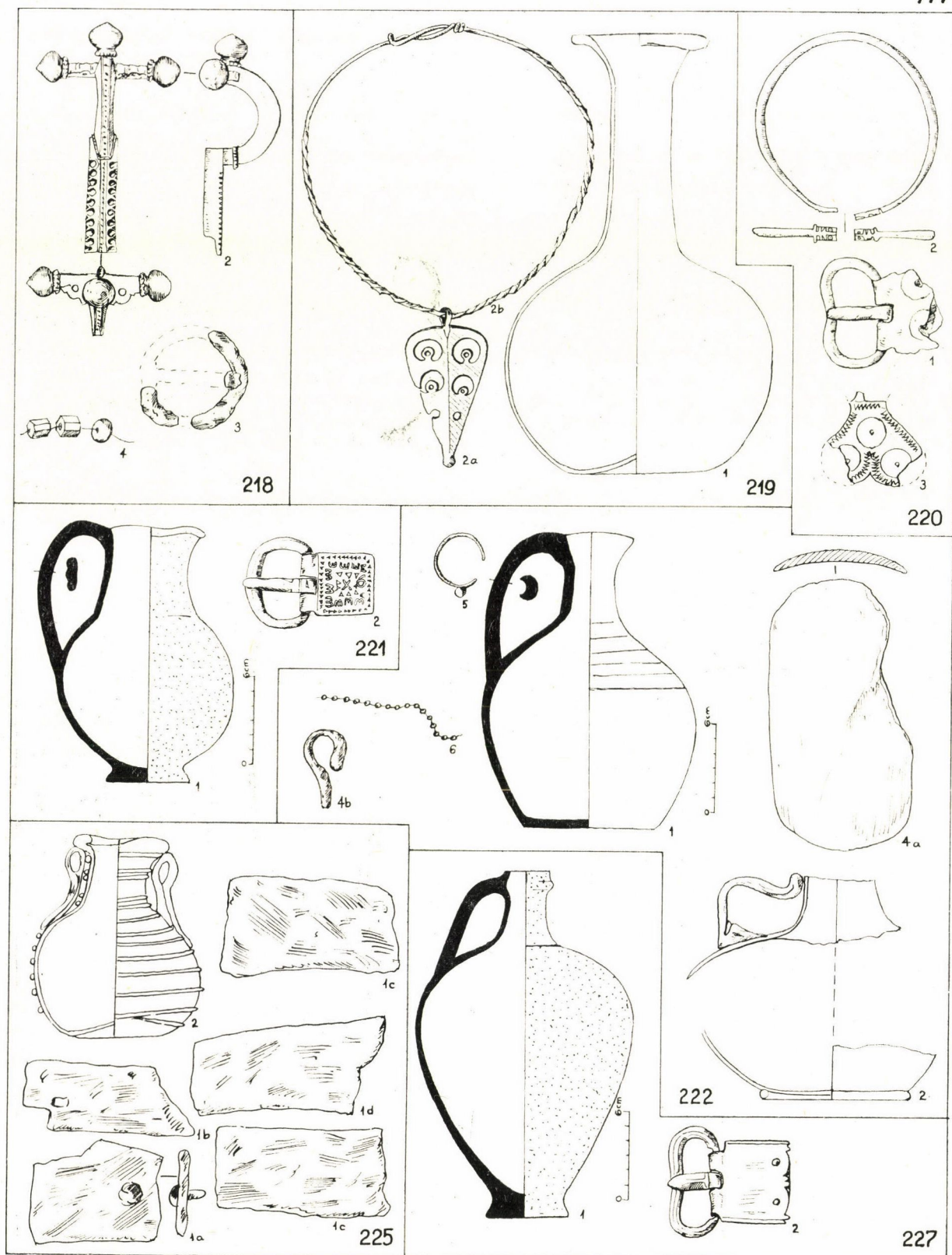


Fig. 111. Grave goods of Graves 218—227 (Scale 1 : 2)

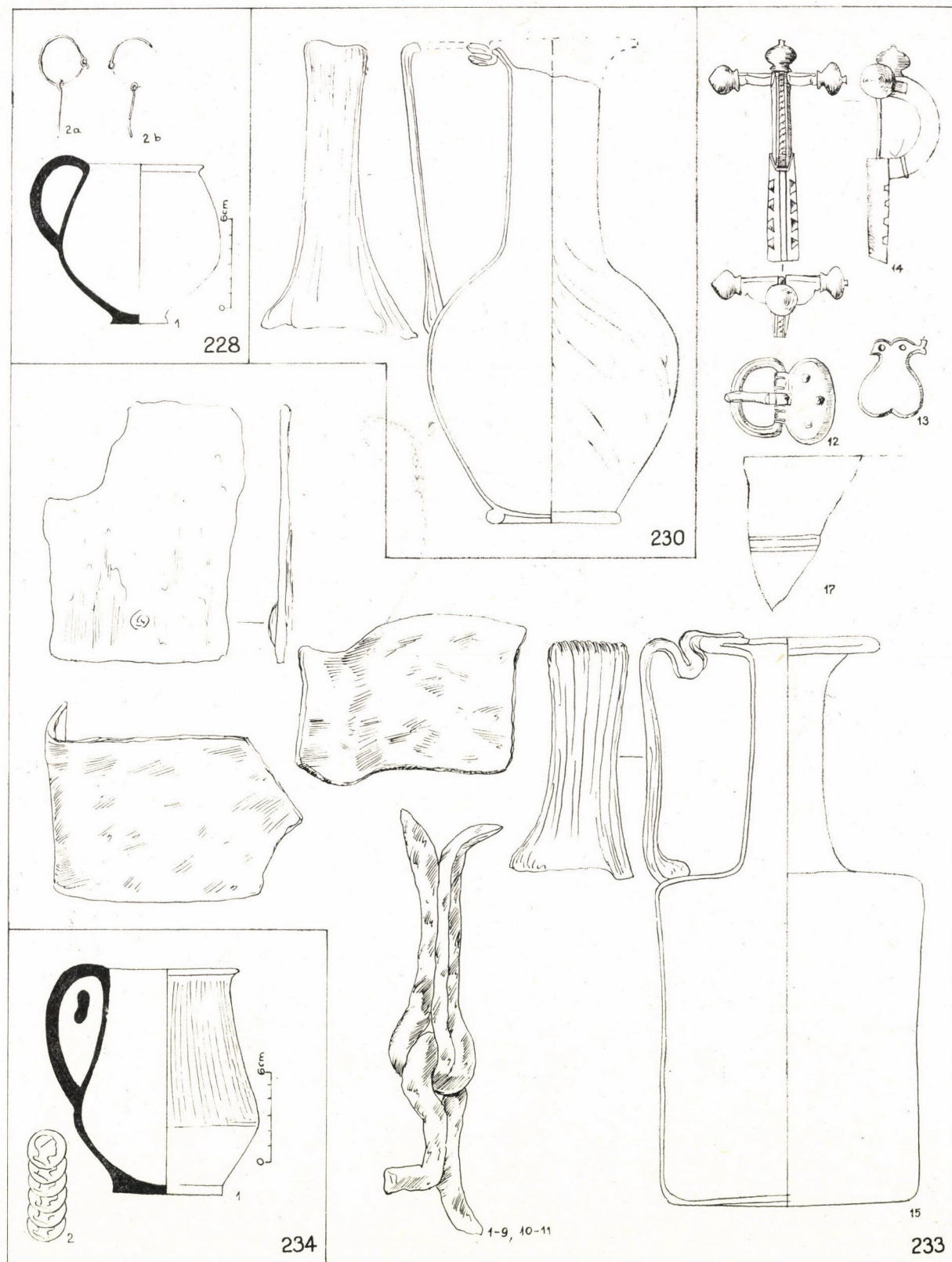


Fig. 112. Grave goods of Graves 228—234 (Scale 1 : 2)

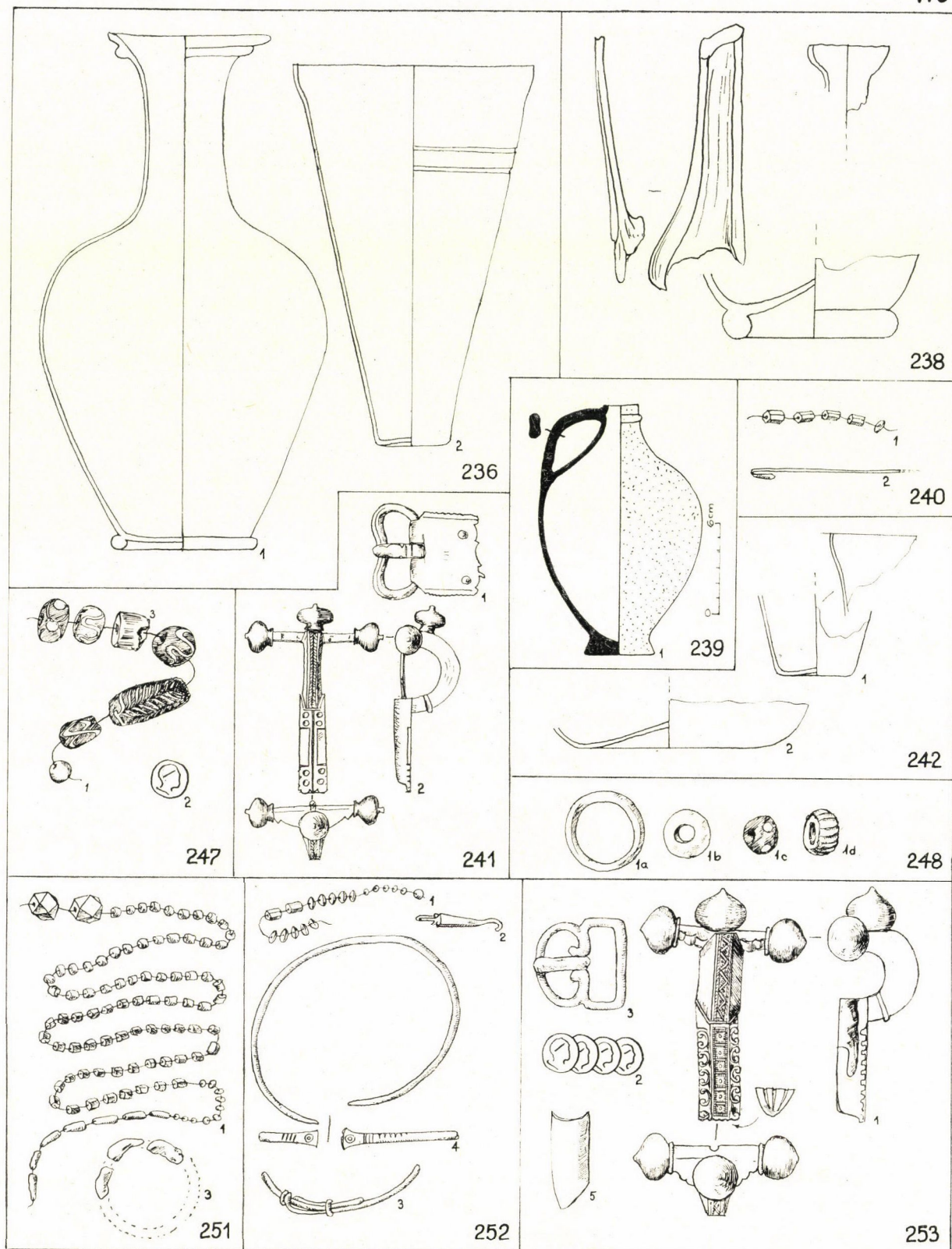


Fig. 113. Grave goods of Graves 236—253 (Scale 1 : 2)

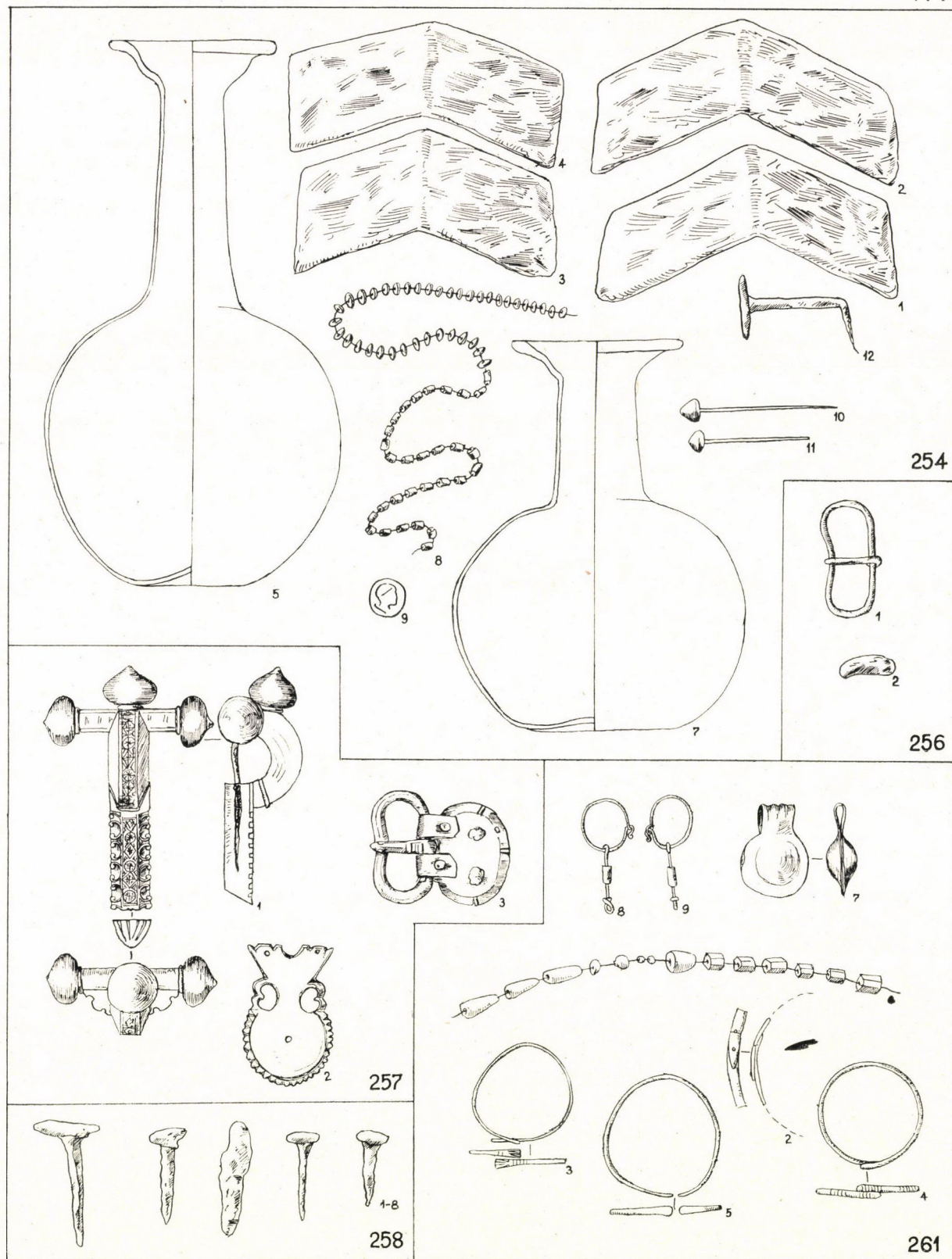


Fig. 114. Grave goods of Graves 254—261 (Scale 1 : 2)

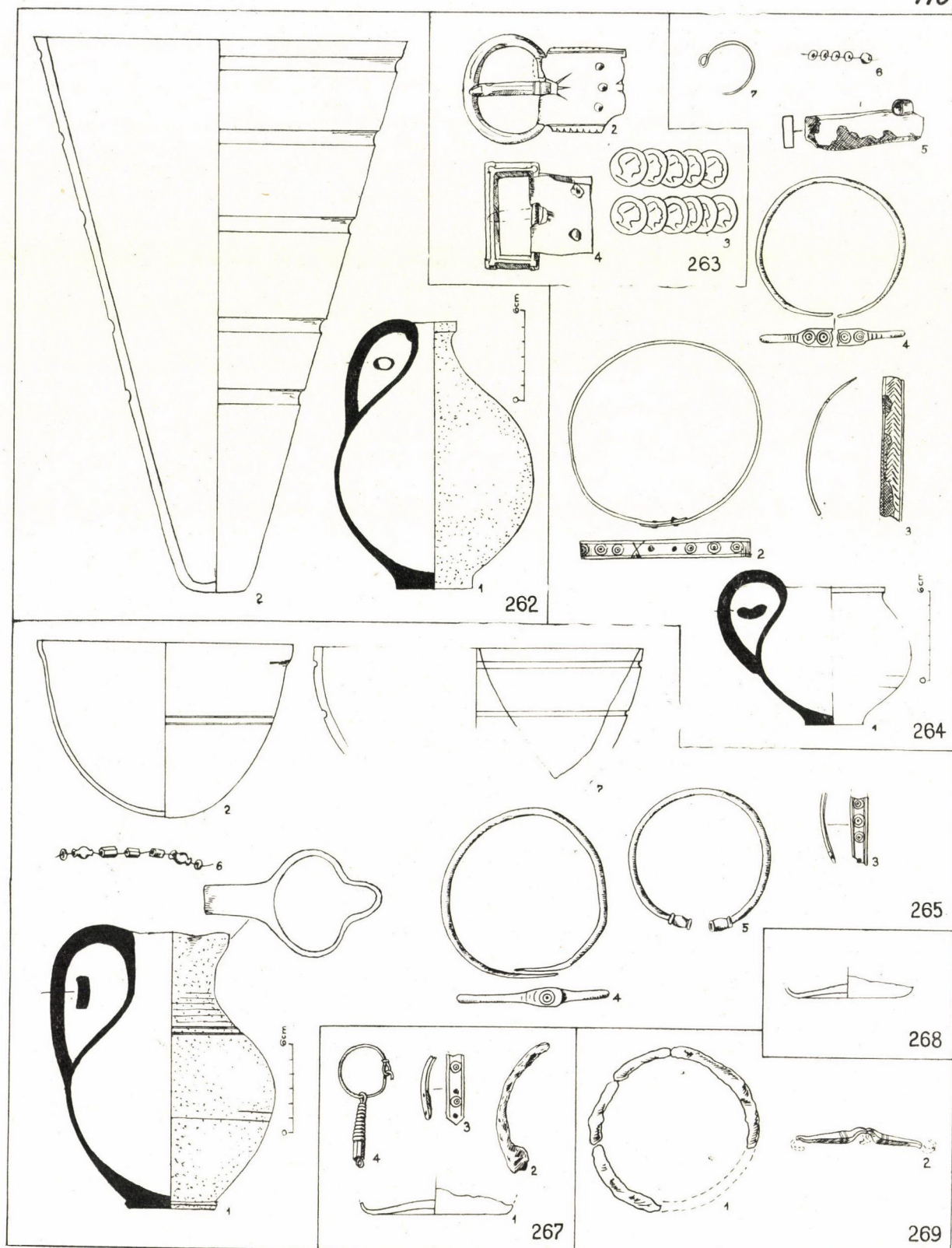


Fig. 115. Grave goods of Graves 262—269 (Scale 1 : 2)

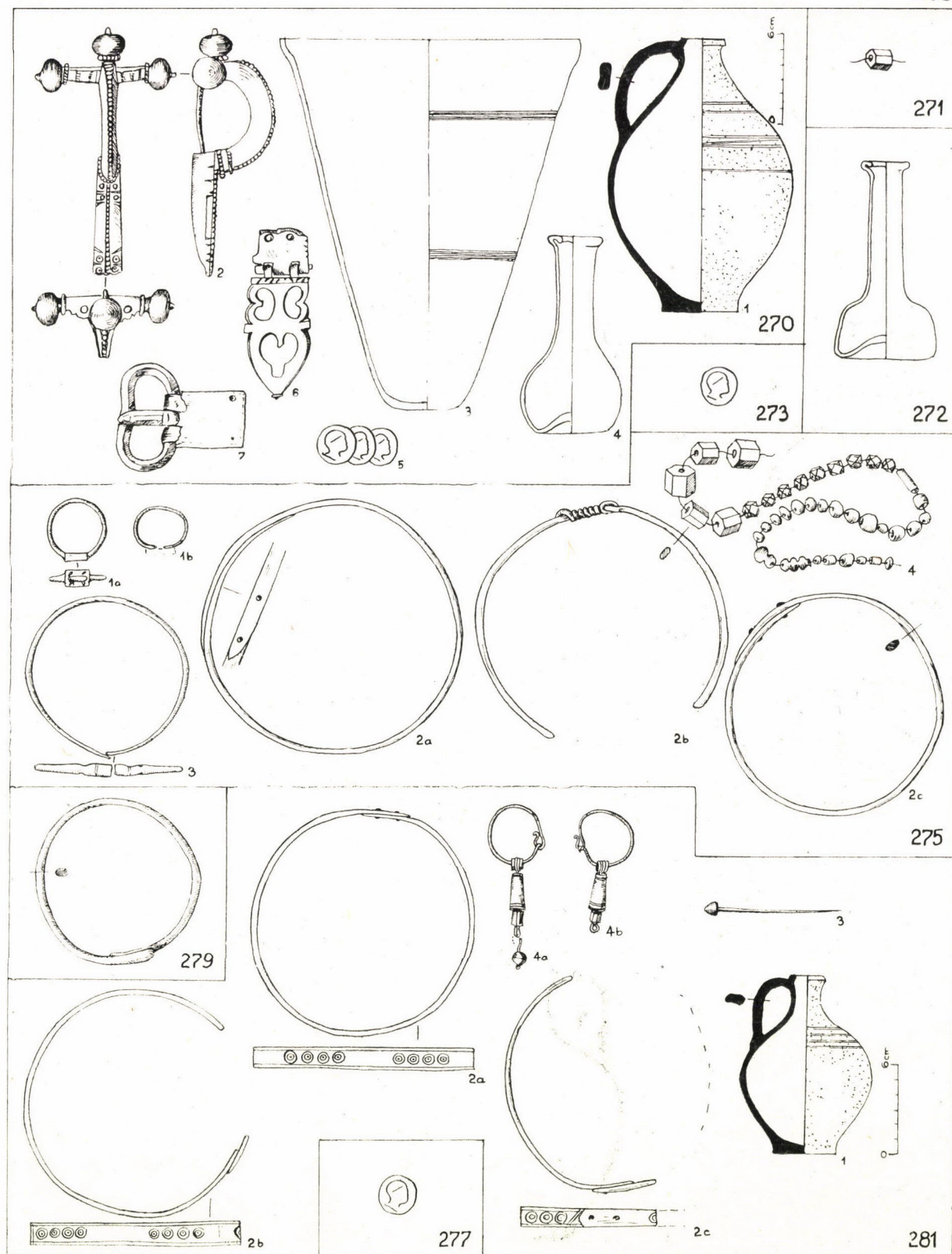


Fig. 116. Grave goods of Graves 270—281 (Scale 1 : 2)

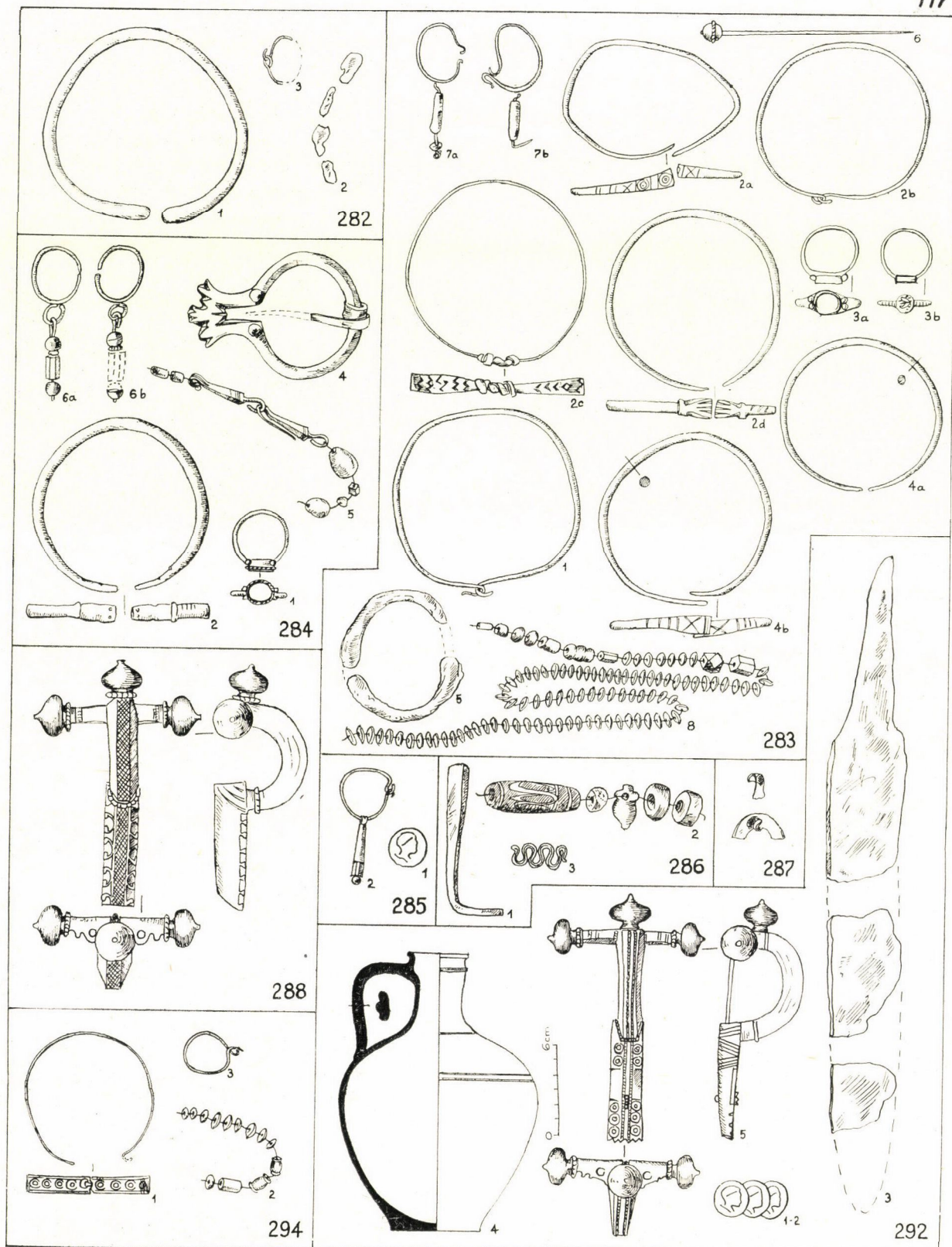


Fig. 117. Grave goods of Graves 282—294 (Scale 1 : 2)

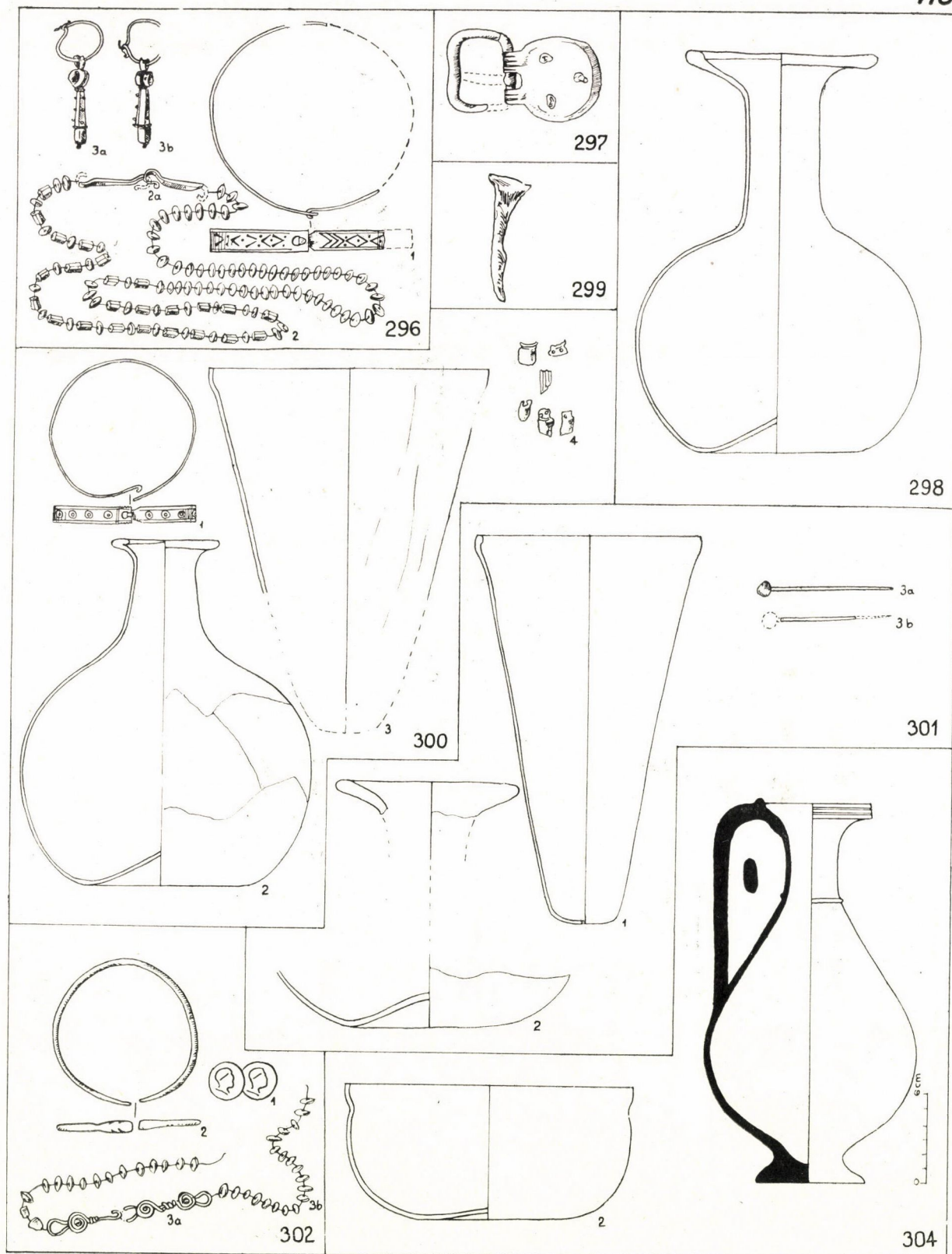


Fig. 118. Grave goods of Graves 296—304 (Scale 1 : 2)

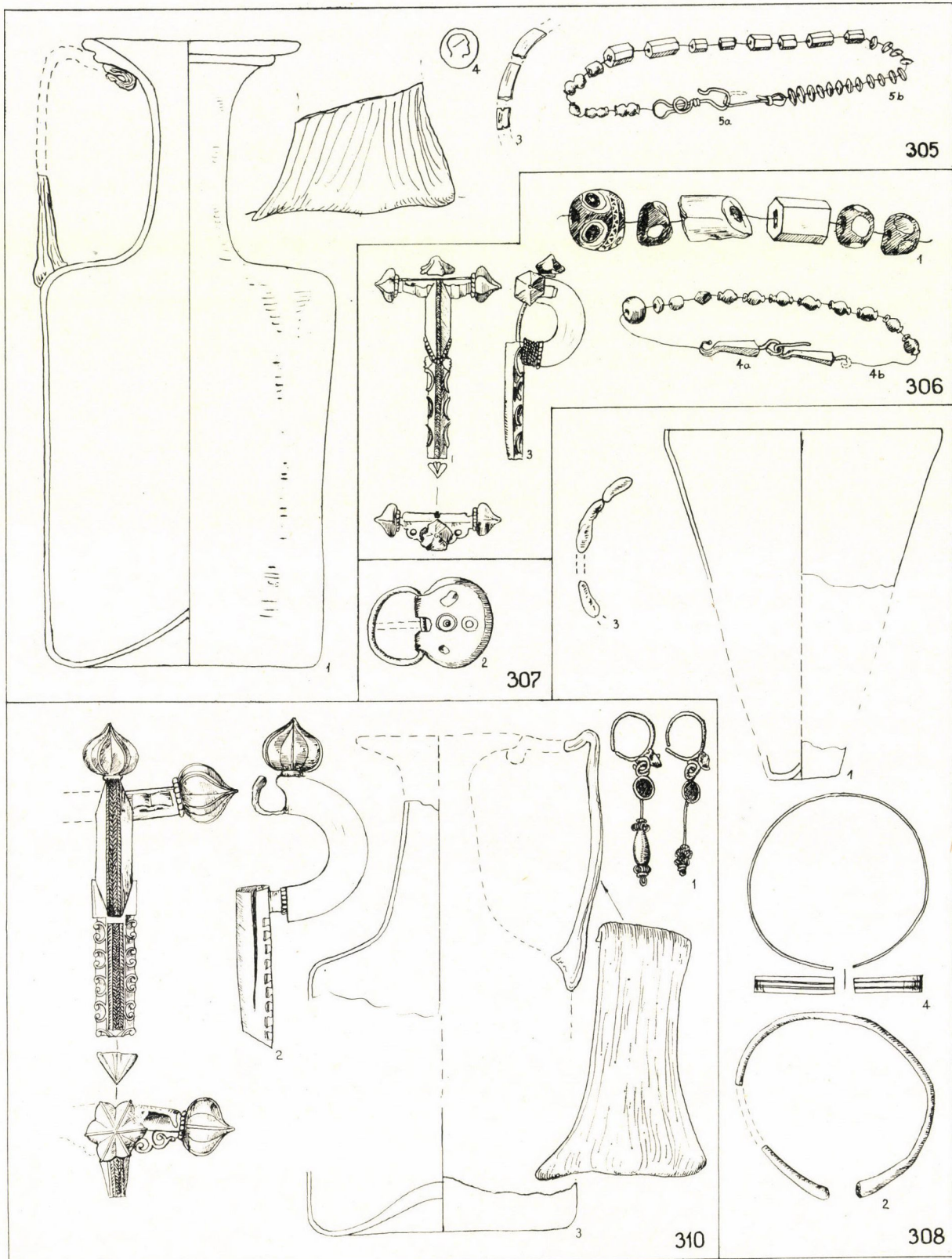


Fig. 119. Grave goods of Graves 305—310 (Scale 1 : 2)

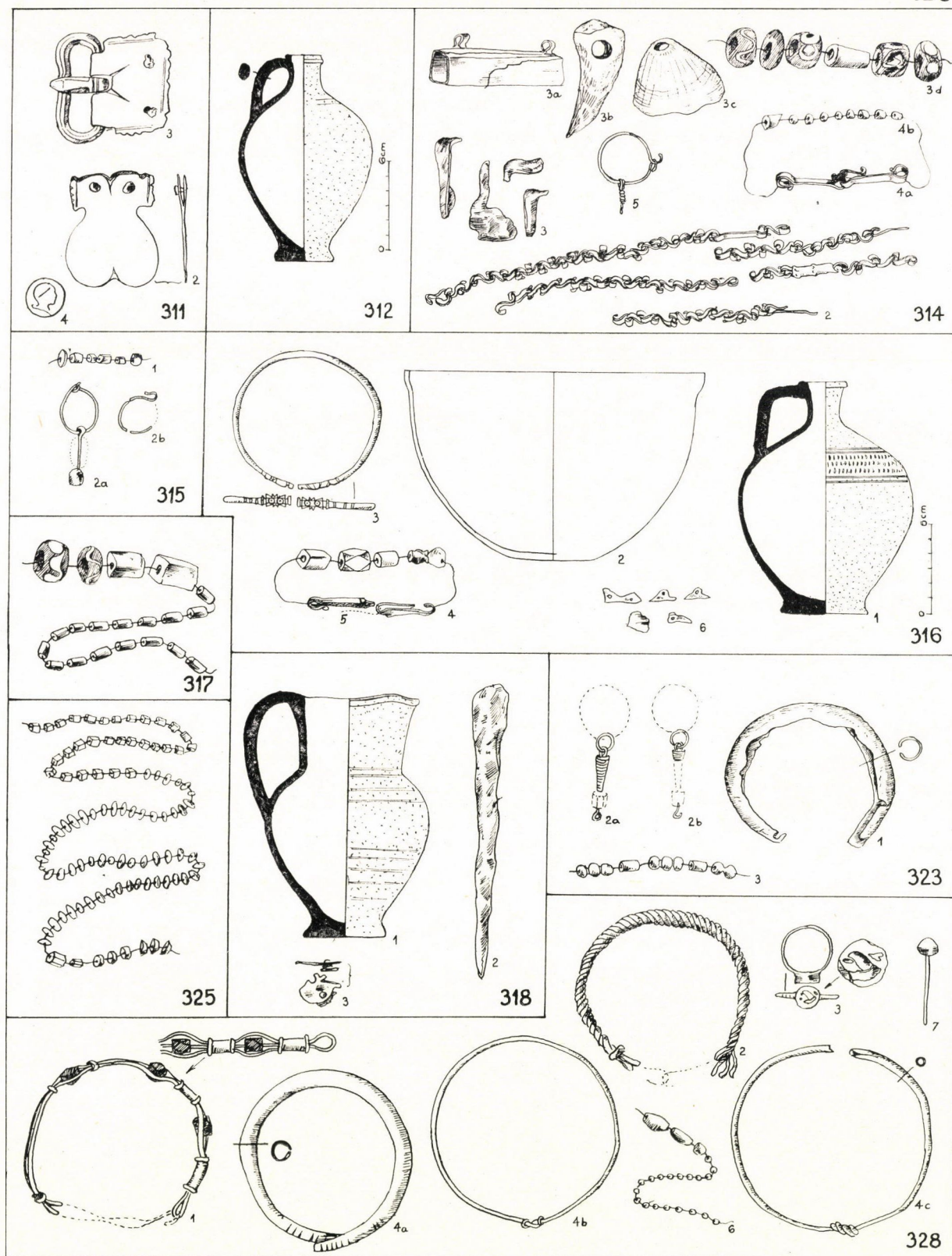


Fig. 120. Grave goods of Graves 311–328 (Scale 1 : 2)

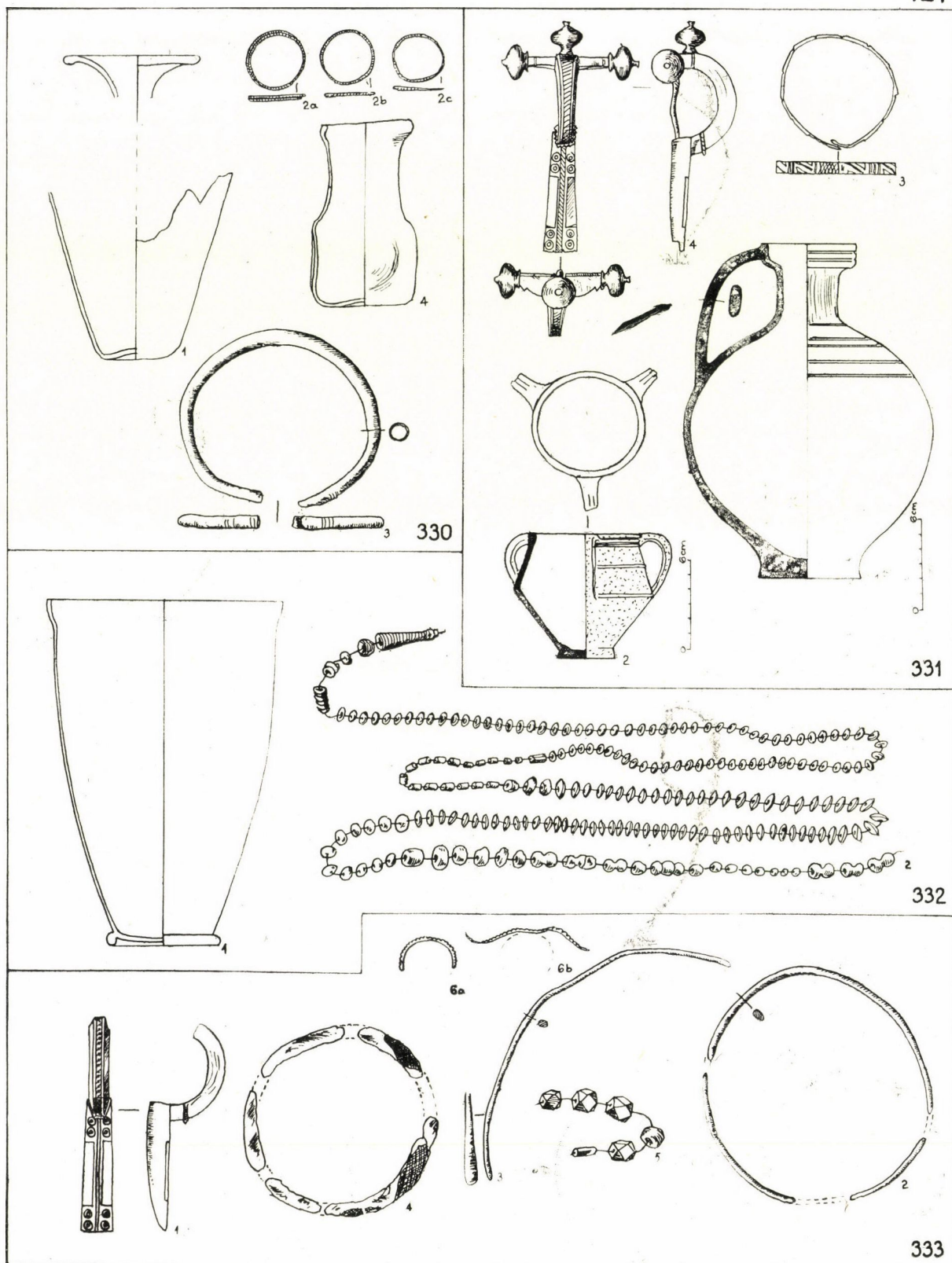


Fig. 121. Grave goods of Graves 330—333 (Scale 1 : 2)

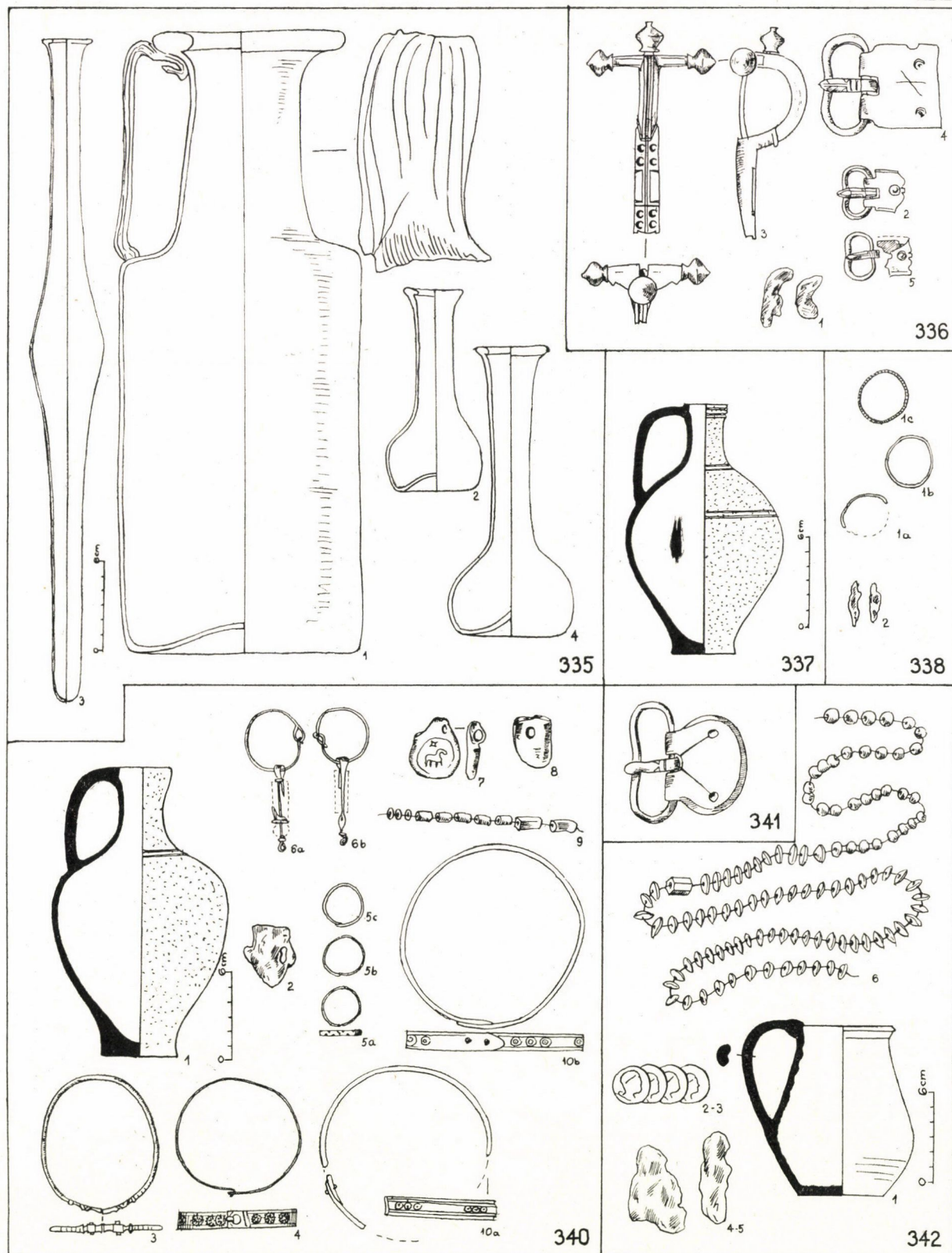


Fig. 122. Grave goods of Graves 335—342 (Scale 1 : 2)

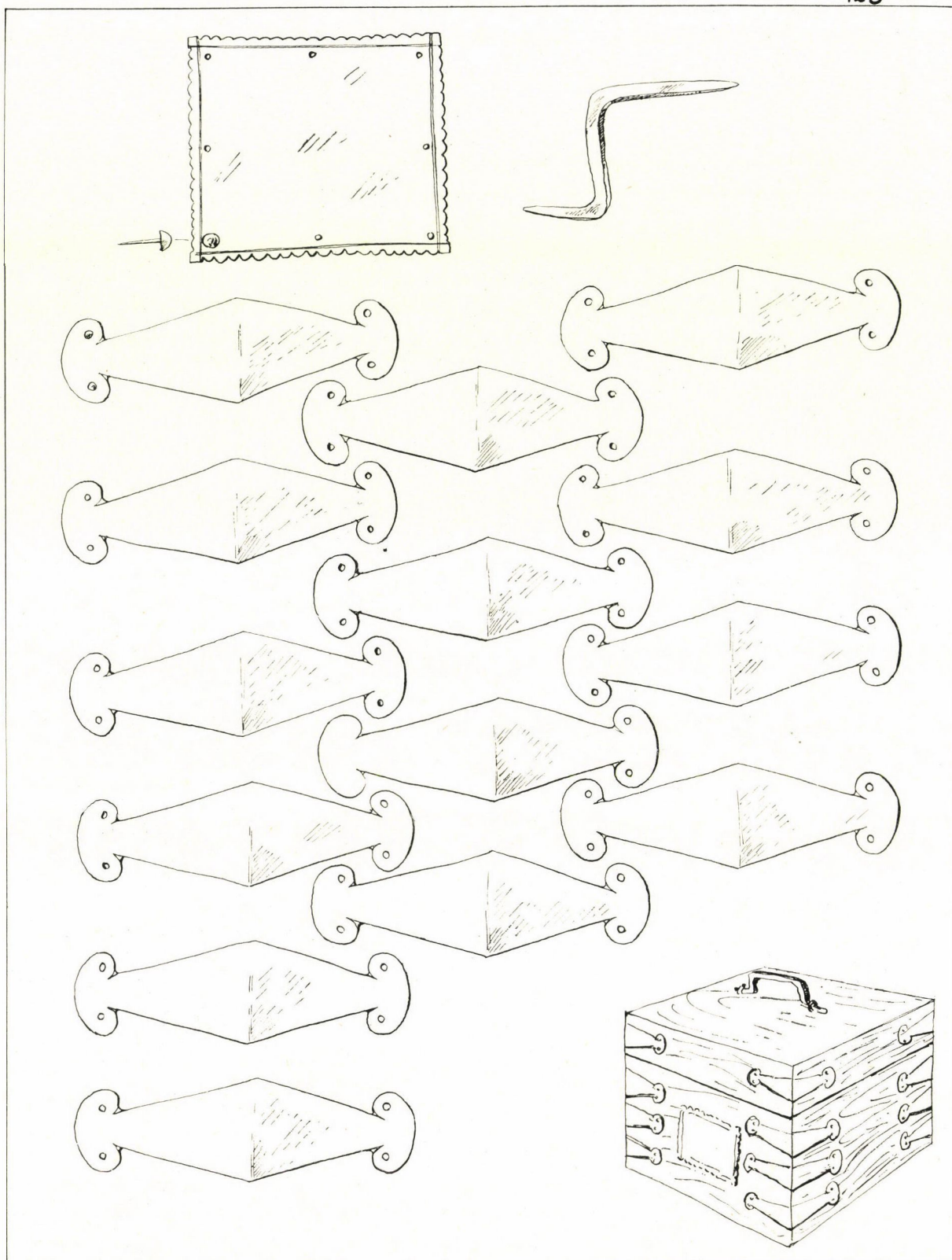


Fig. 123. Reconstruction of *scrinium*. Stray find (1938) (Scale 1 : 2)

124

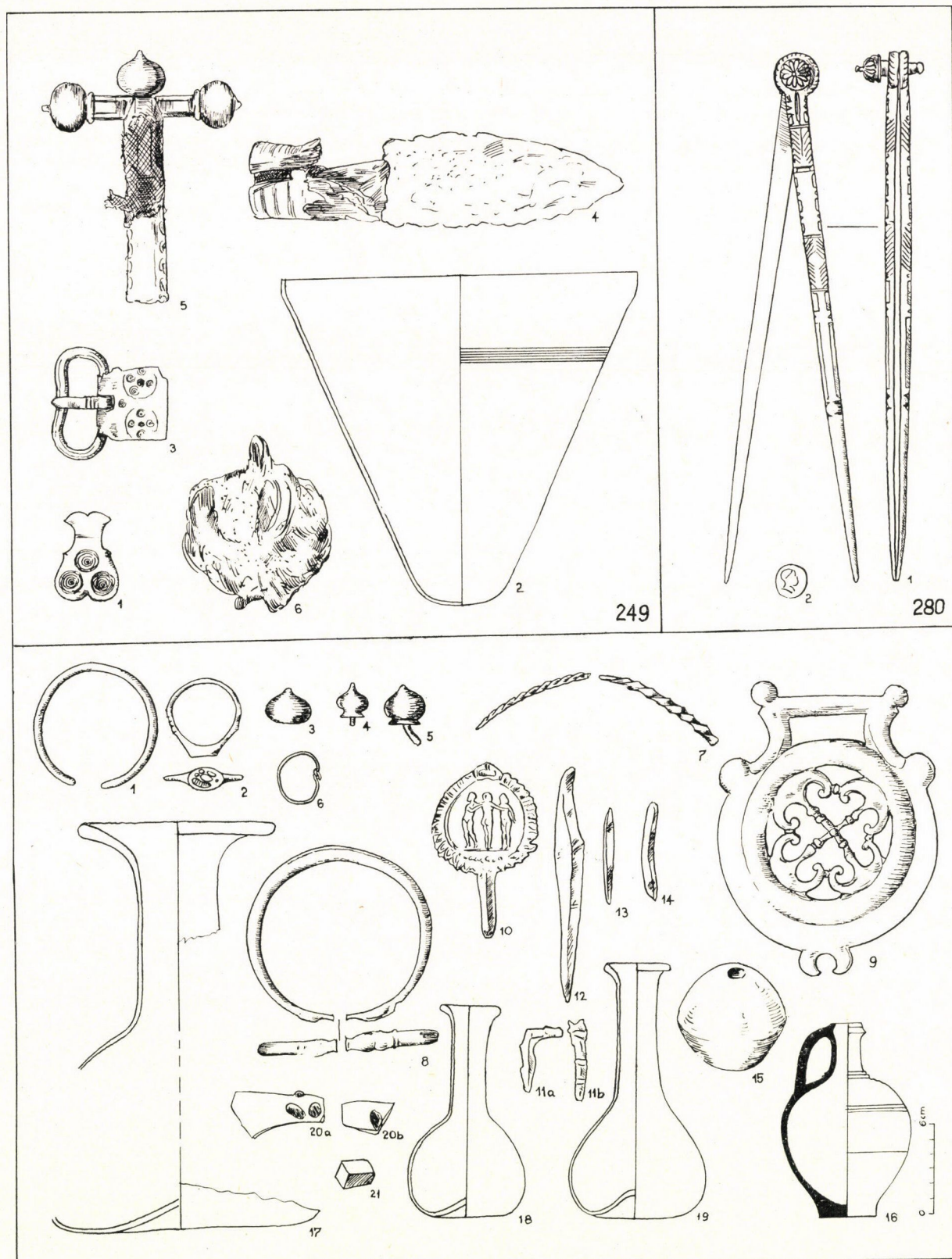


Fig. 124. Grave goods of Graves 249 and 280. 1—19 Stray finds. (Scale 1 : 2)

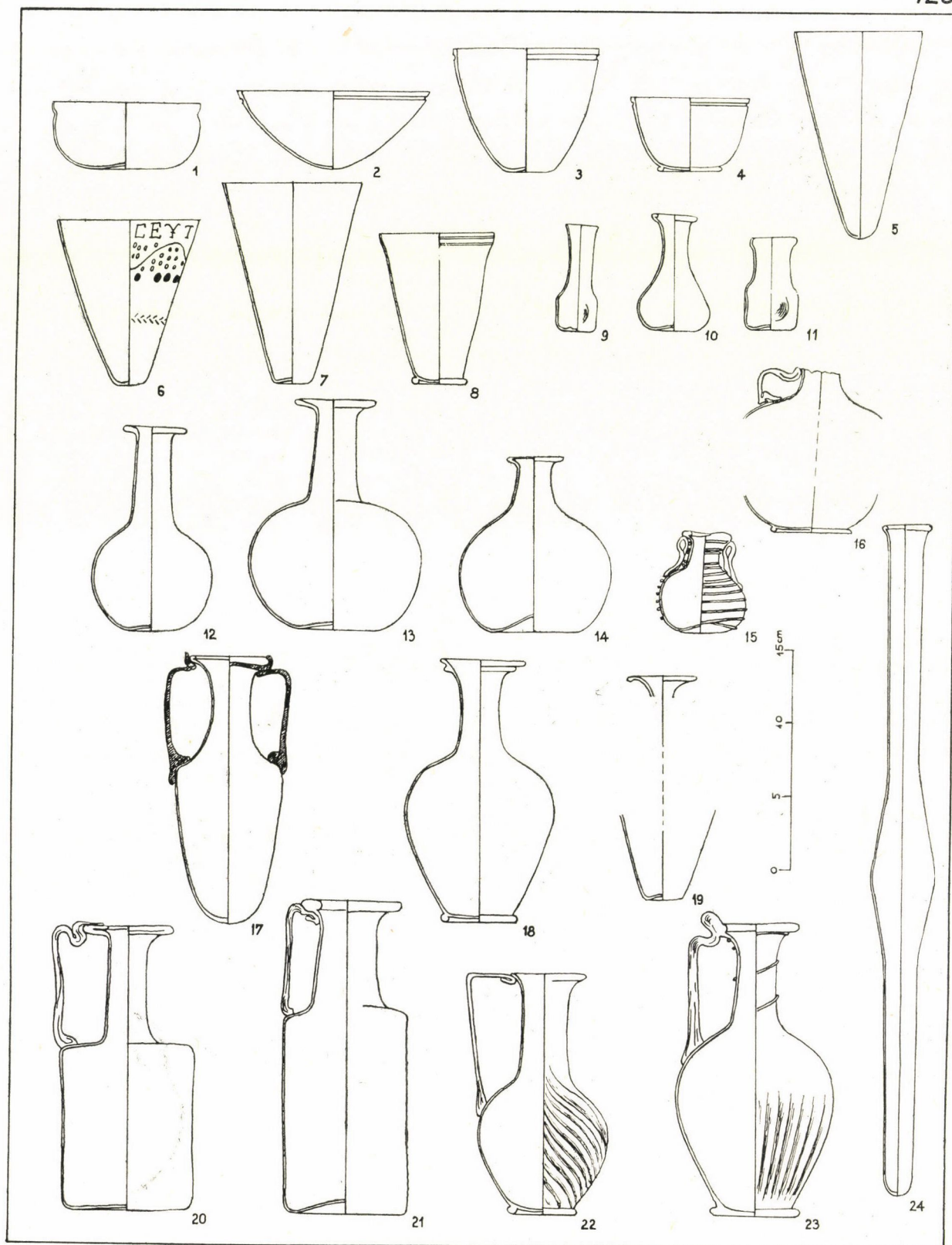


Fig. 125. Type table compiled on the basis of the glass vessels occurring most frequently

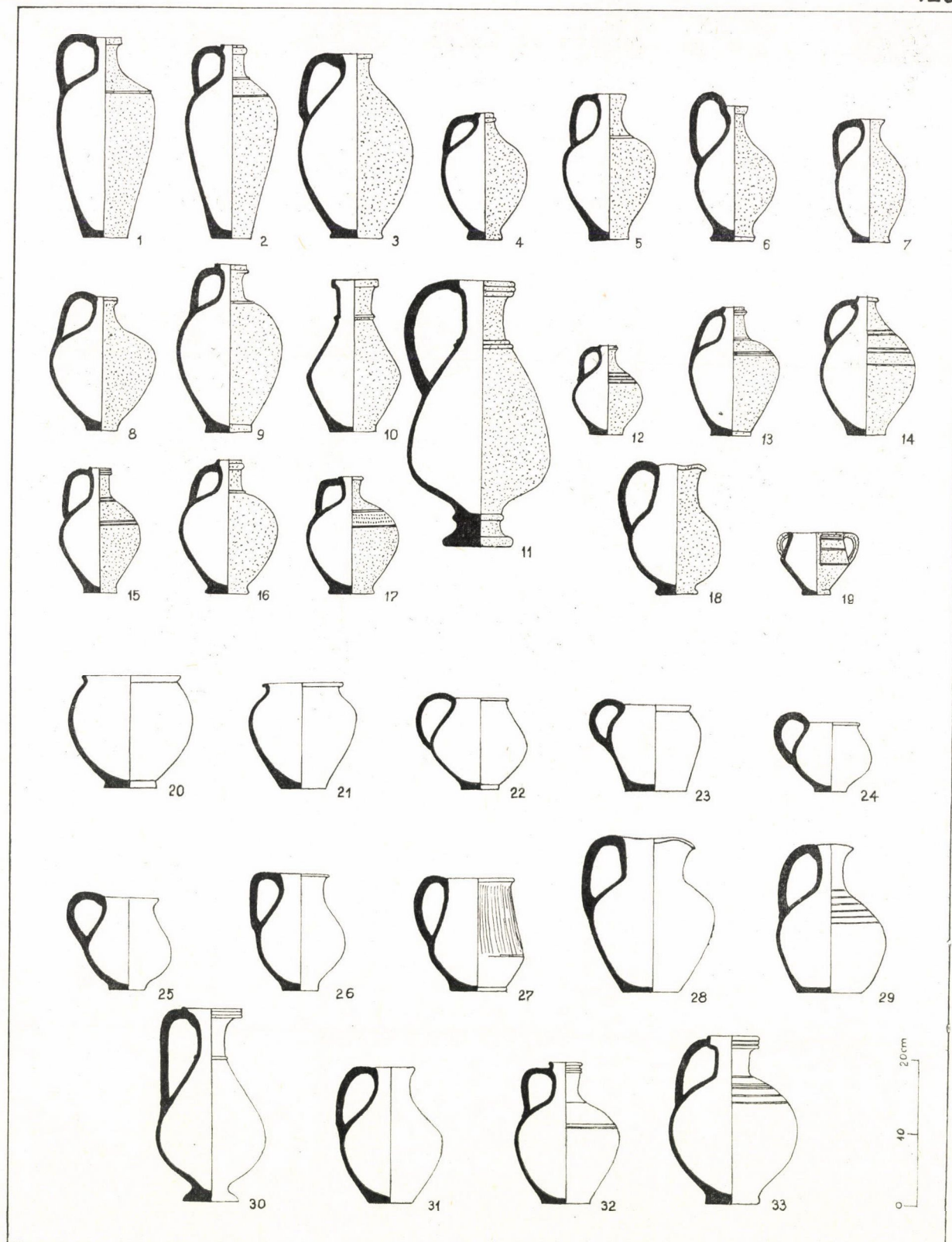


Fig. 126. 1—19: Type table of glazed pottery. 20—33: Type table of domestic pottery

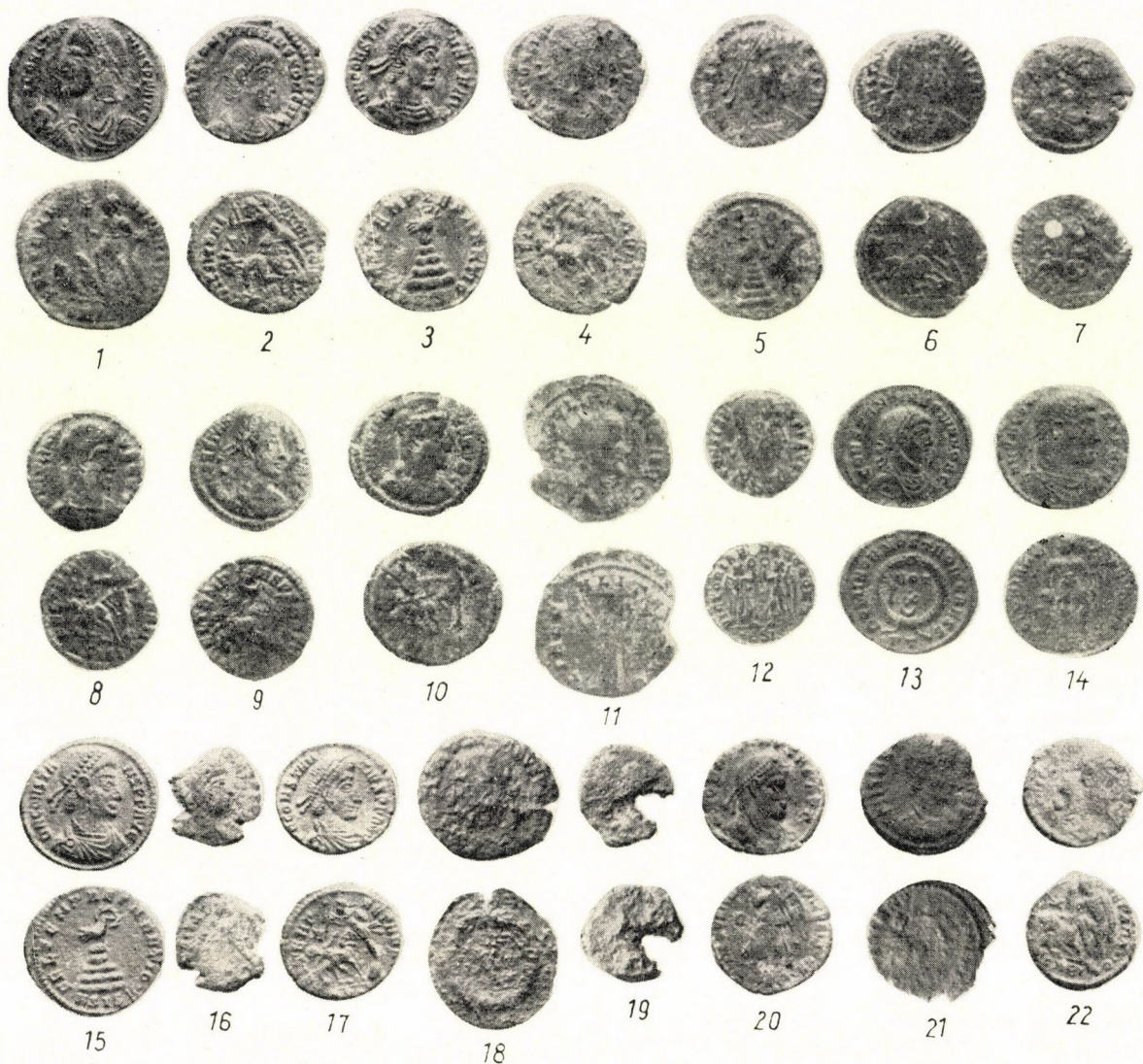






















Fig. 127. 1–14: stray finds from the excavation in 1939 — 15–22: stray finds from the excavation in 1942

SÁGVÁR. (TRICCIANA) COINS	Nº		INV.Nº	TOMB		AV.	RV.	PL.	
	1.		kv. 11584	16.				A.5	
DOMITIANVS	2.	COH ² 647.	MB.	kv. 11730	247.		S C	D.26	
FAVSTINA	3.	RIC. 71. 369(a)	MB.	kv. -	1938.		S C	F.14	
	4.	215(57)	ANT.	kv. 11602		Sz. IX ⁿ (1939.)		6.11	
	5.	COH ² 21 var.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.16.	89.		TE(S)	B.14	
	6.	21 var.	PB.	kv. -	1938.		SMNA	F.16	
	7.	20.	PB.	kv. -	1938.			F.15	
II. CONSTANTINVS	8.	98.	PB.	kv. -		III. K (1939.)	PT	G.13	LRBC. 493
	9.	114.	PB.	kv. -	54.		SMTSB	B.1	
	10.	129.	PB.	kv. -	1938.		CONST	F.23	
CONSTANS	11.	10.	PB.	kv. -	1938.		TESA	F.17	LRBC. 1642
	12.	10.	PB.	MNM 62.407.5	342.		TSISH	F.10	
	13.	15.	PB.	kv. 11584	16.		II. ASIS	A.6	
	14.	15.	PB.	kv. 11584	16.		II. ASIS	A.8	
	15.	18.	MAI.	MNM 62.407.2	342.		AQP	F.11	LRBC. 888
	16.	22.	PB.	MNM 62.408.3		Va. (1942.)	ASIS	G.15	1134
	17.	22.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. IX ⁿ (1942.)	ASIS	G.3	1124
	18.	22.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. X ⁿ (1939.)	ASIS	G.5	1128
	19.	65.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. B. (1939.)		F.25	
	20.	65.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. IV. (1939.)	BSZ	F.27	
	21.	176.	PB.	kv. 11654	139.		ASIS	C.18	LRBC. 793
	22.	176.	PB.	MNM 62.377.1	285.		ASIS	F.3	793
	23.	176.	PB.	MNM 52.35.10	280.		ASIS	F.2	793
	24.	176.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. IX ⁿ (1939.)	BSIS	G.12	
II. CONSTANTIVS	25.	3.	MAI.	kv. 11618	73.		A. ASIS	B.8	LRBC. 1175
	26.	31 var.	MAI.	MNM 62.407.4	342.		ASIS	F.12	
	27.	31 var.	MAI.	kv. -	249.		TSA	E.1	LRBC. 1672
	28.	31 var.	PB.	kv. 11723	234.		SMTESA	D.20	1683
	29.	38.	PB.	MNM 62.366.1	277.		A SMTS	F.1	1681
	30.	40.	MAI.	kv. -		Sz. V. (1939.)	SMNA	G.1	2292
	31.	40.	MAI.	MNM 62.407.3	342.		CONSA	F.13	2018
	32.	44.	MAI.	MNM 11.1938.9.	54.		A TSA	A.24	1648
	33.	44.	MAI.	MNM 11.1938.9.	54.		SMNA	A.25	2300
	34.	44.	MAI.	kv. 11589	24.			A.16	
	35.	45.	PB.	kv. 11723	234.		A AQ?	D.21	
	36.	45.	PB.	kv. 11644	125.		AQP	B.26	LRBC. 889
	37.	45.	PB.	kv. 11644	125.		AQP	C.1	889
	38.	45.	PB.	kv. 11585	17.		AQP	A.13	889
	39.	45.	PB.	kv. 11672	164.		ASIRM	D.4	1603
	40.	45.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.17	89.		M ASIRM	B.15	1609
	41.	45.	PB.	kv. 11585	17.		M ASISCL	A.12	1240
	42.	45.	PB.	kv. 11723	234.		M ASIS4	D.24	1234
	43.	45.	PB.	kv. 11723	234.		AS..	D.23	
	44.	45.	PB.	MNM 62.362.6	270.		ASISM	E.23	
	45.	45.	PB.	kv. 11699	197.		M ASIS4	D.13	LRBC. 1234
	46.	45.	PB.	kv. 11666	154.		M ASIS4	D.1	1234
	47.	45.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.17	89.		M ASIS4	B.16	1234
	48.	45.	PB.	kv. 11615	66.		BSISS	B.7	
	49.	45.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.17	89.		BSISS	B.18	
	50.	45.	PB.	kv. 11577	8.		M ASIS4	A.1	LRBC. 1234

	*	51.	45.	PB.	kv. 11680	172.		A SMTS	D.6	1681
	*	52.	45.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.10	54.		A SMTS	A.23	1681
	*	53.	45.	PB.	MNM 62.356.3	263.		M SMTSA	E.12	1683
	*	54.	45.	PB.	kv. 11665	153.		M SMTSA	C.27	1683
	*	55.	45.	PB.	kv. 11579	10.		SMKA	A.2	2496
	*	56.	45.	PB.	kv. 11680	172.		SMKE	D.5	2492
	*	57.	45.	PB.	kv. 11723	234.		SM?	D.22	
	*	58.	45.	PB.	kv. 11665	153.		SM?	C.22	
	*	59.	45.	PB.	kv. 11649	133.		SM?	C.5	
	*	60.	45.	PB.	kv. 11584	16.		M	A.7	
	*	61.	45.	PB.	kv. -	54.		II.	B.2	
	*	62.	45.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.17	89.		B.17, a 19. b 20. c		
	*	63.	45.	PB.	kv. 11644	125.		C.2		
	*	64.	46.	PB.	MNM 62.408.4		VI/a. (1942.)	M	G.17	
	*	65.	46.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. IV (1939.)	M ASIS4	G.9	LRBC. 1234
	*	66.	46.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. I (1939.)	M CONSA	G.7	2049
	*	67.	46.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. I. (1939.)	A SMTS	G.6	1681
	*	68.	46.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. B (1939.)	?	F.26	
	*	69.	46.typ.	PB.	kv. -		Sz. X (1939.)	Δ ?	G.4	
	*	70.	46.	MAI.	kv. 11618	73.		BSIS.	B.9	
	*	71.	46.	MAI.	kv. 11618	73.		CONSE*	B.10	LRBC. 2026
	*	72.	46.typ.	MAI.	kv. -	88.		M ASIS4	B.13	1234
	D.N. CONSTAN-TIVS P.F.AVG. GLORIA EXERCITVS	73.	100.	PB.	kv. -	1938.		SMTS B	F.18	
	*	74.	102.	PB.	kv. 11739	254.		E.11		
	D.N. CONSTAN-TIVS P.F.AVG. HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS	75.	142.	MAI.	kv. 11618	73.		A ASIS*	B.11	LRBC. 1169
	D.N. CONSTAN-TIVS P.F.AVG. SPES REI PVBLICE (sic)	76.	188.	PB.	kv. 11680	172.		AQP.	D.7	953
	*	77.	188.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.18	89.		ASISV	B.21	1252
	*	78.	188.	PB.	kv. 11665	153.		ASIS*	C.23	1246
	*	79.	188.	PB.	kv. 11644	125.		ASIRM	C.3	1615
	*	80.	188.	PB.	kv. -	1938.		BSIRM	F.19	1615
	*	81.	188.	PB.	kv. 11628	92.		B.25		
	D.N. CONSTAN-TIVS P.F.AVG. VOT. XX MVLT. XXX.	82.	197.	PB.	MNM 62.388.3	311.		F.9		
CONSTANTIVS GALLVS	DN. CONSTAN-TIVS IVN. NOB. C. FEL. TEMP. RE-PARATIO	83.	5.	MAI.	MNM 11.1938.12	54.		A ASIS.	A.27	LRBC. 1215
	*	84.	5.	PB.	kv. 11585	17.		SMHA	A.11	
	*	85.	5.	PB.	MNM 11.1938.19	89.		ASIS	B.23	
	*	86.	5.	MAI.	kv. -	1938.		F.21		
	*	87.	5.	MAI.	kv. -	1938.		F.22		
	DN. FL. CL. CONSTAN-TIVS NOB. CAES. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	88.	8.	MAI.	kv. 11618	73.		SMNA	B.12	LRBC. 2301
	*	89.	8.	MAI.	MNM	249.		E.2		
	*	90.	9.	MAI.	kv. 11589	24.		CONSA	A.17	LRBC. 2034
	*	91.	9.	MAI.	MNM 11.1938.11	54.		SM?	A.26	
	*	92.	12.	MAI.	kv. -		Sz. VIII (1939.)	3 2	G.2	
	DN. CONSTAN-TIVS IVN. NOB. C. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	93.	13.	MAI.	MNM 62.362.5	270.		LXXII AQP.	E.24	LRBC. 923
	*	94.	13.	MAI.	MNM 62.362.7	270.		ASIRM	E.25	1600
	*	95.	13.	MAI.	MNM 9.1939.8	131.		BSIS	C.4	
	*	96.	13.	MAI.	kv. 11723	234.		PSIS	D.25	LRBC. 1198- 1203?
	*	97.	13.	MAI.	MNM	249.		ASIS	E.6	1203
	*	98.	13.	MAI.	MNM	249.		ASIS?	E.5	1198- 1203?
	*	99.	13.	MAI.	MNM	249.		LXXII ASIS	E.4	1205
	*	100.	13.	MAI.	MNM	249.		ASIS-S	E.3	1217
	*	101.	18.	PB.	kv. -	54.		A SMTS	B.3	1682

VALENS	D.N. VALEN-S P.F. AVG. GLORIA ROMANORVM	145.	RIC. 95. (7/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.6	263.		SMAQ P	E.21
	"	146.	146. (7/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		SMAQS	C.12
	"	147.	96. (12/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11702	200.		SMAQS	D.16
	"	148.	96. (12/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11734	253.		SMAQS	E.10
	"	149.	176. (16/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		TES	C.17
	"	150.	274. (16/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11591	26.		CONST	A.19
	"	151.	146. (5/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.6	263.		BSISC	E.20
	"	152.	146. (5/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.6	263.		BSISC	E.19
	"	153.	146. (5/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.6	263.		DBSISC	E.18
	"	154.	146. (5/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.375.5	292.		BSISC	F.6
	"	155.	146. (5/b)	Æ/3.	kv		III. K (1939)	BSISC	G.14
	D.N. VALEN-S P.F. AVG. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	156.	146. (7/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		BSISC	G.15
	"	157.	146. (7/b)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.7	263.		ASISC	E.22
	"	158.	146. (7/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		ASISC	C.14
	"	159.	147. (15/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11591	26.		ASISC	A.20
	"	160.	147. (15/b)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		ASISC	C.13
	"	161.		Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		?	C.16
GRATIANVS	D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. GLORIA ROMANORVM	162.	RIC. 147. (14/c)	Æ/3.	kv. 11703	201.		ASISC	D.18
	"	163.	147. (14/c)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.		ASISC	C.17
	D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	164.	96. (12/c)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.408.7		1942.	SMAQS	G.20
4th. century	VOT (?) MVL T (?)	165.			MNM 62.408.5		1942.		G.18
	VICTORIAE DD... typ.	166.			kv. 11665	153.			C.24
	SPES REI PVBL. typ.	167.		PB.	kv. 11579	10.			A.3
	"	168.		PB.	kv. 11666	154.			D.2
	"	169.		PB.	kv. 11680	172.			D.9
	"	170.		PB.	kv. 11665	153.			C.25
	"	171.		PB.	kv. 11665	153.		BSIRM	C.26
	FELICITAS typ.	172.		PB.	kv. 11585	17.			
	FEL. TEMP. REP. typ.	173.		PB.	MNM 11.1938.21	89.			B.24
		174.		PB.	MNM 62.408.1		Ve. III/2 (1942)		G.22
	FEL. TEMP. REP. typ.	175.		PB.	kv. 11680	172.		ASISA	D.8
	"	176.		PB.	MNM 62.382.3	302.			F.8
	GLORIA ROMANORVM typ.	177.		Æ/3.	kv.		1938.		F.24
	SECVRITAS REI PVBL. typ.	178.		Æ/3.	MNM 62.408.2		Ve. III/2 (1942)		G.16
		179.		PB.	MNM 62.408.6		1942.		G.19
		180.		PB.	kv. 11665	153.			C.27
		181.		PB.	kv. 11662	149.			C.20
		182.		PB.	kv. 11699	197.			
		183.		PB.	MNM 62.384.2	305.			

The references in the Coin Tables correspond to the Plates in the following manner: A = Pl. CXI, B = Pl. CXII, C = Pl. CXIII, D = Pl. CXIV, E = Pl. CXV, F = Pl. CXVI, G = Fig. 127

SÁGVÁR. (TRICCIANA) - COINS		Nº			INV. Nº	TOMB		AV.	RV.	PL.	
IOVIANVS	D.N. IOVIA-NVS P.F. AVG. VOT. V. MVLT. X.	102.	COH ² 37	MAI.	kv. 11592	27.				A.22	LRBC 77
IVLIANVS	CL. IVLIANVS NOB. C. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	103.	11.	PB.	MNM 62.382.2.	302				F.7	1235
	D.N. IVLIANVS NOB. C. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	104.	13	PB.	MNM 11.602		Sz. IV ⁿ (1939)			G.70	
	"	105.	13	PB.	kv. -		Sz. T. (1939)			G.8	LRBC. 1235
	D.N. IVLIA-NVS NOB. CAES. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO	106.	14.	PB.	kv. 11671	163.				D.3.	1232(?)
	D.N. FL. CL. IVLIANVS P.F. AVG. SECVRITAS REI PVBL.	107.	36.	GB.	kv. 11694	197.				D.10	
	"	108.	36.	GB.	kv. 11649	133.				C.6	LRBC. 1696
	D.N. IVLIA-NVS NOB. C. SPES REI PVBLICE (sic)	109.	42.	PB.	kv. 11585	17.				A.14	1616
	[D.N. IVLIANVS] NOB. CAES. SPES REI PVBLICE (sic)	110.	43(?)	PB.	kv. 11585	17.				A.15	1247
	"	111.	43	PB.	MNM	54.				B.4	
	"	112.	43	PB.	MNM 11.1938.20	89.				B.22	
	D.N. FL. CL. IVLIANVS P.F. AVG. VOT. X. MVLT. XX.	113.	143 var.	MAI.	kv. 11657	143.				C.19	LRBC. 1619
	"	114.	143 var.	MAI.	kv. 11584	16.				A.9	1255
	"	115.	143 var.	MAI.	kv. 11584	16.				A.10	1619
	IVLIANVS-	116.		MAI.	kv. -	54.				B.5	
I. VALENTINIANVS	D.N. VALENTINI-ANVS P.F. AVG. RESTITV-TOR REI P.	117.	RIC. 95 (8/a)	Æ/3.	MNM	54.				A.28	
	D.N. VALENTINI-ANVS P.F. AVG. GLORIA ROMANORVM	118.	147. (14/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11581	13.				A.4	
	"	119.	95. (7/a)	Æ/3.	MNM	54.				B.6	
	"	120.	214. (16/a)8.	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.				C.10	
	"	121.	146. (5/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.4	263.				E.14	
	"	122.	146. (5/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.4	263.				E.13	
	"	123.	146. (5/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.365.1	273.				E.26	
	"	124.	146. (5/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11703	202.				D.19	
	"	125.	146. (5/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.				C.9	
	"	126.	147. (14/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11694	197.				D.11	
	"	127.	147. (14/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11734	253.				E.8	
	"	128.	147. (14/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11734	253.				E.7	
	"	129.	147. (14/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11703	201.				D.17	
	"	130.	COH ² 72 typ.	Æ/3.	MNM 62.375.4	292.				F.4	
	D.N. VALENTINI-ANVS P.F. AVG. SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE	131.	RIC. 95 (9/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11702	200.				D.14	
	"	132.	127. (24/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.375.6	292.				F.5	
	"	133.	146. (7/a)	Æ/3.	kv. -		1938.			F.20	
	"	134.	146. (7/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.408.8		1942.			G.21	
	"	135.	146. (7/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11694	197.				D.12	
	"	136.	146. (7/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.5	263.				E.16	
	"	137.	215. (21/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11591	26.				A.21	
	"	138.	147. (15/a)	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.5	263.				E.15	
	"	139.	147. (15/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11734	253.				E.9	
	"	140.	147. (15/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11702	200.				D.15	
	"	141.	147. (15/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.				C.7	
	"	142.	178. (27/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11649	133.				C.8	
	"	143.	178. (27/a)	Æ/3.	kv. 11591	26.				A.18	
	"	144.	COH ² 37 typ.	Æ/3.	MNM 62.356.5	263.				E.17	

DIE STERBLICHKEIT IN DEN NORDAFRIKANISCHEN PROVINZEN II

STERBETAFELN

(ÜBERBLICK ÜBER DIE ANZAHL DER IN DEN EINZELNEN ALTERSGRUPPEN
VERSTORBENEN)A) NACH GEOGRAPHISCHEN EINHEITEN UND STÄDTEN
(Fortsetzung)*Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in THUGGA (Hr. Dugga)*

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	1,5	—	1,5	686
1	3	1	1	—	2	1 (?)	4	3	1	4	687
2	5	3	3	1	2	2	8	10	6	16	688
3	5	1	2	1 (?)	3	—	6	15	3	18	689
4	5	—	2	—	3 (?)	—	5	20	—	20	690
5	5	5	1	2	4 (?)	3	10	25	25	50	691
6	5	1	2	1	3	—	6	30	6	36	692
7	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	14	14	28	693
8	2	3	1	1	1	2 (?)	5	16	24	40	694
9	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	18	18	36	695
10	1	4	—	1	1 (?)	3	5	10	40	50	696
11	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	22	11	33	697
12	1	4	—	2	1	2	5	12	48	60	698
13	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	13	13	699
14	—	3	—	1	—	2 (?)	3	—	42	42	700
15	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	30	—	30	701
16	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	16	16	702
17	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	34	51	85	703
18	5	1	2	—	3	1 (?)	6	90	18	108	704
19	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	76	—	76	705
20	7	5	4	2	3	3	12	140	100	240	706
21	6	3	3	1	3	2	9	126	63	189	707
22	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	66	22	88	708
23	5	2	3	1	2	1	7	115	46	161	709
24	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	24	24	48	710
25	17	8	5 (?)	4	12 (?)	4	25	425	200	625	711
26	3	5	1	3	2	2	8	78	130	208	712
27	4	5	2	2	2	3	9	108	135	243	713
28	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	28	28	56	714
29	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	29	—	29	715
30	13	19	5	6	8	13	32	390	570	960	716
31	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	62	31	93	717
32	2	2	1	1	1	1 (?)	4	64	64	128	718
33	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	33	33	719
34	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	—	34	720
35	13	6	3	3	10	3	19	455	210	665	721
36	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	108	108	216	722
37	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	37	111	148	723
40	7	5	1	2	6	3	12	280	200	480	724
41	4	5	3	1	1	4	9	164	205	369	725
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	726
43	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	129	86	215	727
44	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	44	—	44	728
45	4	5	3	2	1	3	9	180	225	405	729
46	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	46	46	92	730
47	4	1	2	1	2	—	5	188	47	235	731
48	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	48	48	96	732
50	8	3	3	2	5 (?)	1	11	400	150	550	733

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
51	11	4	5	2	6	2	15	561	204	765	734
52	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	156	104	260	735
53	7	2	4	1	3	1	9	371	106	477	736
54	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	54	54	108	737
55	3	8	1	4	2	4	11	165	440	605	738
56	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	112	56	168	739
57	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	171	114	285	740
58	2	1	2	—	—	1	3	116	58	174	741
60	12	4	5	3	7	1	16	720	240	960	742
61	4	5	2	2	2	3	9	244	305	549	743
62	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	124	62	186	744
63	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	189	63	252	745
64	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	64	64	128	746
65	11	12	5	5	6	7 (?)	23	715	780	1495	747
66	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	198	66	264	748
67	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	134	201	335	749
68	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	68	68	136	750
69	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	69	—	69	751
70	13	4	5	2	8	2	17	910	280	1190	752
71	3	9	2	3	1	6	12	213	639	852	753
73	4	2	2	—	2	2	6	292	146	438	754
75	22	8	11	5	11	3	30	1650	600	2250	755
76	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	152	152	304	756
77	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	77	154	231	757
78	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	78	78	758
80	17	10	8	6	9	4	27	1360	800	2160	759
81	10	1	4	1	6 (?)	—	11	810	81	891	760
82	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	164	82	246	761
83	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	83	—	83	762
85	17	8	6	5	11	3	25	1445	680	2125	763
86	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	86	86	764
87	5	2	3	1	2	1	7	435	174	609	765
89	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	89	89	766
90	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	90	180	270	767
91	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	182	—	182	768
92	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	92	92	769
93	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	93	93	186	770
95	11	5	6	2	5	3	16	1045	475	1520	771
96	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	96	96	192	772
97	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	97	97	194	773
99	1	1	—	1 (?)	1 (?)	—	2	99	99	198	774
100	5	2	3	1	2	1	7	500	200	700	775
101	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	202	202	404	776
103	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	206	206	777
105	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	315	315	778
107	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	107	—	107	779
110	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	110	—	110	780
112	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	112	—	112	781
Insgesamt	367	249	165	111	202	138	616	18749,5 + 11341 = 30090,5 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 51,1; bei Frauen 49,5; im allgemeinen 48,8 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in CAST. TIDDITANORUM

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
3	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	3	3	6	782
4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4	783
5	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	15	15	30	784
6	1	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	2	6	6	12	785
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	786
10	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	30	20	50	787
11	2	2	1 (?)	1	1	1	4	22	22	44	788
12	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	12	12	24	789
13	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	26	26	790
14	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	28	14	42	791
15	3	5	1	2	2 (?)	3	8	45	75	120	792
16	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	32	—	32	793
17	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	51	—	51	794
18	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	54	18	72	795
20	2	4	1 (?)	2	1	2 (?)	6	40	80	120	796
21	3	5	1	2	2	3	8	63	105	168	797
23	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	46	46	92	798
24	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	—	24	799
25	6	11	3	5 (?)	3 (?)	6	17	150	275	425	800
26	2	2	1	—	1	2	4	52	52	104	801
27	2	2	1	—	1	2	4	54	54	108	802
29	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	58	29	87	803
30	12	8	7	3	5	5	20	360	240	600	804
31	6	11	3	7	3 (?)	4 (?)	17	186	341	527	805
32	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	32	—	32	806
33	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	33	807
35	14	10	5 (?)	6	9	4 (?)	24	490	350	840	808
36	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	36	36	72	809
37	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	37	—	37	810
39	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	39	39	78	811
40	7	5	2	2 (?)	5	3	12	280	200	480	812
41	4	2	1 (?)	1	3	1	6	164	82	246	813
42	3	2	2	1 (?)	1	1	5	126	84	210	814
44	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	44	—	44	815
45	9	5	5	1	4	4	14	405	225	630	816
47	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	47	47	94	817
48	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	48	48	96	818
50	10	4	3	2 (?)	7	2 (?)	14	500	200	700	819
51	7	3	3	1	4 (?)	2	10	357	153	510	820
52	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	52	52	821
53	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	53	—	53	822
54	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	54	—	54	823
55	7	5	4	2	3	3	12	385	275	660	824
60	16	5	4	2	12	3	21	960	300	1260	825
61	4	2	1	1	3	1 (?)	6	244	122	366	826
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	827
65	7	9	2	3 (?)	5 (?)	6 (?)	16	455	585	1040	828
66	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	132	—	132	829
67	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	67	67	134	830
70	3	11	1	2	2 (?)	9	14	210	770	980	831
71	2	4	—	1	2	3	6	142	284	426	832
72	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	72	72	144	833
73	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	146	73	219	834
75	8	8	4	3	4	5 (?)	16	600	600	1200	835
76	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	76	—	76	836
77	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	77	77	154	837
80	4	9	2	3	2 (?)	6	13	320	720	1040	838
81	5	3	3	2	2 (?)	1	8	405	243	648	839
82	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	82	—	82	840
85	9	10	3	5	6	5	19	765	850	1615	841
86	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	86	—	86	842
87	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	174	—	174	843
90	3	2	1	2	2	—	5	270	180	450	844
91	4	4	3	2	1	2	8	364	364	728	845
92	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	92	92	184	846

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
95	1	3	—	3	1	—	4	95	285	380	847
97	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	97	97	848
100	4	4	1	1	3	3	8	400	400	800	849
101	5	5	2	2 (?)	3	3	10	505	505	1010	850
105	5	5	2	3	3	2	10	525	525	1050	851
110	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	110	110	852
115	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	115	—	115	853
130	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	130	130	854
Insgesamt	229	199	92	89	137	110	428	11881 + 10708 = 22589 Jahre			

Im Gebiete dieser algerischen Stadt betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer* auf Grund der bekannten Altersangaben: bei Männern 51,7; bei Frauen 53,8; im allgemeinen 52,8 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in THEVESTE

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	1	3	—	—	1	3	4	0,5	1,5	2	855
1	—	4	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	4	856
2	3	3	—	1	3	2	6	6	6	12	857
3	3	4	1	—	2	4	7	9	12	21	858
4	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	8	859
5	5	6	—	2	5 (?)	4	11	25	30	55	860
6	—	3	—	—	—	3	3	—	18	18	861
7	3	2	1	—	2	2	5	21	14	35	862
8	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	16	8	24	863
10	3	1	—	—	3	1	4	30	10	40	864
11	1	2	—	—	1	2 (?)	3	11	22	33	865
12	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	36	12	48	866
13	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	26	26	52	867
14	3	2	2	—	1	2 (?)	5	42	28	70	868
15	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	15	30	45	869
16	—	4	—	2	—	2	4	—	64	64	870
17	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	17	17	34	871
18	4	2	1	—	3	2	6	72	36	108	872
19	2	2	2	2	—	—	4	38	38	76	873
20	9	5	3	1	6	4	14	180	100	280	874
21	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	42	84	126	875
22	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	88	—	88	876
23	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	23	46	69	877
24	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	24	24	48	878
25	10	2	4	1	6	1	12	250	50	300	879
26	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	104	—	104	880
27	4	2	2	1	2	1	6	108	54	162	881
28	1	4	—	1	1 (?)	3	5	28	112	140	882
29	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	29	29	58	883
30	9	8	4	3	5	5	17	270	240	510	884
31	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	62	62	124	885
32	4	3	2	2	2	1	7	128	96	224	886
33	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	33	33	66	887
34	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	34	—	34	888
35	3	12	1	5	2	7	15	105	420	525	889
36	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	72	36	108	890
37	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	74	37	111	891
38	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	—	38	892

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insgr.	
39	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	39	39	78	893
40	8	9	3	2	5 (?)	7	17	320	360	680	894
41	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	41	41	895
42	2	2	—	1	2	1	4	84	84	168	896
43	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	43	86	129	897
45	1	6	1	3	—	3	7	45	270	315	898
46	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	138	—	138	899
47	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	47	—	47	900
50	7	8	1	4	6	4	15	350	400	750	901
51	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	102	51	153	902
52	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	52	52	104	903
53	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	159	53	212	904
55	4	3	2	1	2	2	7	220	165	385	905
56	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	112	112	224	906
57	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	57	57	907
58	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	58	—	58	908
60	13	8	3	3	10	5	21	780	480	1260	909
61	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	122	122	910
62	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	186	—	186	911
63	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	189	—	189	912
64	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	64	64	128	913
65	4	3	3	1	1	2	7	260	195	455	914
66	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	66	66	132	915
67	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	67	67	916
68	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	68	—	68	917
70	8	5	5	2	3	3	13	560	350	910	918
71	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	71	142	213	919
72	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	72	—	72	920
73	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	73	73	921
74	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	74	74	922
75	6	3	3	2	3	1	9	450	225	675	923
76	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	76	76	152	924
77	3	1	2	1	1	—	4	231	77	308	925
80	16	1	7	—	9	1	17	1280	80	1360	926
82	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	82	82	927
85	1	2	1	2	—	—	3	85	170	255	928
87	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	87	87	929
90	5	1	2	1	3	—	6	450	90	540	930
91	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	182	—	182	931
92	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	92	—	92	932
95	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	95	—	95	933
98	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	98	—	98	934
99	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	99	99	935
100	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	200	100	300	936
101	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	101	101	937
110	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	110	—	110	938
120	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	120	—	120	939
127	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	127	—	127	940
130	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	130	130	941
Insgesamt	215	173	85	62	130	111	388	9798,5 + 6466,5 = 16265 Jahre			

Durch Teilung dieser Endsummen erhält man auf Grund der Altersangaben von *Theveste* die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 45,5; bei Frauen 37,3; im allgemeinen 41,9 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in MASTAR

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	942
5	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	5	5	10	943
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	944
9	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	9	945
10	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	20	10	30	946
11	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	11	11	22	947
12	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	12	948
13	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	13	26	39	949
14	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	14	14	28	950
15	4	4	2	2	2	2	8	60	60	120	951
16	2	1	—	1 (?)	2 (?)	—	3	32	16	48	952
17	2	2	2	1	—	1	4	34	34	68	953
18	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	18	18	954
19	4	1	2	1	2	—	5	76	19	95	955
20	2	3	1	1	1	2 (?)	5	40	60	100	956
21	6	—	4 (?)	—	2	—	6	126	—	126	957
22	3	1	—	1	3	—	4	66	22	88	958
23	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	23	—	23	959
25	15	4	4	1	11 (?)	3	19	375	100	475	960
26	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	52	52	961
28	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	28	28	962
29	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	58	—	58	963
30	9	3	5	2	4	1	12	270	90	360	964
31	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	93	93	965
33	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	33	99	132	966
35	13	15	4	4	9	11	28	455	525	980	967
36	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	—	36	968
38	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	38	38	969
39	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	39	39	78	970
40	3	5	1	1	2	4	8	120	200	320	971
41	7	1	3	1	4	—	8	287	41	328	972
42	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	84	84	973
43	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	43	—	43	974
45	8	2	3	—	5	2	10	360	90	450	975
46	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	46	46	976
49	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	49	49	977
50	6	2	4	1	2	1	8	300	100	400	978
51	6	1	2	—	4	1	7	306	51	357	979
52	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	52	52	980
53	1	1	—	—	1	1 (?)	2	53	53	106	981
55	14	4	7	2	7	2	18	770	220	990	982
56	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	56	—	56	983
57	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	57	57	984
60	9	5	5	2	4	3	14	540	300	840	985
61	5	1	2	1	3	—	6	305	61	366	986
63	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	126	—	126	987
65	8	7	4	4	4	3	15	520	455	975	988
67	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	67	—	67	989
70	9	7	2	5	7	2	16	630	490	1120	990
71	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	142	71	213	991
72	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	144	—	144	992
73	2	1	—	—	2 (?)	1 (?)	3	146	73	219	993
75	8	11	2	2	6	9 (?)	19	600	825	1425	994
80	10	4	5	2	5	2	14	800	320	1120	995
81	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	81	81	162	996
82	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	82	82	997
85	10	15	5	9	5	6	25	850	1275	2125	998
90	2	4	1	1	1	3	6	180	360	540	999
91	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	182	—	182	1000
95	9	5	3	3	6	2	14	855	475	1330	1001
96	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	96	—	96	1002
100	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	100	200	300	1003
101	2	2	2 (?)	1	—	1	4	202	202	404	1004
103	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	103	—	103	1005
105	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	105	210	315	1006

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
110	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	110	—	110	1007
115	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	345	345	1008
120	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	120	120	1009
Insgesamt	209	150	93	67	116	83	359	10981 + 8372 = 19353 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 52,3; bei Frauen 55,8; im allgemeinen 53,8 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in AMMAEDARA

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	0,5	—	0,5	1010
1	3	4	1 (?)	1	2	3	7	3	4	7	1011
2	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	2	4	6	1-12
3	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	6	3	9	1013
4	1	2	1	1	—	1 (?)	3	4	8	12	1014
5	5	2	1	—	4 (?)	2	7	25	10	35	1015
6	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	12	—	12	1016
7	3	3	—	1	3	2	6	21	21	42	1017
8	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	8	8	16	1018
9	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	9	18	27	1019
10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	—	10	1020
11	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	11	11	22	1021
12	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	12	12	24	1022
13	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	13	13	26	1023
14	—	4	—	2	—	2	4	—	56	56	1024
15	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	30	30	1025
16	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	32	32	1026
17	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	17	17	34	1027
18	3	3	1	2	2	1	6	54	54	108	1028
19	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	38	19	57	1029
20	2	5	2	2	—	3	7	40	100	140	1030
21	1	4	—	1	1	3	5	21	84	105	1031
22	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	66	66	132	1032
23	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	23	69	92	1033
24	1	3	1	1	—	2	4	24	72	96	1034
25	8	5	4	1	4	4	13	200	125	325	1035
26	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	52	78	130	1036
28	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	84	28	112	1037
30	4	5	2	1	2	4	9	120	150	270	1038
31	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	31	62	93	1039
32	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	96	32	128	1040
33	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	99	—	99	1041
34	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	34	68	102	1042
35	3	4	1	1	2	3 (?)	7	105	140	245	1043
36	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	72	144	216	1044
37	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	37	37	74	1045
38	3	2	2	—	1	2	5	114	76	190	1046
39	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	39	39	1047
40	10	4	2	1	8 (?)	3 (?)	14	400	160	560	1048
41	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	41	41	82	1049
42	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	42	—	42	1050
43	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	129	129	1051
44	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	132	—	132	1052
45	3	4	1	1	2	3	7	135	180	315	1053

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
46	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	138	—	138	1054
47	4	2	1	1	3	1	6	188	94	282	1055
48	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	48	96	144	1056
49	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	49	49	1057
50	6	3	2	1	4	2	9	300	150	450	1058
51	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	102	—	102	1059
52	3	4	2	1	1	3	7	156	208	364	1060
53	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	106	106	212	1061
54	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	54	54	108	1062
55	2	2	2	1	—	1	4	110	110	220	1063
56	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	56	56	1064
57	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	57	—	57	1065
59	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	59	—	59	1066
60	9	3	2	1	7	2	12	540	180	720	1067
61	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	61	61	122	1068
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	1069
63	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	63	63	1070
65	3	2	1	—	2	2	5	195	130	325	1071
66	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	264	—	264	1072
67	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	134	67	201	1073
68	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	68	68	1074
70	9	6	2	2	7	4	15	630	420	1050	1075
72	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	72	—	72	1076
73	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	73	73	1077
75	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	225	75	300	1078
76	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	76	76	1079
79	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	79	—	79	1080
80	5	6	2	2	3	4	11	400	480	880	1081
81	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	1	2	81	81	162	1082
82	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	82	—	82	1083
85	2	2	—	2	2	—	4	170	170	340	1084
87	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	87	87	1085
88	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	88	176	264	1086
90	2	3	—	—	2	3	5	180	270	450	1087
93	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	93	—	93	1088
94	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	94	—	94	1089
95	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	95	190	285	1090
98	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	196	—	196	1091
100	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	100	100	200	1092
101	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	101	—	101	1093
102	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	102	—	102	1094
103 (?)	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	103	—	103	1095
Insgesamt	171	148	65	48	106	100	319	7678,5 + 4890 = 12568,5 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 44,9; bei Frauen 33,0; im allgemeinen 39,4 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in SIGUS

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	0,5	0,5	1	1096
2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1097
3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	1098
4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	4	1099
5	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	5	5	10	1100
6	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	6	6	1101
8	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	8	1102
9	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	9	1103
10	2	1	2	—	—	1	3	20	10	30	1104
11	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	11	11	22	1105
12	—	4	—	1	—	3	4	—	48	48	1106
13	1	4	1	2	—	2	5	13	52	65	1107
15	2	2	2 (?)	1	—	1	4	30	30	60	1108
16	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	32	32	64	1109
17	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	17	—	17	1110
18	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	36	—	36	1111
19	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	38	19	57	1112
20	5	2	4	1	1	1	7	100	40	140	1113
22	2	4	1	3	1	1	6	44	88	132	1114
23	4	1	3	—	1	1	5	92	23	115	1115
24	1	3	1	2	—	1	4	24	72	96	1116
25	7	8	6	4	1 (?)	4	15	175	200	375	1117
26	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	26	26	52	1118
27	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	27	—	27	1119
29	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	29	—	29	1120
30	4	9	3	3	1	6	13	120	270	390	1121
31	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	62	—	62	1122
32	1	1	1	1 (?)	—	—	2	32	32	64	1123
33	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	33	1124
35	7	3	4	1	3	2	10	245	105	350	1125
36	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	72	—	72	1126
37	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	111	111	1127
38	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	38	38	76	1128
39	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	39	—	39	1129
40	9	9	5	6	4	3	18	360	360	720	1130
41	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	82	—	82	1131
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	1132
43	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	43	—	43	1133
44	1	2	—	1	1 (?)	1	3	44	88	132	1134
45	4	3	2	2	2	1	7	180	135	315	1135
47	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	47	47	1136
48	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—	48	1137
50	8	3	2	2	6	1	11	400	150	550	1138
51	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	102	102	204	1139
54	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	54	54	1140
55	5	3	4	2	1	1 (?)	8	275	165	440	1141
56	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	56	—	56	1142
58	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	58	—	58	1143
60	12	10	9	7	3	3	22	720	600	1320	1144
61	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	61	—	61	1145
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	1146
63	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	63	—	63	1147
65	10	4	7	2	3 (?)	2	14	650	260	910	1148
68	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	68	—	68	1149
70	8	6	5	4	3	2	14	560	420	980	1150
75	9	5	8	4	1	1	14	675	375	1050	1151
76	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	76	—	76	1152
77	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	77	—	77	1153
79	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	79	79	1154
80	9	4	7	3	2	1	13	720	320	1040	1155
81	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	162	81	243	1156
83	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	83	83	1157
85	5	2	2	2	3	—	7	425	170	595	1158
86	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	86	—	86	1159

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
87	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	87	—	87	1160
90	3	4	2	2	1	2	7	270	360	630	1161
91	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	91	—	91	1162
95	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	95	95	1163
97	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	97	97	1164
100	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	100	200	300	1165
101	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	101	101	1166
105	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	105	105	210	1167
110	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	110	—	110	1168
120	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	120	—	120	1169
Insgesamt	165	125	111	74	54	51	290	8286,5 + 5743,5 = 14030 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 50,2; bei Frauen 45,9; im allgemeinen 48,3 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in MACTAR

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	msg.	
0	3	—	—	—	3 (?)	—	3	1,5	—	1,5	1170
1	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	1171
2	3	3	1	1 (?)	2	2	6	6	6	12	1172
3	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	9	3	12	1173
4	1	1	—	—	1	1 (?)	2	4	4	8	1174
5	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	10	10	1175
6	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	6	6	12	1176
7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	7	1177
8	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	8	16	24	1178
9	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	9	1179
10	2	2	1	1	1	1 (?)	4	20	20	40	1180
11	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	22	22	1181
13	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	13	13	26	1182
14	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	28	28	1183
15	1	4	—	2	1	2 (?)	5	15	60	75	1184
17	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	51	—	51	1185
18	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	18	36	54	1186
20	1	4	—	1	1	3	5	20	80	100	1187
24	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	24	—	24	1188
25	4	5	3	3	1	2	9	100	125	225	1189
26	—	2	—	2 (?)	—	—	2	—	52	52	1190
27	5	3	2	2	3	1 (?)	8	135	81	216	1191
30	10	7	4	4	6	3	17	300	210	510	1192
34	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	34	34	68	1193
35	3	4	1	2	2	2	7	105	140	245	1194
37	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	74	74	1195
38	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	—	38	1196
40	5	1	3	—	2	1	6	200	40	240	1197
41	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	82	82	1198
42	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	84	—	84	1199
43	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	86	43	129	1200
44	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	44	44	1201
45	5	2	—	—	5 (?)	2 (?)	7	225	90	315	1202
48	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—	48	1203
49	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	98	—	98	1204
50	9	4	2	2	7 (?)	2	13	450	200	650	1205

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
51	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	51	51	102	1206
52	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	52	104	156	1207
53	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	53	53	106	1208
55	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	165	55	220	1209
57	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	57	—	57	1210
58	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	116	—	116	1211
60	5	3	2	1	3	2	8	300	180	480	1212
62	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	62	—	62	1213
63	1	3	1	2	—	1	4	63	189	252	1214
64	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	128	—	128	1215
65	6	2	3	1	3	1 (?)	8	390	130	520	1216
66	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	66	66	132	1217
67	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	134	—	134	1218
68	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	136	68	204	1219
69	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	69	69	1220
70	14	3	4	2	10	1	17	980	210	1190	1221
71	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	71	71	142	1222
72	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	144	144	1223
73	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	146	—	146	1224
75	7	2	4	1 (?)	3	1 (?)	9	525	150	675	1225
76	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	76	76	1226
77	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	154	77	231	1227
80	6	9	3	6	3	3 (?)	15	480	720	1200	1228
81	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	81	—	81	1229
82	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	82	82	164	1230
83	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	83	83	1231
85	4	5	1	3	3	2	9	340	425	765	1232
86	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	86	—	86	1233
88	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	88	88	1234
89	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	89	—	89	1235
90	1	4	—	—	1 (?)	4	5	90	360	450	1236
91	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	182	—	182	1237
95	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	95	—	95	1238
96	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	96	96	1239
97	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	194	194	1240
98	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	196	—	196	1241
105	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	105	—	105	1242
114	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	114	—	114	1243
Insgesamt	153	112	58	51	95	61	265	7705,5 + 5260 = 12965,5 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer: bei Männern 50,3; bei Frauen 46,9; allgemein 48,9 Jahre.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in THIBILIS (Announa)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	1244
5	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	10	10	1245
7	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	7	1246
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	1247
9	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	9	9	18	1248
10	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	20	40	60	1249
11	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	—	11	1250
12	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	24	—	24	1251
13	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	39	—	39	1252
14	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	14	14	28	1253
15	4	6	3	4 (?)	1	2	10	60	90	150	1254
16	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	32	32	64	1255
17	1	6	1	5	—	1	7	17	102	119	1256

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	18	1257
19	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	38	19	57	1258
20	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	40	60	100	1259
21	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	42	84	126	1260
22	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	22	—	22	1261
23	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	46	23	69	1262
25	6	5	5	4	1	1	11	150	125	275	1263
26	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	26	—	26	1264
27	3	4	2	3	1	1	7	81	108	189	1265
29	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	29	29	1266
30	4	2	3	1	1	1	6	120	60	180	1267
31	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	93	62	155	1268
32	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	32	32	1269
33	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	33	1270
35	4	4	3	3	1	1	8	140	140	280	1271
36	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	—	36	1272
37	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	37	—	37	1273
39	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	78	—	78	1274
40	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	80	120	200	1275
41	3	1	2	1	1	—	4	123	41	164	1276
42	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	42	42	1277
43	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	43	43	1278
45	5	5	4	3	1	2	10	225	225	450	1279
46	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	46	46	1280
47	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	47	47	1281
50	6	4	3	3	3	1	10	300	200	500	1282
51	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	102	102	1283
52	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	52	52	1284
53	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	159	—	159	1285
55	4	5	3	4	1	1	9	220	275	495	1286
57	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	57	—	57	1287
58	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	58	58	116	1288
60	5	6	3	5	2 (?)	1	11	300	360	660	1289
61	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	122	122	244	1290
62	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	124	—	124	1291
63	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	126	—	126	1292
65	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	130	130	260	1293
68	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	68	68	1294
70	6	6	4	3	2	3	12	420	420	840	1295
71	5	—	4	—	1	—	5	355	—	355	1296
72	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	72	72	144	1297
75	8	7	5	4	3 (?)	3	15	600	525	1125	1298
76	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	76	76	1299
78	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	78	—	78	1300
80	8	4	4	3	4	1	12	640	320	960	1301
85	7	2	4	1	3	1	9	595	170	765	1302
89	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	89	—	89	1303
90	2	4	1	2	1	2	6	180	360	540	1304
91	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	273	273	1305
95	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	95	190	285	1306
96	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	96	—	96	1307
100	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	100	200	300	1308
101	1	2	1 (?)	1	—	1	3	101	202	303	1309
103	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	103	—	103	1310
104	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	104	—	104	1311
105	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	210	210	1312
117	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	117	117	1313
Insgesamt	136	127	86	82	50	45	263	6853 + 6149 = 13002 Jahre			

Auf Grund dieser Endsummen dürfte die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer* in *Thibilis* und Umgebung bei Männern 50,4; bei Frauen 48,4 und im allgemeinen 49,4 Jahre gewesen sein.

Die Verstorbenen je nach Altersgruppen in CAESAREA (Cherchel)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	7	—	4	—	3	—	7	3,5	—	3,5	1314
1	12	3	6	1	6	2	15	12	3	15	1315
2	5	7	4	3	1	4	12	10	14	24	1316
3	—	6	—	3	—	3	6	—	18	18	1317
4	6	3	2	2	4	1	9	24	12	36	1318
5	5	2	1	1 (?)	4	1	7	25	10	35	1319
6	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	6	18	24	1320
7	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	7	7	14	1321
10	1	—	1 (?)	—	—	—	1	10	—	10	1322
11	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	22	11	33	1323
13	—	3	—	1	—	2 (?)	3	—	39	39	1324
14	1	5	1	3	—	2	6	14	70	84	1325
15	3	3	1	2	2	1	6	45	45	90	1326
16	4	1	1	—	3	1	5	64	16	80	1327
17	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	34	17	51	1328
18	4	5	1	1	3	4	9	72	90	162	1329
19	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	19	38	57	1330
20	5	2	2	—	3	2	7	100	40	140	1331
21	6	—	2 (?)	—	4	—	6	126	—	126	1332
22	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	44	44	1333
23	3	3	2	1	1	2	6	69	69	138	1334
24	3	1	2	1	1	—	4	72	24	96	1335
25	6	2	2	1	4	1	8	150	50	200	1336
26	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	26	26	52	1337
27	4	3	3	1	1	2	7	108	81	189	1338
28	3	2	2	2	1	—	5	84	56	140	1339
29	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	58	58	1340
30	7	3	2	1	5	2	10	210	90	300	1341
32	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	32	—	32	1342
35	8	1	3	1 (?)	5	—	9	280	35	315	1343
37	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	37	37	1344
38	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	38	38	1345
39	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	39	39	1346
40	11	1	5	—	6	1	12	440	40	480	1347
41	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	41	—	41	1348
42	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	42	—	42	1349
45	3	2	2	—	1	2	5	135	90	225	1350
47	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	47	47	94	1351
48	4	1	2	—	2	1	5	192	48	240	1352
50	6	6	3	1	3	5 (?)	12	300	300	600	1353
52	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	104	—	104	1354
55	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	110	55	165	1355
57	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	57	—	57	1356
59	2	—	1	—	1 (?)	—	2	118	—	118	1357
60	8	2	2	—	6	2 (?)	10	480	120	600	1358
61	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	61	—	61	1359
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	1360
65	1	2	1	1	—	1 (?)	3	65	130	195	1361
70	4	2	2	1	2	1	6	280	140	420	1362
75	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	150	75	225	1363
80	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	80	—	80	1364
85	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	85	85	170	1365
87	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	87	87	1366
88	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	88	—	88	1367
90	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	90	—	90	1368
93	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	93	—	93	1369
Insgesamt	158	92	69	35	89	57	250	4744,5 + 2312 = 7056,5 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer war: bei Männern 30,0; bei Frauen 25,1; allgemein 28,2 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in AUZIA (Aumale)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
1	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	3	—	3	1370
2	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	4	—	4	1371
3	1	3	—	—	1	3	4	3	9	12	1372
4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	1373
5	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	5	1374
6	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	18	6	24	1375
7	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	7	—	7	1376
8	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	8	8	16	1377
9	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	27	27	1378
10	2	—	1	—	1 (?)	—	2	20	—	20	1379
11	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	11	22	33	1380
12	3	2	1	1 (?)	2	1	5	36	24	60	1381
14	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	—	14	1382
15	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	45	—	45	1383
16	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	16	16	1384
17	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	17	1385
18	2	3	—	1	2	2 (?)	5	36	54	90	1386
19	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	19	19	38	1387
20	5	3	1	1 (?)	4	2	8	100	60	160	1388
21	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	—	21	1389
22	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	22	44	66	1390
23	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	23	23	46	1391
25	2	2	—	1 (?)	2	1	4	50	50	100	1392
26	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	26	26	52	1393
27	3	2	1	—	2	2	5	81	54	135	1394
28	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	28	56	84	1395
29	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	29	29	1396
30	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	90	30	120	1397
31	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	31	31	1398
35	1	3	—	—	1	3	4	35	105	140	1399
36	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	36	36	1400
37	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	37	—	37	1401
38	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	76	76	1402
40	6	9	1	2	5	7	15	240	360	600	1403
42	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	42	—	42	1404
43	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	—	43	1405
44	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	176	—	176	1406
45	9	3	1	1	8	2	12	405	135	540	1407
46	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	46	—	46	1408
47	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	94	—	94	1409
48	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	—	48	1410
49	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	49	—	49	1411
50	5	4	1	—	4	4	9	250	200	450	1412
51	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	153	—	153	1413
52	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	156	—	156	1414
55	4	4	1	2	3	2	8	220	220	440	1415
56	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	56	—	56	1416
57	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	57	—	57	1417
58	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	58	58	116	1418
59	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	59	59	1419
60	10	2	2 (?)	—	8 (?)	2	12	600	120	720	1420
61	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	122	—	122	1421
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	1422
65	4	1	1	—	3	1	5	260	65	325	1423
70	6	3	1	1	5 (?)	2	9	420	210	630	1424
71	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	71	71	1425
72	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	72	72	1426
73	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	146	146	1427
75	2	4	2	—	—	4	6	150	300	450	1428
80	5	4	1	2	4	2	9	400	320	720	1429
81	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	162	—	162	1430
82	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	82	—	82	1431
85	6	1	1	—	5	1	7	510	85	595	1432
88	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	88	—	88	1433
91	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	91	91	1434

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
95	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	95	95	190	1435
100	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	1436
103	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	103	103	1437
105	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	105	—	105	1438
107	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	107	—	107	1439
115	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	115	—	115	1440
120	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	120	120	1441
Insgesamt	133	87	30	22	103	65	220	6113 + 3756 = 9869 Jahre			

Auf Grund der im Gebiete von *Auzia* gefundenen Grabdenkmäler war die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 45,9; bei Frauen 43,1 und im allgemeinen 44,8 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in ARSACAL (Ain Kerma)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
6	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	6	6	1442
9	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	—	9	1443
10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	—	10	1444
11	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	11	11	22	1445
12	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	—	12	1446
13	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	—	13	1447
14	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	14	1448
15	7	2	2	1	5	1	9	105	30	135	1449
17	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	17	17	34	1450
18	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	18	18	1451
19	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	19	—	19	1452
20	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	60	20	80	1453
21	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	63	42	105	1454
22	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	22	22	1455
23	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	23	23	1456
25	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	50	50	100	1457
26	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	52	—	52	1458
27	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	27	27	1459
30	5	5	1	1	4	4	10	150	150	300	1460
31	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	62	93	155	1461
33	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	33	1462
35	5	1	4	1	1	—	6	175	35	210	1463
40	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	80	—	80	1464
41	4	2	1	2	3 (?)	—	6	164	82	246	1465
42	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	84	—	84	1466
45	4	8	1	4	3	4	12	180	360	540	1467
47	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	47	47	1468
50	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	100	100	200	1469
51	7	1	3	—	4	1	8	357	51	408	1470
54	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	54	54	1471
55	6	4	2	1	4	3	10	330	220	550	1472
56	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	56	—	56	1473
60	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	120	120	240	1474
61	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	183	183	366	1475
63	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	63	63	126	1476
65	7	8	3	4	4	4	15	455	520	975	1477
67	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	67	—	67	1478
70	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	70	70	140	1479
72	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	72	—	72	1480
73	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	146	—	146	1481
75	14	5	8	2	6	3	19	1050	375	1425	1482
77	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	154	—	154	1483
80	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	160	160	320	1484
81	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	162	—	162	1485

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
83	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	83	83	1486
84	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	84	84	1487
85	3	4	1	1	2	3 (?)	7	255	340	595	1488
88	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	88	88	1489
90	1	2	1	2	—	—	3	90	180	270	1490
91	4	3	2	1	2	2	7	364	273	637	1491
93	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	93	93	186	1492
95	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	285	190	475	1493
97	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	97	97	194	1494
100	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	100	200	300	1495
101	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	202	101	303	1496
103	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	103	—	103	1497
105	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	1 (?)	2	105	105	210	1498
106	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	106	106	1499
107	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	107	—	107	1500
120 (?)	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	120	—	120	1501
125	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	250	250	1502
131	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	131	—	131	1503
Insgesamt	123	89	56	37	67	52	212	6913 + 5186 = 12099 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer war: bei Männern 56,2; bei Frauen 58,2; im allgemeinen 57,0 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in CALAMA

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
1	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	1504
2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1505
5	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	10	10	1506
6	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	12	6	18	1507
7	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	7	7	1508
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	1509
9	1	—	1 (?)	—	—	—	1	9	—	9	1510
10	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	10	—	10	1511
11	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	—	11	1512
12	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	12	12	24	1513
13	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	13	1514
14	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	14	1515
15	—	3	—	2	—	1 (?)	3	—	45	45	1516
16	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	32	—	32	1517
17	5	2	1	1	4	1 (?)	7	85	34	119	1518
18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	18	1519
19	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	19	—	19	1520
20	7	3	3	1	4	2	10	140	60	200	1521
21	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	21	21	42	1522
22	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	1 (?)	2	22	22	44	1523
23	4	2	1	1	3	1	6	92	46	138	1524
25	4	2	3	1	1	1	6	100	50	150	1525
26	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	26	52	78	1526
27	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	27	27	54	1527
29	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	29	—	29	1528
30	5	4	2	1	3	3	9	150	120	270	1529
31	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	31	31	1530
33	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	—	1	33	—	33	1531
35	1	3	1 (?)	1	—	2	4	35	105	140	1532
36	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	—	36	1533
39	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	39	39	1534
40	4	6	1	1	3 (?)	5	10	160	240	400	1535

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
41	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	41	—	41	1536
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	1537
45	3	6	1	2	2	4	9	135	270	405	1538
46	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	46	46	1539
49	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	49	—	49	1540
50	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	100	50	150	1541
51	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	153	153	1542
52	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	52	—	52	1543
55	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	55	110	165	1544
56	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	56	56	1545
57	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	57	57	1546
60	1	4	—	1	1	3	5	60	240	300	1547
61	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	122	—	122	1548
65	5	2	3	1	2	1	7	325	130	455	1549
66	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	66	66	132	1550
67	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	134	—	134	1551
70	7	5	1	1	6	4 (?)	12	490	350	840	1552
71	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	71	71	142	1553
72	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	72	—	72	1554
75	6	2	1	—	5	2	8	450	150	600	1555
76	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	76	—	76	1556
77	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	77	—	77	1557
80	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	160	160	320	1558
81	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	81	—	81	1559
83	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	83	—	83	1560
85	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	85	—	85	1561
87	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	87	—	87	1562
90	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	90	90	180	1563
91	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	91	—	91	1564
100	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	100	—	100	1565
Insgesamt	97	74	30	20	67	54	171	4256 +	2983 =	7239 Jahre	

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer war: bei Männern 43,9; bei Frauen 40,3; im allgemeinen 42,3 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in SITIFIS (Sétif)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1566
2	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	6	2	8	1567
3	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	12	9	21	1568
4	1	2	1	1	—	1 (?)	3	4	8	12	1569
5	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	10	—	10	1570
6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	1571
7	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	14	7	21	1572
8	2	2	1	—	1	2	4	16	16	32	1573
9	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	—	1	9	—	9	1574
12	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	36	12	48	1575
13	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	13	13	1576
14	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	14	1577
15	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	15	15	1578
16	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	48	—	48	1579
17	2	6	—	2	2	4	8	34	102	136	1580
18	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	18	18	36	1581
19	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	38	38	76	1582
20	2	3	2	1	—	2	5	40	60	100	1583
21	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	21	21	42	1584
22	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	44	—	44	1585

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
23	3	1	2	1	1	—	4	69	23	92	1586
24	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	24	24	48	1587
25	5	2	2	—	3	2	7	125	50	175	1588
27	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	27	54	81	1589
29	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	29	29	58	1590
30	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	60	—	60	1591
31	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	31	31	62	1592
32	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	32	—	32	1593
33	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	33	33	1594
34	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	—	34	1595
35	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	140	105	245	1596
36	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	36	36	1597
37	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	37	—	37	1598
38	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	76	38	114	1599
39	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	39	39	1600
40	5	1	1	1	4	—	6	200	40	240	1601
41	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	41	41	1602
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	1603
44	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	44	44	1604
45	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	45	—	45	1605
46	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	46	—	46	1606
47	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	47	—	47	1607
48	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	96	96	1608
49	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	49	49	1609
50	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	150	50	200	1610
51	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	51	51	102	1611
52	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	52	52	104	1612
55	5	1	1	—	4	1	6	275	55	330	1613
60	1	4	1	1	—	3	5	60	240	300	1614
63	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	63	63	126	1615
64	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	64	—	64	1616
65	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	65	—	65	1617
66	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	66	—	66	1618
70	7	5	4	3	3	2	12	490	350	840	1619
72	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	144	—	144	1620
73	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	73	—	73	1621
75	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	150	150	1622
80	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	240	—	240	1623
82	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	82	—	82	1624
85	2	2	1	—	1	2 (?)	4	170	170	340	1625
88	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	88	—	88	1626
95	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	95	—	95	1627
96	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	96	—	96	1628
100	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	100	100	200	1629
108 (?)	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	108	—	108	1630
110	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	110	—	110	1631
125	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	125	125	1632
Insgesamt	101	68	37	30	64	38	169	4052 + 2484 = 6536 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer* auf Grund der in *Sitifis* und Umgebung gefundenen Altersangaben: bei Männern 40,1; bei Frauen 36,5; im allgemeinen 38,6 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in THIBURSICUM BURE (Tebursuk)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	0,5	0,5	1633
1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1634
2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	1635

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
3	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	9	6	15	1636
5	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5	1637
6	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	6	6	12	1638
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	1639
9	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	9	9	18	1640
10	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	10	—	10	1641
12	1	4	1	1	—	3	5	12	48	60	1642
13	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	13	13	26	1643
14	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	14	1644
15	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	15	15	30	1645
17	1	1	—	1 (?)	1	—	2	17	17	34	1646
18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	18	1647
19	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	19	19	38	1648
20	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	40	20	60	1649
21	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	21	21	42	1650
22	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	22	—	22	1651
25	5	2	1	1	4	1	7	125	50	175	1652
27	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	27	27	1653
30	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	60	60	120	1654
31	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	62	62	1655
32	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	32	32	1656
35	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	35	70	105	1657
37	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	74	—	74	1658
40	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	40	80	120	1659
41	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	41	41	82	1660
45	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	45	45	90	1661
46	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	46	—	46	1662
47	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	47	—	47	1663
52	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	52	52	104	1664
53	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	53	53	106	1665
55	4	1	1	—	3	1	5	220	55	275	1666
56	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	56	56	112	1667
58	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	58	116	174	1668
60	1	3	—	2	1	1	4	60	180	240	1669
61	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	61	61	122	1670
63	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	63	63	1671
65	5	7	2	4	3	3	12	325	455	780	1672
70	4	3	1	2	3	1	7	280	210	490	1673
71	5	—	3	—	2	—	5	355	—	355	1674
73	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	73	73	1675
75	5	6	1	3	4 (?)	3	11	375	450	825	1676
77	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	77	—	77	1677
80	5	4	1	3	4	1	9	400	320	720	1678
81	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	81	—	81	1679
83	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	166	83	249	1680
85	5	2	2	1	3	1	7	425	170	595	1681
86	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	86	86	1682
90	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	180	270	450	1683
95	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	95	—	95	1684
100	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	1685
101	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	101	101	1686
110	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	110	110	1687
111	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	111	—	111	1688
Insgesamt	80	74	26	36	54	38	154	4163 + 3726,5 = 7889,5 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer war: bei Männern 52,0; bei Frauen 50,3; im allgemeinen 51,2 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in THALA

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
3	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	6	—	6	1689
4	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	8	—	8	1690
6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	1691
7	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	14	7	21	1692
10	1	1	—	—	1	1 (?)	2	10	10	20	1693
12	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	24	12	36	1694
13	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	13	13	26	1695
14	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	14	14	1696
15	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	15	15	1697
16	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	16	—	16	1698
17	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	17	1699
19	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	19	19	1700
20	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	20	20	1701
21	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	42	42	84	1702
24	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	24	24	1703
25	7	1	3	—	4	1	8	175	25	200	1704
27	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	54	—	54	1705
29	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	29	—	29	1706
30	3	6	1	2	2	4	9	90	180	270	1707
31	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	31	31	1708
32	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	64	32	96	1709
33	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	33	—	33	1710
35	2	2	2	1	—	1	4	70	70	140	1711
37	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	74	74	1712
38	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	—	38	1713
40	—	5	—	3	—	2	5	—	200	200	1714
41	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	82	—	82	1715
43	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	43	—	43	1716
45	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	45	90	135	1717
49	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	49	—	49	1718
50	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	150	50	200	1719
53	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	53	53	1720
54	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	54	—	54	1721
55	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	55	—	55	1722
57	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	57	57	114	1723
60	2	1	2	1	—	—	3	120	60	180	1724
61	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	61	—	61	1725
63	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	63	—	63	1726
65	2	2	1 (?)	1	1	1	4	130	130	260	1727
67	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	67	67	1728
70	5	1	2 (?)	—	3	1	6	350	70	420	1729
72	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	72	72	1730
75	7	5	2	2	5	3 (?)	12	525	375	900	1731
80	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	160	80	240	1732
83	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	83	83	1733
85	7	1	3	1	4	—	8	595	85	680	1734
87	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	87	—	87	1735
90	4	2	2	1	2	1	6	360	180	540	1736
92	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	92	92	1737
95	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	95	—	95	1738
99	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	99	99	1739
100	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	200	200	1740
103	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	103	103	1741
104	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	104	—	104	1742
105	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	105	—	105	1743
110	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	110	—	110	1744
120	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	120	—	120	1745
130	1	—	1 (?)	—	—	—	1	130	—	130	1746
Insgesamt	82	56	35	27	47	29	138	4342 + 2751 = 7093 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer betrug: bei Männern 52,9; bei Frauen 49,1; allgemein 51,4 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in MAXULA (Djebel Djellud)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1747
3	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	6	1748
4	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	8	4	12	1749
5	4	2	2	1	2	1	6	20	10	30	1750
7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	7	1751
8	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	—	8	1752
9	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	—	9	1753
10	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	20	—	20	1754
11	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	—	11	1755
12	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	12	12	24	1756
13	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	13	13	1757
17	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	17	—	17	1758
18	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	36	18	54	1759
20	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	40	20	60	1760
21	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	42	—	42	1761
22	1	3	—	—	1	3	4	22	66	88	1762
23	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	23	—	23	1763
27	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	27	27	54	1764
28	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	1	2	28	28	56	1765
30	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	30	60	90	1766
31	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	62	31	93	1767
32	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	32	32	1768
34	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	—	34	1769
35	1	4	—	1	1	3	5	35	140	175	1770
36	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	36	36	1771
37	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	37	37	1772
40	4	4	1	2	3	2	8	160	160	320	1773
41	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	82	123	205	1774
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	1775
44	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	44	44	1776
45	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	135	45	180	1777
50	3	2	—	—	3	2	5	150	100	250	1778
53	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	53	53	1779
55	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	55	110	165	1780
56	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	56	—	56	1781
57	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	57	—	57	1782
60	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	240	—	240	1783
61	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	61	—	61	1784
65	2	3	—	—	2	3	5	130	195	325	1785
67	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	67	—	67	1786
70	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	210	210	1787
71	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	142	71	213	1788
72	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	72	72	144	1789
75	3	2	1	—	2	2	5	225	150	375	1790
76	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	76	76	1791
80	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	240	160	400	1792
81	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	81	—	81	1793
82	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	82	—	82	1794
83	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	166	166	1795
85	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	85	170	255	1796
87	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	87	87	1797
90	5	4	1	1	4	3	9	450	360	810	1798
93	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	93	93	186	1799
95	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	95	95	190	1800
99	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	99	99	1801
120	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	120	—	120	1802
Insgesamt	74	63	21	16	53	47	137	3374	+ 3218 =	6592 Jahre	

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer war: bei Männern 45,6; bei Frauen 51,0; allgemein 48,1 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in UCHI MATUS (Hr. Duámis)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	0,5	0,5	1	1803
1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1804
3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	1805
4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	1806
5	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	5	5	10	1807
6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	1808
11	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	—	11	1809
12	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	12	12	24	1810
14	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	42	—	42	1811
16	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	—	16	1812
17	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	—	17	1813
18	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	18	—	18	1814
20	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	20	—	20	1815
21	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	—	21	1816
23	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	23	46	69	1817
25	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	25	25	50	1818
30	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	60	60	120	1819
31	—	5	—	2	—	3	5	—	155	155	1820
33	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	33	—	33	1821
35	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	70	—	70	1822
37	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	37	—	37	1823
40	10	3	6	2	4	1	13	400	120	520	1824
41	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	41	—	41	1825
42	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	42	42	1826
43	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	43	43	86	1827
45	3	—	2	—	1	—	3	135	—	135	1828
46	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	46	—	46	1829
47	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	47	47	1830
50	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	100	—	100	1831
51	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	153	153	1832
55	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	165	110	275	1833
56	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	56	—	56	1834
58	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	58	58	1835
60	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	180	120	300	1836
61	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	61	61	122	1837
63	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	126	126	252	1838
64	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	64	—	64	1839
65	4	—	2	—	2	—	4	260	—	260	1840
67	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	67	—	67	1841
70	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	210	70	280	1842
71	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	71	71	1843
73	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	146	—	146	1844
75	4	3	2	2	2	1	7	300	225	525	1845
76	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	76	—	76	1846
80	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	160	80	240	1847
81	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	243	81	324	1848
85	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	85	85	1849
86	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	86	—	86	1850
87	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	87	87	1851
90	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	90	90	1852
91	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	91	91	1853
95	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	95	95	1854
96	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	96	—	96	1855
99	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	99	99	1856
100	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	1857
102	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	102	—	102	1858
105	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	105	105	1859
Insgesamt	73	48	37	20	36	28	121	3579,5 + 2470,5 = 6050 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer betrug: bei Männern 49,0; bei Frauen 51,4; allgemein 50,0 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in MUSTIS (Hr. Mest)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2	1860
7	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	7	1861
9	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	9	1862
12	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	12	12	1863
13	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	—	13	1864
16	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	16	16	1865
19	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	19	—	19	1866
20	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	40	40	80	1867
21	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	21	—	21	1868
22	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	44	22	66	1869
23	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	23	—	23	1870
25	3	1	2	—	1	1	4	75	25	100	1871
27	1	1	—	—	1	1 (?)	2	27	27	54	1872
30	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	30	30	1873
31	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	31	62	93	1874
32	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	32	32	64	1875
35	4	1	2	—	2	1	5	140	35	175	1876
38	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	38	—	38	1877
40	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	80	40	120	1878
41	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	41	—	41	1879
42	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	42	42	1880
43	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	86	—	86	1881
45	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	135	90	225	1882
46	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	46	46	92	1883
47	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	47	94	141	1884
48	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	96	—	96	1885
49	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	49	49	98	1886
51	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	51	102	153	1887
52	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	52	104	156	1888
54	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	54	—	54	1889
55	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	55	55	110	1890
56	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	56	—	56	1891
57	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	57	57	114	1892
59	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	59	—	59	1893
60	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	60	—	60	1894
61	1	2	—	2	1	—	3	61	122	183	1895
62	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	62	—	62	1896
63	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	63	—	63	1897
65	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	65	—	65	1898
69	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	69	69	1899
70	5	1	3	—	2	1 (?)	6	350	70	420	1900
71	2	2	1	—	1	2	4	142	142	284	1901
72	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	72	72	144	1902
73	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	73	73	1903
74	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	74	—	74	1904
75	2	1	2	1	—	—	3	150	75	225	1905
77	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	77	77	1906
80	3	1	1	—	2	1 (?)	4	240	80	320	1907
84	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	84	—	84	1908
85	2	1	2	1	—	—	3	170	85	255	1909
87	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	174	174	1910
88	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	88	88	1911
90	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	180	90	270	1912
91	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	182	—	182	1913
95	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	95	—	95	1914
96	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	96	—	96	1915
97	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	291	—	291	1916
105	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	105	—	105	1917
Insgesamt	71	46	37	25	34	21	117	4009 + 2215 = 6224 Jahre			

Durchschnittliche Lebensdauer: 56,4 (Männer); 48,1 (Frauen); 53,2 (allgemein) Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in MASCULULA (Hr. Gergúr)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I-VII. Jh.		I-II. Jh.		III-VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	1918
5	—	1	—	1 (?)	—	—	1	—	5	5	1919
7	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	7	—	7	1920
8	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	8	1921
9	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	—	1	9	—	9	1922
10	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	10	10	1923
12	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	—	12	1924
13	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	13	—	13	1925
15	1	2	1	1	—	1	3	15	30	45	1926
16	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	—	16	1927
17	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	34	34	1928
20	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	20	20	1929
21	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	—	21	1930
22	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	22	—	22	1931
23	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	23	—	23	1932
25	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	75	25	100	1933
27	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	27	27	54	1934
28	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	28	28	1935
30	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	60	30	90	1936
31	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	62	62	1937
32	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	32	32	1938
34	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	—	34	1939
35	3	2	1	—	2	2 (?)	5	105	70	175	1940
36	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	—	1	36	—	36	1941
37	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	37	37	1942
40	3	—	2	—	1 (?)	—	3	111	—	111	1943
41	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	82	—	82	1944
43	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	—	43	1945
44	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	44	44	1946
45	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	135	45	180	1947
50	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	50	50	1948
51	1	3	—	2	1	1	4	51	153	204	1949
52	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	52	52	1950
53	1	1	1	1 (?)	—	—	2	53	53	106	1951
55	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	110	110	220	1952
56	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	56	56	1953
59	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	59	—	59	1954
60	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	60	60	120	1955
61	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	122	61	183	1956
63	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	63	63	1957
65	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	130	195	325	1958
66	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	66	—	66	1959
67	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	67	67	134	1960
69	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	69	69	1961
70	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	70	70	140	1962
71	2	2	1	—	1	2 (?)	4	142	142	284	1963
73	2	—	1	—	1 (?)	—	2	146	—	146	1964
75	3	4	1	1	2	3	7	225	300	525	1965
80	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	160	160	320	1966
81	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	81	243	324	1967
83	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	83	83	1968
85	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	255	170	425	1969
86	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	86	86	1970
87	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	87	—	87	1971
92	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	92	—	92	1972
95	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	95	95	1973
101	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	101	—	101	1974
103	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	103	—	103	1975
105	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	105	—	105	1976
Insgesamt	61	54	24	23	37	31	115	3133 + 2845 = 5978 Jahre			

Als durchschnittliche Lebensdauer ergibt sich: bei Männern 51,3; bei Frauen 52,7; allgemein 51,9 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in THAGASTE (Suk Arrhas)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Ann.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
0	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	0,5	—	0,5	1977
6	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	—	6	1978
12	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	12	1979
14	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	14	—	14	1980
15	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	15	15	30	1981
16	—	3	—	3	—	—	3	—	48	48	1982
17	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	17	—	17	1983
18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	18	1984
21	1	1	—	—	1 (?)	1 (?)	2	21	21	42	1985
23	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	46	—	46	1986
24	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	24	24	1987
25	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	25	—	25	1988
26	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	26	26	1989
28	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	28	28	1990
30	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	30	30	1991
32	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	32	—	32	1992
33	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	33	—	33	1993
35	3	1	1	—	2 (?)	1	4	105	35	140	1994
37	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	111	111	1995
40	3	4	1	1	2 (?)	3	7	120	160	280	1996
41	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	82	82	1997
45	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	45	90	135	1998
50	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	50	50	1999
53	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	53	—	53	2000
55	2	3	1	1	1	2	5	110	165	275	2001
57	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	114	114	2002
60	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	120	120	240	2003
62	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	62	62	2004
65	3	3	1	1	2	2	6	195	195	390	2005
67	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	67	67	134	2006
70	2	1	—	—	2	1	3	140	70	210	2007
71	4	—	1	—	3	—	4	284	—	284	2008
75	10	2	4	1	6	1	12	750	150	900	2009
76	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	76	—	76	2010
77	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	154	—	154	2011
80	3	1	1	1	2	—	4	240	80	320	2012
81	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	162	—	162	2013
83	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	83	83	2014
85	3	4	1	2	2 (?)	2	7	255	340	595	2015
86	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	86	86	2016
87	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	87	—	87	2017
90	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	90	—	90	2018
95	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	190	95	285	2019
100 (?)	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	100	100	200	2020
103	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	206	206	2021
105	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	105	—	105	2022
110	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	110	110	2023
111	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	111	111	2024
112	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	—	1	112	—	112	2025
125	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	125	—	125	2026
Insgesamt	64	50	20	19	44	31	114	3924,5 + 2874 = 6798,5 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer betrug: bei Männern 61,3; bei Frauen 57,4; allgemein 59,2 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in SIMITTHUS (Gissat)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insgesamt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	2027
3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2028
5	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	5	5	10	2029
7	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	14	—	14	2030
9	4	1	3	—	1	1	5	36	9	45	2031
10	1	2	1	1	—	1 (?)	3	10	20	30	2032
14	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	14	2033
17	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	17	17	2034
18	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	36	—	36	2035
19	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	19	19	2036
20	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	20	—	20	2037
21	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	63	63	2038
22	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	44	44	2039
23	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	23	23	2040
25	—	5	—	3	—	2	5	—	125	125	2041
26	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	52	26	78	2042
27	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	27	—	27	2043
28	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	28	—	28	2044
30	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	60	60	2045
32	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	32	32	64	2046
33	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	33	33	2047
34	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	—	34	2048
35	1	3	—	1	1	2	4	35	105	140	2049
36	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	36	36	2050
40	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	40	—	40	2051
43	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	43	—	43	2052
45	2	3	1	2	1	1	5	90	135	225	2053
50	3	5	1	4	2	1	8	150	250	400	2054
51	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	51	51	2055
52	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	52	52	104	2056
53	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	53	—	53	2057
55	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	55	55	110	2058
57	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	57	—	57	2059
58	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	58	—	58	2060
59	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	59	—	59	2061
60	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	120	120	240	2062
61	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	61	61	2063
65	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	65	130	195	2064
67	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	134	—	134	2065
68	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	68	—	68	2066
70	4	1	2	1	2	—	5	280	70	350	2067
72	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	72	—	72	2068
73	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	73	—	73	2069
75	2	1	1	1	1	—	3	150	75	225	2070
76	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	76	—	76	2071
77	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	77	154	231	2072
80	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	160	160	2073
81	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	81	—	81	2074
85	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	85	85	2075
90	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	90	—	90	2076
92	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	92	—	92	2077
93	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	186	—	186	2078
95	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	95	95	2079
97	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	97	—	97	2080
100	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	2081
102	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	102	102	2082
105	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	—	315	315	2083
106	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	106	—	106	2084
110	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	110	—	110	2085
Insgesamt	55	58	28	33	27	25	113	2863 + 2646 = 5509 Jahre			

Die durchschnittliche Lebensdauer betrug: bei Männern 52,0; bei Frauen 45,6; allgemein 48,7 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in ALTAVA (Lamoricère)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I—VII. Jh.		I—II. Jh.		III—VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
1	2	1	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	3	2086
2	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	4	2087
3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	3	2088
4	3	2	—	—	3	2	5	12	8	20	2089
5	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5	2090
8	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	8	2091
10	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	20	—	20	2092
11	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	22	—	22	2093
12	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	12	—	12	2094
13	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	13	13	2095
15	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	30	—	30	2096
16	1	2	—	—	1	2	3	16	32	48	2097
17	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	17	17	2098
18	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	18	18	2099
20	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	20	40	60	2100
21	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	21	21	42	2101
23	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	46	46	2102
25	1	3	—	—	1	3	4	25	75	100	2103
27	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	27	27	54	2104
28	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	28	28	2105
30	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	30	30	60	2106
32	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	32	—	32	2107
35	4	1	—	1	4 (?)	—	5	140	35	175	2108
36	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	36	—	36	2109
39	—	1	—	—	—	1 (?)	1	—	39	39	2110
40	2	2	—	—	2	2	4	80	80	160	2111
41	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	41	—	41	2112
43	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	43	—	43	2113
45	1	2	—	1	1	1	3	45	90	135	2114
50	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	150	—	150	2115
55	4	1	—	—	4	1	5	220	55	275	2116
57	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	57	—	57	2117
60	1	4	—	1	1	3	5	60	240	300	2118
61	1 (?)	1	—	—	1	1	2	61	61	122	2119
65	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	130	130	2120
66	1	1	—	—	1	1 (?)	2	66	66	132	2121
70	4	1	—	—	4	1	5	280	70	350	2122
75	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	75	75	150	2123
80	6	1	—	—	6	1	7	480	80	560	2124
85	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	—	255	255	2125
90	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	90	180	270	2126
91	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	91	91	2127
92	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	92	—	92	2128
95	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	95	95	2129
Insgesamt	55	47	5	7	50	40	102	2290 + 2013 = 4303 Jahre			

Als durchschnittliche Lebensdauer ergibt sich: bei Männern 50,7; bei Frauen 42,8; allgemein 42,4 Jahre.

Die Zahl der Verstorbenen je nach den einzelnen Lebensaltern in THAMUGADI (Tingad)

Im ... Lebens- jahr gestorben	I–VII. Jh.		I–II. Jh.		III–VII. Jh.		Insge- samt	Die Zahl der gelebten Jahre			Bezügl. Anm.
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.		masc.	fem.	insg.	
3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	2130
4	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	4	8	2131
5	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	10	10	2132
7	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	14	14	2133
9	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	9	2134
14	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	14	14	28	2135
16	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	16	16	2136
18	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	—	18	2137
20	2	—	—	—	2 (?)	—	2	40	—	40	2138
21	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	21	21	2139
22	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	22	—	22	2140
23	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	23	—	23	2141
25	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	25	25	50	2142
26	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	26	26	2143
27	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	27	—	27	2144
28	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	28	28	2145
30	3	1	1	—	2	1	4	90	30	120	2146
33	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	33	33	2147
35	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	70	—	70	2148
40	4	1	2	—	2 (?)	1	5	160	40	200	2149
42	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	42	—	42	2150
45	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	45	45	2151
50	1	1	1	—	—	1	2	50	50	100	2152
60	3	4	1	1	2	3	7	180	240	420	2153
61	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	61	61	122	2154
63	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	126	—	126	2155
65	3	6	1	1	2	5	9	195	390	585	2156
67	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	67	67	2157
70	3	2	1	1	2	1	5	210	140	350	2158
71	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	71	71	2159
73	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	73	—	73	2160
75	8	3	1	1	7	2 (?)	11	600	225	825	2161
80	2	2	—	—	2 (?)	2	4	160	160	320	2162
81	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	81	—	81	2163
82	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	82	82	2164
83	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	83	83	2165
85	2	1	1	—	1	1	3	170	85	255	2166
90	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	270	—	270	2167
95	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	95	—	95	2168
100	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	100	100	2169
105	2	1	—	—	2 (?)	1	3	210	105	315	2170
106	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	106	—	106	2171
110	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	110	110	2172
Insgesamt	53	44	16	11	37	33	97	3122 + 2291 = 5413 Jahre			

Demnach betrug die *durchschnittliche Lebensdauer*: bei Männern 58,9; bei Frauen 50,9; im allgemeinen 55,2 Jahre.

(Fortsetzung folgt)

- ⁶⁸⁶ CIL VIII 26687, 27015, 27217.
⁶⁸⁷ Masc.: o. c. 1521, 26834, 26991. Fem.: o. c. 27281 (?).
⁶⁸⁸ Masc.: o. c. 15541, 26677, 26990, 27018, 27191. Fem.: o. c. 26712, 27074, 27141.
⁶⁸⁹ Masc.: CIL VIII 26741, 26770, 27126, 27178, 27247. Fem.: o. c. 27364 (?).
⁶⁹⁰ Masc.: CIL VIII 26707, 26730, 26990, 27095(?), 27299 (?).
⁶⁹¹ Masc.: o. c. 26904 (?), 26981, 27059, 27124, 27234. Fem.: o. c. 26776, 26834, 26991, 27284, 27315.
⁶⁹² Masc.: o. c. 26833a, 27016—7, 27044 (?), 27314. Fem.: o. c. 26833.
⁶⁹³ Masc.: CIL VIII 26865, 26999. Fem.: o. c. 26780, 27321.
⁶⁹⁴ Masc.: o. c. 26825, 27205. Fem.: o. c. 26741 (?), 27234a, 27240.
⁶⁹⁵ Masc.: o. c. 26692, 26786. Fem.: o. c. 26965, 27184.
⁶⁹⁶ Masc.: CIL VIII 27154 (?). Fem.: o. c. 26731, 27051, 27118, 27129.
⁶⁹⁷ Masc.: o. c. 26704, 27775. Fem.: o. c. 26696.
⁶⁹⁸ Masc.: o. c. 27106. Fem.: o. c. 27023—4, 27091 (?), 27352.
⁶⁹⁹ CIL VIII 26978 (?).
⁷⁰⁰ O. c. 27070, 27079, 27312 (?).
⁷⁰¹ O. c. 26908, 26951.
⁷⁰² O. c. 27375a.
⁷⁰³ Masc.: o. c. 26697, 27156. Fem.: o. c. 26880, 27305, 27370.
⁷⁰⁴ Masc.: CIL VIII 26893, 26941, 27072, 27269, 27406. Fem.: o. c. 27285 (?).
⁷⁰⁵ O. c. 26947, 27002, 27236 (?), 27263.
⁷⁰⁶ Masc.: o. c. 1511, 26726 (?), 26869, 26922, 26950, 27069, 27080. Fem.: o. c. 26689, (?), 26770, 26839, 26879, 27230.
⁷⁰⁷ Masc.: o. c. 26795, 26998, 27086, 27111, 27167, 27250. Fem.: o. c. 1517, 26977, 27076.
⁷⁰⁸ Masc.: CIL VIII 26882, 27022, 27348. Fem.: 26966.
⁷⁰⁹ Masc.: o. c. 26683, 26714, 27211a, 27220, 27259. Fem.: o. c. 26963, 26975.
⁷¹⁰ Masc.: o. c. 27411. Fem.: o. c. 27042 (?).
⁷¹¹ Masc.: o. c. 1531, 26718, 26791, 26848, 26919, 26926, 27006, 27109—10, 27112, 27114, 27176a (?), 27194, 27313 (?), 27353, 27373, 27412. Fem.: o. c. 26727, 26792, 26906, 27061, 27085, 27099 (?), 27225, 27309.
⁷¹² Masc.: CIL VIII 26743, 26930a, 27221. Fem.: o. c. 1530, 15546, 26960, 26976, 27049 (?).
⁷¹³ Masc.: o. c. 26681, 26720, 27152, 27268. Fem.: o. c. 26751, 26987, 27048, 27139, 27207.
⁷¹⁴ Masc.: o. c. 26756. Fem.: o. c. 27243.
⁷¹⁵ CIL VIII 26705.
⁷¹⁶ Masc.: o. c. 26679, 26701, 26724, 26745, 26815, 26840 (?), 26909, 26912, 27034 (?), 27142, 27206a, 27254, 27270. Fem.: o. c. 26678, 26713, 26725, 26782, 26843, 26858, 26860, 26928, 26971, 26973, 26980, 27084, 27092, 27119, 27238 (?), 27282 (?), 27292 (?), 27342; Rev. Arch. 20⁴ (1912). S. 455., 146.
⁷¹⁷ Masc.: CIL VIII 26685, 27232. Fem.: o. c. 27159.
⁷¹⁸ Masc.: o. c. 27249, 27257. Fem.: o. c. 27131 (?), 27320.
⁷¹⁹ CIL VIII 27379.
⁷²⁰ O. c. 26671 (mil.).
⁷²¹ Masc.: o. c. 1532, 1544 (?), 26679a, 26694, 26709, 26719, 26759, 26809, 26997, 27045, 27172, 27222, 27302 (?). Fem.: o. c. 1534, 26763, 26967, 26981, 27108a, 27361.
⁷²² Masc.: CIL VIII 26672 (mag., rhet.), 26746, 27031. Fem.: o. c. 26700, 27005, 27186.
⁷²³ Masc.: o. c. 26698 (?). Fem.: o. c. 26873, 26886, 27198.
⁷²⁴ Masc.: o. c. 2668 (lapat.), 26826 (?), 26845 (?), 26920, 27274 (?), 27353a (?), 27359. Fem.: o. c. 26690, 26702 (?), 27004, 27067, 27168 (?).
⁷²⁵ Masc.: CIL VIII 26728, 26910, 26999, 27203. Fem.: o. c. 26861, 26885, 27102, 27351, 27375.
⁷²⁶ O. c. 26729.
⁷²⁷ Masc.: o. c. 26822, 26921, 27155 (?). Fem.: o. c. 26767, 26857.
⁷²⁸ CIL VIII 27297.
⁷²⁹ Masc.: o. c. 26874, 27019, 27369, 27408. Fem.: o. c. 1529, 26783, 26807, 27182, 27197.
⁷³⁰ Masc.: o. c. 26993. Fem.: o. c. 26752.
⁷³¹ Masc.: o. c. 1538, 26699, 26990a, 27347. Fem.: o. c. 27262.
⁷³² Masc.: CIL VIII 27186. Fem.: o. c. 27101.
⁷³³ Masc.: o. c. 26690, 26850, 26937 (?), 26944, 26953, 27054, 27066, 27317 (?). Fem.: o. c. 1514, 26838, 27367 (?).
⁷³⁴ Masc.: o. c. 1522, 26742, 26772, 26806, 26868, 26911, 26952, 27093, 27175, 27192, 27410. Fem.: o. c. 26905, 27013, 27189, 27246a.
⁷³⁵ Masc.: CIL VIII 15544, 26790, 27027. Fem.: o. c. 26722, 26964.
⁷³⁶ Masc.: o. c. 26932 (?), 26936, 26949, 27087, 27251, 27264. Fem.: o. c. 26962, 26998.
⁷³⁷ Masc.: o. c. 27071 (?). Fem.: o. c. 1539.
⁷³⁸ Masc.: o. c. 1526, 27107, 27163. Fem.: o. c. 26708, 26781 (?), 26812, 26916, 26927, 26939a (?), 27038, 27219.
⁷³⁹ Masc.: CIL VIII 26735, 27350. Fem.: o. c. 27376.
⁷⁴⁰ Masc.: o. c. 26898, 27177, 27360. Fem.: o. c. 26856, 27120.
⁷⁴¹ Masc.: o. c. 26956, 27162. Fem.: o. c. 26895.
⁷⁴² Masc.: CIL VIII 26717 (?), 26738, 26765 (?), 26789, 26819, 26938, 26955, 27028, 27028, 27070, 27120, 27169, 27260. Fem.: o. c. 26755, 27100, 27215 (?), 27343.
⁷⁴³ Masc.: o. c. 26710, 26757, 26942, 26942a. Fem.: o. c. 1519, 26688, 26933, 26969, 27125.
⁷⁴⁴ Masc.: CIL VIII 27056, 27146. Fem.: o. c. 26970.
⁷⁴⁵ Masc.: CIL VIII 15538, 26795, 26844. Fem.: o. c. 27070.
⁷⁴⁶ Masc.: o. c. 27223. Fem.: o. c. 27063 (?).
⁷⁴⁷ Masc.: o. c. 26587 (vet.), 26753, 26762, 26788, 26813, 26913, 27113, 27137, 27229, 27256, 27277. Fem.: o. c. 1520 (?), 15541, 26811, 26835, 26900, 26907, 26915, 27163, 27190, 27224, 27265 (?), 27274.
⁷⁴⁸ Masc.: CIL VIII 26684, 26938, 27090. Fem.: o. c. 27378 (?).
⁷⁴⁹ Masc.: o. c. 1535, 26872 (?). Fem.: o. c. 1528, 27081, 27239.
⁷⁵⁰ Masc.: o. c. 26946. Fem.: o. c. 27157.
⁷⁵¹ CIL VIII 15534.
⁷⁵² Masc.: o. c. 1507, 26841, 26712, 27010—11, 27040, 27075, 27233, 27252a, 27307, 27349, 27377, 27407. Fem.: o. c. 26884, 26994, 27140, 27368.
⁷⁵³ Masc.: o. c. 1525, 26783, 27193. Fem.: o. c. 15534, 26692, 26721, 26748, 26891—2, 27025, 27166, 27227.
⁷⁵⁴ Masc.: o. c. 11771, 26804, 26938, 27358. Fem.: o. c. 26917, 26938.
⁷⁵⁵ Masc.: o. c. 26680, 26771, 26820, 26864, 26889, 26923—4, 26933 (?), 26935, 26940, 27065, 27104, 27123, 27138, 27150, 27182, 27201, 27231, 27258, 27344, 27346, 27369 (?). Fem.: o. c. 1506 (?), 27166, 15537, 26760, 26800, 26961, 26974, 27047, 27117.
⁷⁵⁶ Masc.: CIL VIII 26749, 26948. Fem.: o. c. 26876, 27143a.
⁷⁵⁷ Masc.: o. c. 27372. Fem.: o. c. 26744, 27153.
⁷⁵⁸ CIL VIII 26837.
⁷⁵⁹ Masc.: o. c. 15542, 15547, 26676, 26733, 26769 (?), 26814, 26847, 26925, 27039, 27108 (?), 27161,

- 27171, 27176, 27181, 27215, 27244, 27311. *Fem.* : o. c. 26695, 26859, 26887, 26988, 27098, 27160, 27213, 27366, 27372; *Rev. Arch.* 5¹ (1905). S. 327., 20.
- ⁷⁶⁰ *Masc.* : CIL VIII 1543, 15545, 26692, 26754, 26785, 26801, 26846, 27030, 27035 (?), 27195. *Fem.* : o. c. 27158.
- ⁷⁶¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 26711, 26818. *Fem.* : o. c. 26991.
- ⁷⁶² CIL VIII 26793.
- ⁷⁶³ *Masc.* : o. c. 1527 (?), 26778, 26799, 26805, 26810, 26888, 26939, 26947a, 26975, 26989, 27012, 27082—3, 27127, 27245, 27300, 27371. *Fem.* : o. c. 21187, 26796—7, 27033, 27078, 27096, 27122, 27164.
- ⁷⁶⁴ CIL VIII 26966a.
- ⁷⁶⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 15535, 26991, 26999, 27179, 27253. *Fem.* : o. c. 26995, 27216.
- ⁷⁶⁶ CIL VIII 27108.
- ⁷⁶⁷ *Masc.* : o. c. 27180, 27278. *Fem.* : o. c. 26899 (?).
- ⁷⁶⁸ CIL VIII 26774, 26934.
- ⁷⁶⁹ O. c. 27053.
- ⁷⁷⁰ *Masc.* : o. c. 1537. *Fem.* : o. c. 27276a.
- ⁷⁷¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 26691, 26716, 26750, 26794, 26867, 26943, 26945, 27003, 27057, 27088, 27204. *Fem.* : o. c. 26773, 26862, 26999, 27144, 27209.
- ⁷⁷² *Masc.* : CIL VIII 27267. *Fem.* : o. c. 27073.
- ⁷⁷³ *Masc.* : o. c. 27050. *Fem.* : o. c. 26875.
- ⁷⁷⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 27308 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 27266.
- ⁷⁷⁵ *Masc.* : CIL VIII 26670 (*mag.*), 26781, 26931, 27147, 27170. *Fem.* : o. c. 26736, 26985.
- ⁷⁷⁶ *Masc.* : o. c. 26784, 27237. *Fem.* : o. c. 26959, 27246.
- ⁷⁷⁷ CIL VIII 15548, 27252.
- ⁷⁷⁸ O. c. 26929, 27207, 27277.
- ⁷⁷⁹ O. c. 27345.
- ⁷⁸⁰ O. c. 27078.
- ⁷⁸¹ O. c. 27361.
- ⁷⁸² *Masc.* : ILA II 3683. *Fem.* : o. c. 4020.
- ⁷⁸³ ILA II 3953.
- ⁷⁸⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3905—6, 4140. *Fem.* : o. c. 3949, 4174 (?), 4185.
- ⁷⁸⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 3736. *Fem.* : o. c. 4139 (?).
- ⁷⁸⁶ ILA II 3996.
- ⁷⁸⁷ *Masc.* : o. c. 3670, 3930, 4001. *Fem.* : o. c. 3828, 4137 (?).
- ⁷⁸⁸ *Masc.* : o. c. 3881, 4136 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3729, 3849.
- ⁷⁸⁹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3988. *Fem.* : o. c. 4134.
- ⁷⁹⁰ ILA II 3758, 3838.
- ⁷⁹¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3936, 4133. *Fem.* : o. c. 3917.
- ⁷⁹² *Masc.* : o. c. 3824, 4131—2 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3755—6, 3847, 3947, 4130.
- ⁷⁹³ ILA II 3807, 3880.
- ⁷⁹⁴ O. c. 3771, 3976, 3999.
- ⁷⁹⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 3634, 3964 (?), 3966. *Fem.* : o. c. 4012.
- ⁷⁹⁶ *Masc.* : ILA II 3803, 4128 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3724, 3926, 4030 (?), 4068 (?).
- ⁷⁹⁷ *Masc.* : o. c. 3971, 3994, 4053. *Fem.* : o. c. 3642, 3644, 3673, 3743, 3897.
- ⁷⁹⁸ *Masc.* : o. c. 3751, 3772. *Fem.* : o. c. 4018, 4051.
- ⁷⁹⁹ ILA II 3668.
- ⁸⁰⁰ *Masc.* : o. c. 3655, 3712, 3788, 3974 (?), 4040, 4127 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3687, 3704, 3759, 3833, 3884, 3922, 3937, 4076 (?), 4123—5.
- ⁸⁰¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3977, 4000. *Fem.* : o. c. 3721, 4035.
- ⁸⁰² *Masc.* : o. c. 3757, 3784. *Fem.* : o. c. 3939, 4122.
- ⁸⁰³ *Masc.* : ILA II 3641, 4054. *Fem.* : o. c. 3740.
- ⁸⁰⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3659, 3666, 3680, 3708, 3753, 3797, 3873, 3959, 4007, 4050, 4067, 4175. *Fem.* : o. c. 3669, 3697, 3700, 3839, 3855, 4025, 4120—21.
- ⁸⁰⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 3763 (?), 3783, 3794, 3908, 3982, 4010. *Fem.* : o. c. 3702, 3725, 3832, 3854, 3864, 3877, 3914, 3932 (*serva*), 4062, 4118—9 (?).
- ⁸⁰⁶ ILA II 3882.
- ⁸⁰⁷ O. c. 4033.
- ⁸⁰⁸ *Masc.* : o. c. 3638, 3699, 3730, 3774, 3776, 3780, 3870, 3896 (*libertus*), 3900, 3909, 3985, 4108 (?), 4112, 4115. *Fem.* : o. c. 3723, 3846, 3865, 3912, 3929, 3973, 4023, 4060, 4114 (?), 4116 (?).
- ⁸⁰⁹ *Masc.* : ILA II 3698. *Fem.* : o. c. 4058.
- ⁸¹⁰ O. c. 3892.
- ⁸¹¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 4056. *Fem.* : o. c. 4183.
- ⁸¹² *Masc.* : ILA II 3660, 3693, 3798, 3800, 3811, 3969, 4110. *Fem.* : o. c. 3639, 3657, 3866, 3963 (?), 4111 (?).
- ⁸¹³ *Masc.* : o. c. 3706, 3786, 3838, 4186 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3894, 3981.
- ⁸¹⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3816, 3941, 3992. *Fem.* : o. c. 3842, 4109 (?).
- ⁸¹⁵ ILA II 3645.
- ⁸¹⁶ *Masc.* : o. c. 3663—4, 3694, 3765, 3805, 3821, 3876, 3991, 4006. *Fem.* : o. c. 3720, 3834, 3867, 3883, 4045.
- ⁸¹⁷ *Masc.* : o. c. 4041. *Fem.* : o. c. 3863.
- ⁸¹⁸ *Masc.* : ILA II 3893. *Fem.* : o. c. 3658.
- ⁸¹⁹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3653, 3764, 3781, 3812, 3827, 3868, 3887, 3910, 3946, 4105. *Fem.* : o. c. 3738, 4028, 4106—7 (?).
- ⁸²⁰ *Masc.* : ILA II 3703, 3732, 3735, 3795, 3888, 4043, 4104 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3676, 3916, 3944.
- ⁸²¹ ILA II 3861.
- ⁸²² O. c. 3878.
- ⁸²³ O. c. 3633.
- ⁸²⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3652, 3823, 3875, 3901, 3998, 4009, 4179. *Fem.* : o. c. 3742, 3902, 4019, 4024, 4103 (?).
- ⁸²⁵ *Masc.* : ILA II 3636, 3647, 3715, 3726, 3769—70, 3785, 3790, 3802, 3819—20, 4003—4, 4100, 4102, 4182. *Fem.* : o. c. 3722, 3903, 4014, 4044, 4101 (?).
- ⁸²⁶ *Masc.* : o. c. 3630, 4008, 4037, 4039. *Fem.* : o. c. 3836, 4099 (?).
- ⁸²⁷ ILA II 3782.
- ⁸²⁸ *Masc.* : o. c. 3679, 3682, 3752, 4094—5 (?), 4097 (?)—8. *Fem.* : o. c. 3626, 3665, 3688, 3749, 3898, 3965, 4092, 4096 (?), 4186 (?).
- ⁸²⁹ ILA II 3661, 4002.
- ⁸³⁰ *Masc.* : o. c. 3761, 4032.
- ⁸³¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3671, 3701, 4089 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3650, 3695, 3796, 3829, 3858, 3943, 4021, 4047—8, 4090 (?), 4091.
- ⁸³² *Masc.* : ILA II 3654, 3731 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3831, 3837, 3851, 4086.
- ⁸³³ *Masc.* : o. c. 3891. *Fem.* : o. c. 3899.
- ⁸³⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3719, 4084. *Fem.* : o. c. 4180.
- ⁸³⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 3629, 3793, 3808, 3825, 3895, 3925, 4038, 4049. *Fem.* : o. c. 3707, 3841, 3845, 3859, 3885, 3979, 4013, 4087 (?).
- ⁸³⁶ ILA II 3997.
- ⁸³⁷ *Masc.* : o. c. 4031. *Fem.* : o. c. 4059 (*liberta*).
- ⁸³⁸ *Masc.* : o. c. 3667, 3810, 4079 (?), 4082. *Fem.* : o. c. 3637, 3648, 3853, 3856, 3862, 4015, 4027, 4046, 4083.
- ⁸³⁹ *Masc.* : ILA II 3678, 3745, 3789, 3872, 4081 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 3945, 4069, 4080.
- ⁸⁴⁰ ILA II 3911.
- ⁸⁴¹ *Masc.* : o. c. 3628, 3684 (?), 3713, 3796, 3904, 3942, 3961, 3984, 3993. *Fem.* : o. c. 3643, 3662, 3717, 3844, 3871, 3915, 3956—7, 3962, 3987.
- ⁸⁴² ILA II 3817.
- ⁸⁴³ O. c. 3869, 3975.
- ⁸⁴⁴ *Masc.* : o. c. 3619 (*sacerd.*), 3806, 3952. *Fem.* : o. c. 3686, 3951.
- ⁸⁴⁵ *Masc.* : o. c. 3801, 3928, 4061, 4066. *Fem.* : o. c. 3746, 3835, 3843, 3980.
- ⁸⁴⁶ *Masc.* : ILA II 3612 (*aed.*). *Fem.* : o. c. 4077 (?).

- ⁸⁴⁷ Masc. : o. c. 3978. Fem. : o. c. 3627, 3748, 3948.
⁸⁴⁸ ILA II 4063.
⁸⁴⁹ Masc. : ILA II 3614a (mil.), 3618 (sacerd.), 3711, 3889. Fem. : o. c. 3640, 3913, 3955, 4022.
⁸⁵⁰ Masc. : o. c. 3775, 3779, 3792, 3815, 3986. Fem. : o. c. 3745, 3850, 4072 (?), 4074 (?), 4181 (sacerd.).
⁸⁵¹ Masc. : ILA II 3631, 3818, 4042, 4055, 4071. Fem. : o. c. 3696, 3747, 3938, 4016, 4070.
⁸⁵² ILA II 4026.
⁸⁵³ O. c. 3950.
⁸⁵⁴ O. c. 3728.
⁸⁵⁵ Masc. : ILA I 3237. Fem. : o. c. 3162, 3205; CIL VIII 27919.
⁸⁵⁶ ILA I 3165, 3300, 3307, 3372, 3446.
⁸⁵⁷ Masc. : o. c. 3155, 3193, 3210. Fem. : o. c. 3299, 3372, 3445.
⁸⁵⁸ Masc. : o. c. 3187, 3342, 3614. Fem. : o. c. 3133 (vernac.), 3423, 3554, 3617.
⁸⁵⁹ Masc. : o. c. 3452. Fem. : o. c. 3451.
⁸⁶⁰ Masc. : ILA I 3190, 3359, 3424, 3449, 3462 bis (?). Fem. : o. c. 3136 (serva), 3139 (servus, tab. filiae), 3233, 3268, 3445; CIL VIII 27905 (?).
⁸⁶¹ ILA I 3166, 3291, 3328.
⁸⁶² Masc. : o. c. 3335, 3361, 3457. Fem. : o. c. 3151 (?), 3532 (?).
⁸⁶³ Masc. : o. c. 3209 (libertus), 3275.
⁸⁶⁴ Masc. : ILA I 3444, 3481, 3512 (filius sacerd. ?). Fem. : Rev. Arch. 1958-II. S. 215., 148.
⁸⁶⁵ Masc. : ILA I 3362. Fem. : o. c. 3306, 3390.
⁸⁶⁶ Masc. : o. c. 3248, 3319, 3475. Fem. : o. c. 3364.
⁸⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 3163, 3229. Fem. : o. c. 3330 (?), 3415.
⁸⁶⁸ Masc. : ILA I 3234, 3353; Rev. Arch. 6^e (1935). S. 221., 56 (numund.). Fem. : CIL VIII 27917; ILA I 3414 (?).
⁸⁶⁹ Masc. : ILA I 3399. Fem. : o. c. 3259, 3347.
⁸⁷⁰ ILA I 3183, 3208, 3331, 3349.
⁸⁷¹ Masc. : o. c. 3273. Fem. : o. c. 3247.
⁸⁷² Masc. : o. c. 3215, 3422, 3527, 3552. Fem. : o. c. 3138 (liberta), 3355.
⁸⁷³ Masc. : ILA I 3391, 3393. Fem. : o. c. 3257, 3350.
⁸⁷⁴ Masc. : o. c. 3143 (?), 3170, 3241, 3316, 3392, 3450, 3485, 3524, 3619. Fem. : ILA I 3186, 3384 (?), 3395 (?), 3403; CIL VIII 27896.
⁸⁷⁵ Masc. : ILA I 3313, 3484. Fem. : o. c. 3153, 3369, 3395, 3500.
⁸⁷⁶ ILA I 3111 (mil. leg.), 3337, 3397, 3560.
⁸⁷⁷ Masc. : o. c. 3104 (?), mil. leg.). Fem. : o. c. 3294, 3320.
⁸⁷⁸ Masc. : o. c. 3195. Fem. : o. c. 3311.
⁸⁷⁹ Masc. : ILA I 3118 (mil. leg.), 3122 (mil. leg.), 3137 (servus, tab.), 3332, 3537, 3551, 3568, 3608; CIL VIII 27931, 27938a. Fem. : ILA I 3206, 3412.
⁸⁸⁰ ILA I 3179, 3379, 3503, 3586.
⁸⁸¹ Masc. : o. c. 3108, 3117 (milites leg.), 3376, 3413 (?). Fem. : o. c. 3289, 3317.
⁸⁸² Masc. : o. c. 3296 (= CIL VIII 27886). Fem. : ILA I 3401, 3455, 3559, 3570.
⁸⁸³ Masc. : ILA I 3389. Fem. : o. c. 3182.
⁸⁸⁴ Masc. : o. c. 3109, 3115, 3120 (milites leg.); 3175, 3267, 3333, 3368, 3486, 3523. Fem. : o. c. 3172—3173, 3184, 3194, 3246, 3385, 3478; Rev. Arch. 50 (1957). S. 201., 181 (serva).
⁸⁸⁵ Masc. : ILA I 3352, 3506. Fem. : o. c. 3243—4.
⁸⁸⁶ Masc. : o. c. 3134 (servus, adiut. a comm.), 3270, 3421 (presb.), 3498. Fem. : o. c. 3228 (liberta), 3322(?)—3.
⁸⁸⁷ Masc. : ILA I 3442. Fem. : o. c. 3346.
⁸⁸⁸ O. c. 3371.
⁸⁸⁹ Masc. : ILA I 3373, 3577; Rev. Arch. 10^e (1937). S. 335., 29 (arkar. vic.). Fem. : ILA I 3155 (serva), 3177, 3207, 3288, 3292, 3302, 3402, 3583—4, 3606, 3618; CIL VIII 27863.
⁸⁹⁰ Masc. : ILA I 3266, 3426 (presb.). Fem. : o. c. 3366.
⁸⁹¹ Masc. : o. c. 3126 (mil.), 3176. Fem. : o. c. 3329.
⁸⁹² ILA I 3502 (?).
⁸⁹³ Masc. : o. c. 3281. Fem. : Rev. Arch. 50 (1957). S. 201., 182 (libertus coniugi).
⁸⁹⁴ Masc. : ILA I 3107, 3121 (milites leg.), 3251, 3276, 3280, 3336, 3458; Rev. Arch. 6^e (1935). S. 221., 57 (verna). Fem. : ILA I 3161, 3224, 3254, 3256, 3264, 3293, 3318, 3382, 3400.
⁸⁹⁵ Rev. Arch. 1958-II. S. 215., 148.
⁸⁹⁶ Masc. : ILA I 3501 (?), 3569. Fem. : o. c. 3200, 3602 (?).
⁸⁹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 3102 (c. leg.). Fem. : o. c. 3295, 3308.
⁸⁹⁸ Masc. : ILA I 3171. Fem. : o. c. 3245, 3326, 3357, 3522, 3513, 3555.
⁸⁹⁹ ILA I 3101 (c. leg.), 3285, 3535 (mil. leg.).
⁹⁰⁰ O. c. 3553.
⁹⁰¹ Masc. : o. c. 3263, 3321, 3324, 3380, 3447, 3562 (adiut. tab.), 3603. Fem. : o. c. 3140 (liberta), 3219, 3261, 3304, 3321, 3529, 3387, 3557.
⁹⁰² Masc. : ILA I 3198, 3287. Fem. : o. c. 3199 (liberta).
⁹⁰³ Masc. : o. c. 3420 (episc.). Fem. : o. c. 3542.
⁹⁰⁴ Masc. : o. c. 3157, 3185, 3356. Fem. : o. c. 3488.
⁹⁰⁵ Masc. : ILA I 3116, 3123 (milites); 3192, 3249. Fem. : o. c. 3260, 3394 (?), 3525.
⁹⁰⁶ Masc. : o. c. 3226 (?), 3574 (vetr.). Fem. : o. c. 3217, 3255.
⁹⁰⁷ ILA I 3164.
⁹⁰⁸ O. c. 3271.
⁹⁰⁹ Masc. : ILA I 3156, 3238, 3284, 3309, 3338, 3367, 3381, 3383, 3394, 3433 (primic.), 3496, 3601. Fem. : o. c. 3148, 3174, 3232, 3398, 3419, 3512 (mater sacerd. ?), 3536, 3594.
⁹¹⁰ ILA I 3188, 3520.
⁹¹¹ O. c. 3196, 3344, 3497.
⁹¹² O. c. 3345, 3504, 3564.
⁹¹³ Masc. : ILA I 3180 (?). Fem. : o. c. 3363.
⁹¹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 3178, 3250, 3279, 3340. Fem. : o. c. 3213, 3474, 3609.
⁹¹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 3598 (?). Fem. : o. c. 3487.
⁹¹⁶ ILA I 3615.
⁹¹⁷ O. c. 3394.
⁹¹⁸ Masc. : ILA I 3141 (II. vir), 3265, 3272, 3278, 3489, 3593; CIL VIII 27862; Rev. Arch. 2^e (1933). S. 385., 51 (med.). Fem. : ILA I 3477, 3507—8, 3528, 3565.
⁹¹⁹ Masc. : ILA I 3545. Fem. : o. c. 3476, 3511.
⁹²⁰ ILA I 3290.
⁹²¹ O. c. 3348.
⁹²² O. c. 3611.
⁹²³ Masc. : o. c. 3305, 3382, 3448, 3492 (sacerd.), 3544, 3566. Fem. : o. c. 3310, 3495, 3549 (servus, adiut. tab. socru).
⁹²⁴ Masc. : ILA I 3274. Fem. : o. c. 3593 (?).
⁹²⁵ Masc. : o. c. 3131 (libertus), 3212, 3341. Fem. : o. c. 3509.
⁹²⁶ Masc. : ILA I 3105, 3124 (veterani leg.), 3181, 3186, 3239, 3301, 3375, 3416, 3505, 3521, 3538, 3572, 3576, 3578, 3607; Rev. Arch. 8^e (1918). S. 379., 66. Fem. : ILA I 3567.
⁹²⁷ Rev. Arch. t. c., n. c.
⁹²⁸ Masc. : ILA I 3613. Fem. : o. c. 3592, 3606.
⁹²⁹ O. c. 3604.

- ⁹³⁰ Masc. : o. c. 3106, 3119 (*veterani leg.*) ; 3132 (*libertus*), 3491 (*sacerd.*), 3558. Fem. : o. c. 3541.
- ⁹³¹ ILA I 3262, 3514.
- ⁹³² O. c. 3351.
- ⁹³³ O. c. 3539.
- ⁹³⁴ O. c. 3519 (*sacerd.*).
- ⁹³⁵ O. c. 3616 (?).
- ⁹³⁶ Masc. : ILA I 3441, 3585. Fem. : o. c. 3575.
- ⁹³⁷ ILA I. 3530.
- ⁹³⁸ O. c. 3563.
- ⁹³⁹ O. c. 3494.
- ⁹⁴⁰ O. c. 3327.
- ⁹⁴¹ O. c. 3605.
- ⁹⁴² CIL VIII 19371.
- ⁹⁴³ Masc. : o. c. 6446 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6610.
- ⁹⁴⁴ O. c. 6876.
- ⁹⁴⁵ O. c. 6523.
- ⁹⁴⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 6672, 6687. Fem. : o. c. 6408.
- ⁹⁴⁷ Masc. : o. c. 6488. Fem. : o. c. 6494.
- ⁹⁴⁸ CIL VIII 6662.
- ⁹⁴⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6469. Fem. : o. c. 6447, 6638.
- ⁹⁵⁰ Masc. : o. c. 19368 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6432.
- ⁹⁵¹ Masc. : o. c. 6376 (?), 6395, 6458, 6464. Fem. : o. c. 6645, 19352 (ad n. 6678), 19386, 19389.
- ⁹⁵² Masc. : CIL VIII 6655, 6674 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6693 (?).
- ⁹⁵³ Masc. : o. c. 6657, 6661. Fem. : o. c. 6453, 6625.
- ⁹⁵⁴ CIL VIII 6385.
- ⁹⁵⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6362, 6373, 6579, 19357. Fem. : o. c. 6503.
- ⁹⁵⁶ Masc. : o. c. 6577, 19392. Fem. : o. c. 6383, 6626, 6688 (?).
- ⁹⁵⁷ CIL VIII 6475, 6507, 6528 (?), 6546, 6562, 19358.
- ⁹⁵⁸ Masc. : o. c. 6462, 6662, 19382 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6637.
- ⁹⁵⁹ CIL VIII 19388.
- ⁹⁶⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6360, 6370, 6389, 6414—5, 6467, 6485, 6510, 6580—81, 6611 (?), 6654, 19360, 19373, 19375. Fem. : o. c. 6436, 6439, 6544, 6670, 6673.
- ⁹⁶¹ CIL VIII 6636, 6653.
- ⁹⁶² O. c. 6498.
- ⁹⁶³ O. c. 6476, 6641.
- ⁹⁶⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6418, 6433, 6451, 6477, 6484, 6543, 6586, 6621, 19376. Fem. : o. c. 6417, 6677 (?), 19365a.
- ⁹⁶⁵ CIL VIII 6522, 6551, 6595.
- ⁹⁶⁶ Masc. : o. c. 6548. Fem. : o. c. 6514, 6568, 19394.
- ⁹⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 6388, 6412, 6426, 6487, 6520, 6575, 6585, 6590, 6616, 6623, 6656, 6683, 6694. Fem. : o. c. 6397, 6411, 6455, 6496—7, 6502, 6518, 6537, 6556, 6576, 6596, 6628, 6642, 19363, 19398.
- ⁹⁶⁸ CIL VIII 6482.
- ⁹⁶⁹ O. c. 6382.
- ⁹⁷⁰ Masc. : o. c. 19366. Fem. : o. c. 6435.
- ⁹⁷¹ Masc. : o. c. 6552, 6666, 19372. Fem. : o. c. 6405, 6438, 6457, 6517, 6578.
- ⁹⁷² Masc. : CIL VIII 6437, 6450, 6486, 6533, 6622, 6624, 19378 (*pistor.*). Fem. : o. c. 6587.
- ⁹⁷³ CIL VIII 6575, 6651.
- ⁹⁷⁴ O. c. 6424.
- ⁹⁷⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6396, 6413, 6441, 6526, 6541, 6620, 6676, 19364 (*pistor.*). Fem. : o. c. 6501, 6566.
- ⁹⁷⁶ CIL VIII 6429.
- ⁹⁷⁷ O. c. 6398.
- ⁹⁷⁸ Masc. : o. c. 6371, 6419, 6440, 6444, 6473, 6659. Fem. : o. c. 6428, 6504.
- ⁹⁷⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6363, 6470, 6550, 6582, 6584, 19396. Fem. : o. c. 6612.
- ⁹⁸⁰ CIL VIII 6442.
- ⁹⁸¹ Masc. : o. c. 6358 (*vet.*). Fem. : o. c. 6698 (?).
- ⁹⁸² Masc. : o. c. 6379, 6420, 6431, 6459, 6461, 6537, 6542, 6547, 6564, 6617, 6635, 6640, 19351 (ad n. 6667), 19365. Fem. : o. c. 6368, 6406, 6516, 19393.
- ⁹⁸³ CIL VIII 6682.
- ⁹⁸⁴ O. c. 6663.
- ⁹⁸⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6409, 6442, 6645, 6468, 6471, 6481, 6591, 6599 (*gemini* ?), 6614. Fem. : o. c. 6399, 6499, 6515, 6593, 19361 (ad n. 6400).
- ⁹⁸⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 6377—8, 6632, 6660, 19379. Fem. : o. c. 6524.
- ⁹⁸⁷ O. c. 6479, 6572.
- ⁹⁸⁸ Masc. : o. c. 6403, 6434, 6463, 6521, 6569, 6630, 6634, 6695. Fem. : o. c. 6493, 6539—40, 6570, 6607, 6609, 6675.
- ⁹⁸⁹ CIL VIII 6535.
- ⁹⁹⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6359, 6421—2, 6472, 6480, 6527, 6553, 6644, 19359. Fem. : o. c. 6367, 6386, 6390, 6392, 6492, 6627, 6877.
- ⁹⁹¹ Masc. : o. c. 6368, 6557. Fem. : o. c. 6594.
- ⁹⁹² CIL VIII 6478, 19367 (?).
- ⁹⁹³ Masc. : o. c. 6600, 6680 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6669 (?).
- ⁹⁹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6380, 6508—9, 6633, 6649, 6664, 19369, 19381. Fem. : o. c. 6359 (*sacerd.*), 6381, 6474, 6495, 6511, 6538, 6567, 6571, 19370, 19395 (ad n. 6652, ?), 19400 (?).
- ⁹⁹⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 6367, 6369, 6387, 6474, 6563, 6589, 6598, 6615, 6647, 19393. Fem. : o. c. 6384, 6491, 6558, 19385 (?).
- ⁹⁹⁶ Masc. : o. c. 6430. Fem. : o. c. 6605.
- ⁹⁹⁷ CIL VIII 6643.
- ⁹⁹⁸ Masc. : o. c. 6402, 6410, 6443, 6483, 6519, 6573, 6639, 6650, 6696—7. Fem. : o. c. 6366, 6391, 6407, 6429, 6500, 6505—6, 6525, 6549, 6604, 6686, 6692, 19388a, 19391, 19398.
- ⁹⁹⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6393, 6531. Fem. : o. c. 6490, 6559, 6592, 6646.
- ¹⁰⁰⁰ CIL VIII 6466, 6524.
- ¹⁰⁰¹ Masc. : o. c. 6381, 6394, 6425, 6534, 6583, 6619, 6658, 6665, 6671. Fem. : o. c. 6416, 6554, 6561, 6606, 19383.
- ¹⁰⁰² CIL VIII 6465.
- ¹⁰⁰³ Masc. : o. c. 6401. Fem. : o. c. 6427, 6597.
- ¹⁰⁰⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6588, 6699 (?). Fem. : o. c. 6365, 19380.
- ¹⁰⁰⁵ CIL VIII 6448.
- ¹⁰⁰⁶ Masc. : o. c. 6601. Fem. : o. c. 6690, 19384.
- ¹⁰⁰⁷ O. c. 6456.
- ¹⁰⁰⁸ O. c. 6545, 6560, 6685.
- ¹⁰⁰⁹ O. c. 6565.
- ¹⁰¹⁰ CIL VIII 458.
- ¹⁰¹¹ Masc. : o. c. 326, 429 (?), 11621. Fem. : o. c. 485, 11588, 11617, 11637.
- ¹⁰¹² Masc. : o. c. 343. Fem. : o. c. 379, 11564.
- ¹⁰¹³ Masc. : o. c. 324, 11575. Fem. : o. c. 359.
- ¹⁰¹⁴ Masc. : CIL VIII 11564. Fem. : o. c. 11616, 15512 (ad n. 404, ?).
- ¹⁰¹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 432, 453 (*lector*), 10518, 11576, 11654 (?). Fem. : o. c. 457, 23269.
- ¹⁰¹⁶ CIL VIII 364; p. 926 ad n. 455 (?).
- ¹⁰¹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 324, 23269; Rev. Arch. 26^e (1946). S. 177., 32. Fem. : CIL VIII 11554, 11578, 11646 (?).
- ¹⁰¹⁸ Masc. : fem. : CIL VIII 340.
- ¹⁰¹⁹ Masc. : o. c. 23270. Fem. : o. c. 11616; Rev. Arch. 20¹ (1912). S. 469., 211 (*liberta*).
- ¹⁰²⁰ Rev. Arch. 37³ (1900). S. 348., 39 (*servus*).
- ¹⁰²¹ Masc. : CIL VIII 23276. Fem. : o. c. 377.
- ¹⁰²² Masc. : o. c. 23266. Fem. : o. c. 11598.
- ¹⁰²³ Masc. : o. c. 365. Fem. : o. c. 11551.
- ¹⁰²⁴ CIL VIII 468, 11550, 11627, 11665.
- ¹⁰²⁵ O. c. 417 (?), 11576.

- ¹⁰²⁶ O. c. 11584; Rev. Arch. 11⁴ (1908). S. 320., 15 (?).
- ¹⁰²⁷ Masc. : CIL VIII 353. Fem. : o. c. 436.
- ¹⁰²⁸ Masc. : o. c. 332, 10517, 11583. Fem. : o. c. 350, 371, 416.
- ¹⁰²⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 379, 489. Fem. : o. c. 483.
- ¹⁰³⁰ Masc. : o. c. 11565, 23272. Fem. : o. c. 398, 11580, 11607, 11625, 11664.
- ¹⁰³¹ Masc. : o. c. 421 (*faenar.*). Fem. : o. c. 11567, 11571, 11659, 23265.
- ¹⁰³² Masc. : o. c. 374, 11500 (ad n. 329), 11593. Fem. : o. c. 325, 387, 11620.
- ¹⁰³³ Masc. : CIL VIII 11560. Fem. : o. c. 422, 454, 486.
- ¹⁰³⁴ Masc. : o. c. 406. Fem. : o. c. 319, 406, 495.
- ¹⁰³⁵ Masc. : o. c. 335, 365, 376, 431, 467, 11610; Rev. Arch. 37³ (1900). S. 487., 123 (*mil. leg.*); 26⁵ (1927). S. 355., 39 (*mil. leg.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 334, 362, 385, 11575, 11587.
- ¹⁰³⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 11527 (ad n. 460), 23255 (*mil. coh.*). Fem. : o. c. 492, 11571, 23278.
- ¹⁰³⁷ Masc. : o. c. 401, 410, 11570. Fem. : o. c. 423.
- ¹⁰³⁸ Masc. : o. c. 390; p. 926 ad n. 451; 11599, 23259 (*mil. leg.*). Fem. : o. c. 324, 491, 11598, 11600, 11604.
- ¹⁰³⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 355. Fem. : o. c. 11615 (?), 23279a.
- ¹⁰⁴⁰ Masc. : o. c. 325, 344, 383. Fem. : o. c. 475.
- ¹⁰⁴¹ CIL VIII 341, 11544 (*mil. coh.*), 11664.
- ¹⁰⁴² Masc. : o. c. 23251 (*mil. leg.*). Fem. : o. c. 340, 343 (?).
- ¹⁰⁴³ Masc. : o. c. 381, 473; Rev. Arch. 20⁴ (1912). S. 461., 170 (*navic.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 466, 474, 11553 (?), 23279b.
- ¹⁰⁴⁴ Masc. : CIL VIII 23268; Rev. Arch. 26⁵ (1927). S. 355., 38 (*eq.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 11581, 11601—2, 23279b.
- ¹⁰⁴⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 367. Fem. : o. c. 476.
- ¹⁰⁴⁶ Masc. : o. c. 321, 424; Rev. Arch. 20⁴ (1912). S. 468., 203 (*mil. leg.*). Fem. : o. c. 439, 23267.
- ¹⁰⁴⁷ CIL VIII 366.
- ¹⁰⁴⁸ Masc. : o. c. 380 (?), 488, 490, 10518a (?), 11526 (ad n. 459), 11598, 11612, 11650 (ad n. 451); Rev. Arch. 26⁶ (1946). S. 176., 22 (? *episc.*); 177. o., 34. Fem. : CIL VIII 403, 447 (?), 479, 11631.
- ¹⁰⁴⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 484. Fem. : o. c. 487 (*liberta*).
- ¹⁰⁵⁰ O. c. 11549 (ad n. 369, ?).
- ¹⁰⁵¹ O. c. 320, 499. 11556.
- ¹⁰⁵² O. c. 11572 (ad n. 352); Rev. Arch. 26⁵ (1927). S. 356., 41; 20⁴ (1912). S. 468., 206 (*milites leg.*).
- ¹⁰⁵³ Masc. : CIL VIII 431, 11599 (?), 23274. Fem. : o. c. 374, 394, 412, 415.
- ¹⁰⁵⁴ O. c. 11576; Rev. Arch. 26⁵ (1927). S. 356., 40 (*mil. leg.*); 26⁶ (1946). S. 177., 33 (?).
- ¹⁰⁵⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 333, 418, 420, 496. Fem. : o. c. 364, 478.
- ¹⁰⁵⁶ Masc. : o. c. 11573. Fem. : o. c. 468, 11585.
- ¹⁰⁵⁷ CIL VIII 346 (?).
- ¹⁰⁵⁸ Masc. : o. c. 338, 345, 11628, 23262 (*curialis*), 23267, 23272. Fem. : o. c. 343, 430, 11582.
- ¹⁰⁵⁹ CIL VIII 481, 11589.
- ¹⁰⁶⁰ Masc. : o. c. 393 (*flam.*), 11585, 23273. Fem. : o. c. 360, 11505 (ad n. 340), 23269; Rev. Arch. 26⁶ (1946). S. 177., 36 (? *con. mag.*).
- ¹⁰⁶¹ Masc. : CIL VIII 391, 11619. Fem. : o. c. 313 (*flamin.*), 331.
- ¹⁰⁶² Masc. : o. c. 392. Fem. : o. c. 498.
- ¹⁰⁶³ Masc. : o. c. 11543; Rev. Arch. 11⁴ (1908). S. 321., 16. Fem. : CIL VIII 332, 11570.
- ¹⁰⁶⁴ CIL VIII 11500 ad n. 329.
- ¹⁰⁶⁵ O. c. 499.
- ¹⁰⁶⁶ Rev. Arch. 26⁵ (1927). S. 356., 42 (*mil. leg.*).
- ¹⁰⁶⁷ Masc. : CIL VIII 378, 389, 415, 456 (?), 471 (*sacerd.*), 11567, 11595, 11624; Rev. Arch. 20⁴ (1912). S. 462., 177 (*c. leg.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 386 (?), 500, 11586.
- ¹⁰⁶⁸ Masc. : CIL VIII 11655 (*subdiac.*). Fem. : o. c. 11652.
- ¹⁰⁶⁹ O. c. 23256 (*vet. leg.*).
- ¹⁰⁷⁰ O. c. 11599.
- ¹⁰⁷¹ Masc. : o. c. 469, 500, 23275. Fem. : o. c. 11547, 11558.
- ¹⁰⁷² CIL VIII 322, 375, 443, 23271.
- ¹⁰⁷³ Masc. : o. c. 399, 11592. Fem. : o. c. 482.
- ¹⁰⁷⁴ O. c. 11632.
- ¹⁰⁷⁵ Masc. : o. c. 327, 354, 408, 428, 11500 (ad n. 329), 11558, 11597, 11609, 11614. Fem. : o. c. 324, 407, 430, 11575, 11613, 11630.
- ¹⁰⁷⁶ CIL VIII 10516 (*flam.*, p. C. 525).
- ¹⁰⁷⁷ O. c. 11616.
- ¹⁰⁷⁸ Masc. : o. c. 330, 396, 477. Fem. : o. c. 413.
- ¹⁰⁷⁹ CIL VIII 11527 ad n. 460 (?).
- ¹⁰⁸⁰ O. c. 23277.
- ¹⁰⁸¹ Masc. : CIL VIII 341, 425, 430, 435, 11645 (*episc.*). Fem. : o. c. 347, 373, 384, 395, 426, 11608.
- ¹⁰⁸² Masc. : o. c. 11663 (?). Fem. : o. c. 23269.
- ¹⁰⁸³ CIL VIII 11594.
- ¹⁰⁸⁴ Masc. : o. c. 382, 466. Fem. : o. c. 11594, 11624.
- ¹⁰⁸⁵ O. c. 11622.
- ¹⁰⁸⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 402. Fem. : o. c. 11617; Rev. Arch. 20⁴ (1912). S. 469., 212.
- ¹⁰⁸⁷ Masc. : CIL VIII 342, 405. Fem. : o. c. 327, 397, 402.
- ¹⁰⁸⁸ O. c. 332 (?).
- ¹⁰⁸⁹ O. c. 470 (*vet. leg.*).
- ¹⁰⁹⁰ Masc. : o. c. 497. Fem. : o. c. 363, 439.
- ¹⁰⁹¹ CIL VIII 405, 11662.
- ¹⁰⁹² Masc. : o. c. 350. Fem. : o. c. 342.
- ¹⁰⁹³ O. c. 347.
- ¹⁰⁹⁴ O. c. 11630.
- ¹⁰⁹⁵ O. c. 11561 (?).
- ¹⁰⁹⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 5833. Fem. : o. c. 19174 (*filia liberti*).
- ¹⁰⁹⁷ O. c. 5714.
- ¹⁰⁹⁸ O. c. 10861.
- ¹⁰⁹⁹ O. c. 19151.
- ¹¹⁰⁰ Masc. : o. c. 19174 (*filius liberti*). Fem. : o. c. 5723.
- ¹¹⁰¹ CIL VIII 5744.
- ¹¹⁰² O. c. 5813.
- ¹¹⁰³ O. c. 19163.
- ¹¹⁰⁴ Masc. : o. c. 5840, 5750. Fem. : o. c. 5873.
- ¹¹⁰⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 5788. Fem. : o. c. 5836.
- ¹¹⁰⁶ O. c. 5721, 5838, 5860, 19184.
- ¹¹⁰⁷ Masc. : o. c. 5713. Fem. : o. c. 5758, 5784, 5790, 5843.
- ¹¹⁰⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5788, 19169 (?). Fem. : o. c. 5874, 19172.
- ¹¹⁰⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 5713, 5771. Fem. : o. c. 5770, 19149.
- ¹¹¹⁰ O. c. 5775.
- ¹¹¹¹ O. c. 5830, 5864.
- ¹¹¹² Masc. : o. c. 5812, 5851. Fem. : o. c. 5754 (?).
- ¹¹¹³ Masc. : CIL VIII 5757, 5785, 19156, 19160, 19176. Fem. : o. c. 5719, 5792.
- ¹¹¹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 5785, 19162. Fem. : o. c. 5744, 5762, 5772 (*filia liberti* ?), 5803.
- ¹¹¹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5737, 5815, 5848, 19141. Fem. : o. c. 5822.
- ¹¹¹⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 5867. Fem. : o. c. 5708 (*filia sacerd.* ?), 5745, 19180.

- ¹¹¹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 5728, 5739, 5786, 5839, 19141—2, 19194 (?). Fem. : o. c. 5713, 5720, 5758—9, 5810 (*serva*), 5822, 19141, 19185.
¹¹¹⁸ Masc. : CIL VIII 5744. Fem. : o. c. 5732.
¹¹¹⁹ O. c. 19155.
¹¹²⁰ O. c. 19173.
¹¹²¹ Masc. : o. c. 5742, 5744, 5756, 19154. Fem. : 5723, 5727, 5760, 5779, 5824, 5826, 5869, 5844, 19115 ad n. 5738.
¹¹²² CIL VIII 5725, 5850.
¹¹²³ Masc. : o. c. 5757. Fem. : o. c. 5709 (con. sacerd. ?).
¹¹²⁴ O. c. 19168.
¹¹²⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5763, 5841, 5846, 5871, 19138, 19150, 19170. Fem. : o. c. 5793, 5820, 19186.
¹¹²⁶ CIL VIII 5768, 19144.
¹¹²⁷ O. c. 5788, 5854, 5860.
¹¹²⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5777. Fem. : o. c. 5864.
¹¹²⁹ O. c. 5831.
¹¹³⁰ Masc. : CIL VIII 5773, 5786, 5790, 5792, 5821—2, 5847, 19144 (ad n. 5075), 19170. Fem. : o. c. 5726, 5794, 5796, 5801, 5807, 5817, 5857, 5859, 19140.
¹¹³¹ CIL VIII 5832, 5838.
¹¹³² O. c. 5791.
¹¹³³ O. c. 5772 (*filius liberti*?).
¹¹³⁴ Masc. : o. c. 19195 (?). Fem. : o. c. 5767, 5842.
¹¹³⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5780, 5807, 5831, 5864. Fem. : o. c. 5670, 5795, 19183.
¹¹³⁶ CIL VIII 5805.
¹¹³⁷ O. c. 19147.
¹¹³⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5716, 5719, 5726, 5730, 5736, 5754, 5808, 5825. Fem. : o. c. 5745, 5818, 19137.
¹¹³⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 5853, 19114 (ad n. 5705). Fem. : o. c. 5663, 5731.
¹¹⁴⁰ O. c. 5870.
¹¹⁴¹ Masc. : o. c. 5707 (*sacerd.*), 5747, 5809, 5841, 5849. Fem. : o. c. 5856, 5868, 19177.
¹¹⁴² CIL VIII 5836.
¹¹⁴³ O. c. 19188.
¹¹⁴⁴ Masc. : o. c. 5718, 5724, 5773, 5778, 5785, 5789, 5814, 5866 (*servus*), 5868, 19142 (?), 19144 (ad n. 5705), 19172. Fem. : o. c. 5715, 5746, 5771, 5799, 5811, 5836, 5855, 5865, 19142, 19190.
¹¹⁴⁵ CIL VIII 19160.
¹¹⁴⁶ O. c. 5784.
¹¹⁴⁷ O. c. 5772 (*libertus*).
¹¹⁴⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5740, 5748, 5771 (?), 5813, 5852, 5862, 18720, 19165, 19175; Rev. Arch. 9^a (1907). S. 484., 231 (*pat. eq. Rom.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 5711, 5722, 5753, 5797.
¹¹⁴⁹ CIL VIII 5861.
¹¹⁵⁰ Masc. : o. c. 5711, 5769, 5811, 5846, 5865, 19156, 19178, 19187. Fem. : o. c. 5743, 5766, 5808, 5819, 5863, 19141.
¹¹⁵¹ Masc. : o. c. 5706 (*sacerd.*), 5708—9 (*sacerdotes*), 5735, 5782, 5807, 19141, 19161, 19182. Fem. : o. c. 5710 (*sacerd.*), 5729, 5781, 5849, 19181.
¹¹⁵² CIL VIII 5875.
¹¹⁵³ O. c. 19164.
¹¹⁵⁴ O. c. 5835.
¹¹⁵⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5734, 5742, 5755, 5765, 5776, 5779, 5828, 5833, 5845. Fem. : o. c. 5751—2, 5800, 5813.
¹¹⁵⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 5764, 5823. Fem. : o. c. 5816.
¹¹⁵⁷ O. c. 5802.
¹¹⁵⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5733, 5764, 5816, 5853, 19146. Fem. : o. c. 19183, 19185.
¹¹⁵⁹ CIL VIII 5781.
¹¹⁶⁰ O. c. 5753.
¹¹⁶¹ Masc. : o. c. 5731, 5759, 19181. Fem. : o. c. 5733, 5744, 5773, 5810.
¹¹⁶² O. c. 19144 (?).
¹¹⁶³ O. c. 19165.
¹¹⁶⁴ O. c. 5805.
¹¹⁶⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 5810. Fem. : o. c. 5755, 5837.
¹¹⁶⁶ O. c. 19136 (*sacerd.*).
¹¹⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 19152. Fem. : o. c. 19158.
¹¹⁶⁸ CIL VIII 5739.
¹¹⁶⁹ O. c. 5783.
¹¹⁷⁰ CIL VIII 11898 (?), 23566, 23582.
¹¹⁷¹ O. c. 656 (*filius artif.* ?), 23578.
¹¹⁷² Masc. : o. c. 639, 23475, 23570. Fem. : o. c. 656 (*filia artif.* ?), 23561 (?); Rev. Arch. 34^e (1949). S. 180., 25.
¹¹⁷³ Masc. : CIL VIII 11858, 23463, 23498. Fem. : o. c. 23581.
¹¹⁷⁴ Masc. : o. c. 655. Fem. : o. c. 23585 (?).
¹¹⁷⁵ O. c. 11833, 11874.
¹¹⁷⁶ Masc. : CIL VIII 23534. Fem. : o. c. 23510.
¹¹⁷⁷ O. c. 23576.
¹¹⁷⁸ Masc. : o. c. 671. Fem. : o. c. 11895; Rev. Arch. 26^e (1946). S. 199., 116.
¹¹⁷⁹ CIL VIII 23444a.
¹¹⁸⁰ Masc. : o. c. 672 (?), 11879. Fem. : o. c. 668 (?), 23496.
¹¹⁸¹ O. c. 23437, 23507.
¹¹⁸² Masc. : o. c. 23518. Fem. : o. c. 23603.
¹¹⁸³ CIL VIII 684, 23453.
¹¹⁸⁴ Masc. : o. c. 673. Fem. : o. c. 11841, 11873, 23503, 23586.
¹¹⁸⁵ O. c. 635, 23491, 23590.
¹¹⁸⁶ Masc. : o. c. 23448. Fem. : o. c. 23435, 23540.
¹¹⁸⁷ Masc. : o. c. 658. Fem. : o. c. 648 (?), 11839, 23417 (*vet. filiae*), 23504.
¹¹⁸⁸ CIL VIII 23557.
¹¹⁸⁹ Masc. : o. c. 664, 23455, 23499, 23527. Fem. : o. c. 11900, 23449, 23512, 23514, 23528.
¹¹⁹⁰ O. c. 11879 (?), 23531.
¹¹⁹¹ Masc. : 11849, 11869, 23430, 23441, 23526. Fem. : o. c. 23434, 23484, 23584 (?).
¹¹⁹² Masc. : o. c. 637, 670, 679, 11824, 11871, 11902, 23460—61, 23519, 23532. Fem. : o. c. 11832, 11856, 11862, 23437, 23510, 23537 (*liberta*); Rev. Arch. 26^e (1946). S. 198., 114 (?).
¹¹⁹³ Masc. : CIL VIII 11825 (*defens.*). Fem. : o. c. 11829 (*liberta*).
¹¹⁹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 11876, 23451, 23541. Fem. : o. c. 23458, 23472, 23507, 23520.
¹¹⁹⁵ CIL VIII 11837 (?), 23596.
¹¹⁹⁶ O. c. 11842.
¹¹⁹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 11824, 11857, 23497 (?), 23511; Rev. Arch. 41 (1953). S. 179., 44. Fem. : CIL VIII 683.
¹¹⁹⁸ CIL VIII 11872 (?), *gemmae* ?).
¹¹⁹⁹ O. c. 638, 23602 (*sacerd.*).
¹²⁰⁰ Masc. : o. c. 23429, 23572. Fem. : 23573.
¹²⁰¹ CIL VIII 684.
¹²⁰² Masc. : o. c. 661, 11843, 11877, 11888 (?), 23428 (?). Fem. : o. c. 11854 (?), 11907 (?).
¹²⁰³ CIL VIII 23477.
¹²⁰⁴ O. c. 23425, 23486.
¹²⁰⁵ Masc. : o. c. 642, 11830, 11836, 23465, 23478, 23489, 23522, 23536, 23575 (?). Fem. : o. c. 654, 11830, 11861, 23565.
¹²⁰⁶ Masc. : o. c. 11851. Fem. : o. c. 23505.
¹²⁰⁷ Masc. : CIL VIII 11861 (?). Fem. : o. c. 23421 (*II. vir uxori*), 23485.
¹²⁰⁸ Masc. : o. c. 11872. Fem. : o. c. 637.
¹²⁰⁹ Masc. : o. c. 11897, 23431, 23446. Fem. : o. c. 23591 (?).
¹²¹⁰ CIL VIII 23447.
¹²¹¹ O. c. 11837, 23598.

- ¹¹¹² Masc. : o. c. 636, 11844, 23462a, 23480; Ann. ép. 1960, S. 35, 112 (*prb.*). Fem. : o. c. 11825 (*uxor defens.* ?), 11850, 23535.
- ¹²¹³ CIL VIII 23577.
- ¹²¹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 23426. Fem. : o. c. 11859, 23473, 23516 (?).
- ¹²¹⁵ O. c. 11899, 23513.
- ¹²¹⁶ Masc. : o. c. 11827 (*flam.*), 11837, 11845, 23454, 23464, 23481 (?). Fem. : o. c. 23445, 23462 (?).
- ¹²¹⁷ Masc. : CIL VIII 11908. Fem. : o. c. 663.
- ¹²¹⁸ O. c. 23466, 23574 (?).
- ¹²¹⁹ Masc. : o. c. 684; Rev. Arch. 26⁶ (1946). S. 198., 115 (?). Fem. : CIL VIII 11687.
- ¹²²⁰ CIL VIII 641.
- ¹²²¹ Masc. : o. c. 628 (*vet. leg.*), 680 (*uxor sacerd.* ?), 11838, 11850, 11853, 11887, 23418 (*vetr.*), 23419 (*sacerd.*), 23474, 23490, 23495, 23507, 23535, 23569 (?). Fem. : o. c. 23444, 23488, 23568.
- ¹²²² Masc. : CIL VIII 23515. Fem. : o. c. 11905.
- ¹²²³ O. c. 23497a, 23589.
- ¹²²⁴ O. c. 23469, 23496.
- ¹²²⁵ Masc. : o. c. 11901 (?), 23479, 23502, 23505, 23516, 23530.; Ann. épigr. 1960, S. 35, 116. Fem. : o. c. 11838, 23452 (?).
- ¹²²⁶ CIL VIII 11853.
- ¹²²⁷ Masc. : o. c. 660, 23488. Fem. : o. c. 23433.
- ¹²²⁸ Masc. : o. c. 656 (*artif.*), 11831, 11846, 23431, 23443, 23522. Fem. : o. c. 662, 680 (*sacerd.*), 11826 (*sacerd.*), 11834, 11846, 11870 (?), 23450, 23467, 23529.
- ¹²²⁹ CIL VIII 11887.
- ¹²³⁰ Masc. : o. c. 23442. Fem. : o. c. 11875.
- ¹²³¹ Rev. Arch. 33⁶ (1949). S. 61., 107.
- ¹²³² Masc. : CIL VIII 11847, 11864, 11878, 23443 (?). Fem. : o. c. 656 (*uxor artif.* ?), 682, 11835, 11837, 23509.
- ¹²³³ CIL VIII 11865.
- ¹²³⁴ O. c. 11864.
- ¹²³⁵ O. c. 23583.
- ¹²³⁶ Masc. : o. c. 11890 (?). Fem. : o. c. 11840, 11852, 11852, 11870 (?), 23567 (?).
- ¹²³⁷ CIL VIII 23450, 23513a.
- ¹²³⁸ O. c. 23433.
- ¹²³⁹ O. c. 23468.
- ¹²⁴⁰ CIL VIII 23447; Rev. Arch. 37 (1951). S. 175., 55 (*sacerd.*).
- ¹²⁴¹ CIL VIII 11860, 23528.
- ¹²⁴² O. c. 23487 (?).
- ¹²⁴³ O. c. 11825 (*defens.*).
- ¹²⁴⁴ CIL VIII 10851.
- ¹²⁴⁵ O. c. 18924, 18937.
- ¹²⁴⁶ O. c. 18975.
- ¹²⁴⁷ O. c. 18966.
- ¹²⁴⁸ Masc. : CIL VIII 18931. Fem. : o. c. 18886 ad n. 5624.
- ¹²⁴⁹ Masc. : o. c. 18954, 19047. Fem. : o. c. 5557, 18947, 18997, 19030.
- ¹²⁵⁰ CIL VIII 19044.
- ¹²⁵¹ O. c. 5577, 19033.
- ¹²⁵² O. c. 18994, 19060, 19065.
- ¹²⁵³ Masc. : o. c. 18932. Fem. : o. c. 19035.
- ¹²⁵⁴ Masc. : CIL VIII 18928, 18981, 18993, 18996. Fem. : o. c. 5554, 5631 (?), 5635, 10854, 19014, 19020.
- ¹²⁵⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5539, 19043. Fem. : o. c. 5544, 5566.
- ¹²⁵⁶ Masc. : o. c. 18987. Fem. : o. c. 5497, 5583, 18953, 18965, 19071; Rev. Arch. 8⁴ (1906). S. 221., 96.
- ¹²⁵⁷ CIL VIII 18919.
- ¹²⁵⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5599, 18997. Fem. : o. c. 18874 ad n. 5571 (?).
- ¹²⁵⁹ Masc. : o. c. 18941 (?), 19074. Fem. : o. c. 5537, 18917, 19045.
- ¹²⁶⁰ Masc. : o. c. 5540, 19009. Fem. : o. c. 5644, 18967, 18997, 19064.
- ¹²⁶¹ CIL VIII 19054.
- ¹²⁶² Masc. : o. c. 18956, 18969. Fem. : o. c. 18940.
- ¹²⁶³ Masc. : o. c. 5595, 5631, 19017, 19040, 19051, 19058. Fem. : o. c. 5606 (*liberta*), 5623, 18867 (ad n. 5543), 18978, 19032.
- ¹²⁶⁴ CIL VIII 5502.
- ¹²⁶⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5534 (*dec. c.*), 5598, 18972. Fem. : o. c. 5625, 18976, 19010, 19042.
- ¹²⁶⁶ CIL VIII 5567 (*liberta*).
- ¹²⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 5594, 5609, 5650, 19005. Fem. : o. c. 5603 (*liberta*), 18948.
- ¹²⁶⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5642, 19018, 19055. Fem. : o. c. 5556, 18971.
- ¹²⁶⁹ CIL VIII 19011.
- ¹²⁷⁰ O. c. 19031.
- ¹²⁷¹ Masc. : o. c. 5552, 5572 (*libertus*), 5576, 18942. Fem. : o. c. 5618, 18964, 18974, 19013.
- ¹²⁷² O. c. 5597.
- ¹²⁷³ O. c. 19048.
- ¹²⁷⁴ O. c. 5573, 5615.
- ¹²⁷⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 18922, 18989. Fem. : o. c. 5565, 18962, 19068.
- ¹²⁷⁶ Masc. : o. c. 5612, 18910 (*vet. coh.*), 19073. Fem. : o. c. 5545.
- ¹²⁷⁷ O. c. 18958.
- ¹²⁷⁸ Rev. Arch. 8⁴ (1906). S. 221., 95.
- ¹²⁷⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 18928, 18990, 19001, 19036, 19067. Fem. : o. c. 5584, 18920, 18936, 19019; Rev. Arch. 8⁴ (1906). S. 221. 94.
- ¹²⁸⁰ CIL VIII 19034.
- ¹²⁸¹ O. c. 5501.
- ¹²⁸² Masc. : o. c. 5532 (*pr. coh.*), 5589, 5648—9, 5660, 19041. Fem. : o. c. 5540, 5576, 18938, 19065.
- ¹²⁸³ CIL VIII 5655, 19053.
- ¹²⁸⁴ O. c. 5637.
- ¹²⁸⁵ O. c. 5560, 5629, 5661.
- ¹²⁸⁶ Masc. : o. c. 5495, 5579, 5590, 5616. Fem. : o. c. 5616, 5628, 18949, 18961, 19050.
- ¹²⁸⁷ CIL VIII 19033.
- ¹²⁸⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5549. Fem. : o. c. 5633.
- ¹²⁸⁹ Masc. : o. c. 5662 (?), 18929, 18934, 18943, 18968. Fem. : o. c. 5548, 5558, 5580 (?), 5589, 18928, 19059 (?).
- ¹²⁹⁰ Masc. : o. c. 5651, 19061. Fem. : o. c. 5609, 19026.
- ¹²⁹¹ O. c. 5630, 18952 (?).
- ¹²⁹² CIL VIII 5538, 18997.
- ¹²⁹³ Masc. : o. c. 18957, 19087. Fem. : o. c. 5604, 18923.
- ¹²⁹⁴ O. c. 5617.
- ¹²⁹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 5570, 5636, 18878 (ad n. 5591), 18955, 19002, 19007. Fem. : o. c. 5607, 18930, 18934, 18951, 18973; Rev. Arch. 8⁴ (1906). S. 221., 93.
- ¹²⁹⁶ CIL VIII 5501, 5580, 18983, 19008, 19021.
- ¹²⁹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 5640. Fem. : o. c. 18977.
- ¹²⁹⁸ Masc. : o. c. 5533 (*flam.*), 5550 (?), 5654, 18961, 18995, 18999, 19006, 19053. Fem. : o. c. 5535 (*uxor sacerd.* ?), 5586, 5638, 5622, 5647 (?), 19015, 19057.
- ¹²⁹⁹ CIL VIII 5621.
- ¹³⁰⁰ O. c. 19039.
- ¹³⁰¹ Masc. : o. c. 5574, 5596, 5621—2, 5641, 19004, 19024—5. Fem. : o. c. 5496, 5578, 18992, 19007.
- ¹³⁰² Masc. : o. c. 5541, 5553, 5563, 18921, 18997, 18980, 19027. Fem. : o. c. 5645, 18915.
- ¹³⁰³ CIL VIII 5634.
- ¹³⁰⁴ Masc. : o. c. 5639, 18933. Fem. : o. c. 5653, 18939, 19030, 19055.

- 1305 O. c. 5542, 18926, 19012.
 1306 Masc.: o. c. 18946. Fem.: o. c. 5587, 18959.
 1307 CIL VIII 18889 ad n. 10849 (?).
 1308 Masc.: o. c. 5619. Fem.: o. c. 5660, 18970.
 1309 Masc.: o. c. 18927. Fem.: o. c. 5568, 19016.
 1310 CIL VIII 5585.
 1311 O. c. 19052 (?).
 1312 O. c. 5592, 18935.
 1313 O. c. 18790.
 1314 CIL VIII 9351 (*filius liberti*), 9430 (*vitriar. filio*), 9441, 9588, 21274 (*filius vicar. ?*), 21316, 21426.
 1315 Masc.: o. c. 9350 (*filius liberti*), 9453, 9469, 9489, 9491, 9515, 21085, 21135, 21145, 21147, 21222, 21230. Fem.: o. c. 9473, 21137, 21281.
 1316 Masc.: CIL VIII 9498, 21101 (*filius symphon. ?*), 21104 (*filius clostr.*), 21194, 21320. Fem.: o. c. 9436, 9468, 20956 (ad n. 9455), 21301 (*geminae ?*), 21309, 21345.
 1317 CIL VIII 9482, 9509, 21045 (*filius vet.*), 21073 (*libertus*), 21137, 21383.
 1318 Masc.: CIL VIII 21116, 21140, 21200, 21237, 21253, 21337. Fem.: o. c. 21144, 21207, 21272.
 1319 Masc.: o. c. 9442, 9476, 21155, 21327, 21333. Fem.: o. c. 21062 (*dec. filiae*), 21129 (?).
 1320 Masc.: o. c. 21329. Fem.: o. c. 9462, 21151, 21274 (*filia vicar.*).
 1321 Masc.: CIL VIII 21134. Fem.: o. c. 21258.
 1322 O. c. 9514 (*vernac.*).
 1323 Masc.: o. c. 21160 (*libertus*), 21162. Fem.: o. c. 21294.
 1324 CIL VIII 21136, 21210, 21395 (?).
 1325 Masc.: o. c. 21271. Fem.: o. c. 9348 (*liberta*), 9375 (*vernac.*), 9447, 9475, 21109.
 1326 Masc.: o. c. 9519, 21148, 21154. Fem.: o. c. 9423, 21142, 21164.
 1327 Masc.: CIL VIII 9434 (*libertus*), 9438, 21131, 21249. Fem.: o. c. 9462.
 1328 Masc.: o. c. 21198, 21325. Fem.: o. c. 21338.
 1329 Masc.: o. c. 9433 (*gemelli*), 9380 (*eq. alae*), 21225. Fem.: o. c. 21022 (*filia vet.*), 21055 (*primip.*), 21151, 21262, 21322 (?).
 1330 Masc.: CIL VIII 21112. Fem.: o. c. 21143, 21270.
 1331 Masc.: o. c. 21027 (*libertus, filius vet.*), 21138, 21157, 21294, 21441. Fem.: o. c. 21163, 21284.
 1332 CIL VIII 9471, 9506, 21017 (*mil. n.*), 21184 (?), 21260, 21279.
 1333 O. c. 21007, 21087 (*libertae*).
 1334 Masc.: o. c. 9389 (*dec. alae*), 21187 (?), 21303 (?), *servus*). Fem.: o. c. 21179, 21314; Ann. épigr. 1960, S. 33–34, 105 (*serva ?*).
 1335 Masc.: CIL VIII 21106 (*caelator*), 21227–8. Fem.: o. c. 21321.
 1336 Masc.: o. c. 21118 (*magistr.*), 21181, 21190 (*servus*), 21263, 21282, 22214 (*libertus*). Fem.: o. c. 9449, 21141.
 1337 Masc.: o. c. 21113. Fem.: o. c. 21320.
 1338 Masc.: CIL VIII 9377, 21040–41 (*equites coh.*); 21173. Fem.: o. c. 9422, 21241, 21339.
 1339 Masc.: o. c. 9376 (*mil. leg.*), 9505 (*vicar.*), 21034 (*c. sing. praes.*). Fem.: o. c. 21047 (*uxor mil. leg. ?*), 21246.
 1340 O. c. 9495, 9524.
 1341 Masc.: CIL VIII 9384, 9393 (*milites chor.*); 9427, 9496, 21026 (*eq. ala*), 21046 (*mil.*), 21326 (?). Fem.: o. c. 21088 (*liberta*), 21317, 21326.
 1342 Rev. Arch. 2⁶ (1933). S. 386., 61 (*eq. al., adiut. a comm.*).
 1343 Masc.: CIL VIII 9517, 21044 (*sesq. al.*), 21050 (*eq. al.*), 21130, 21153, 21171, 21317 (*servus*), 21335. Fem.: o. c. 21340.
 1344 O. c. 21182.
 1345 O. c. 21329.
 1346 O. c. 21288.
 1347 Masc.: o. c. 9381 (*tr. n.*), 9486, 9543 (*libertus*), 21021 (*mil. coh.*), 21029 (*sesq. al.*), 21049, 21053 (*milites leg.*); 21203 (*clostrar.*), 21161, 21169 (?) 21240. Fem.: o. c. 21206.
 1348 CIL VIII 9392 (*trierar.*).
 1349 O. c. 9400 (*dec. col.*).
 1350 Masc.: o. c. 9379 (*scriba cl.*), 9426 (*struct.*), 21231. Fem.: o. c. 9513, 21296.
 1351 Masc.: o. c. 21278. Fem.: o. c. 21394.
 1352 Masc.: CIL VIII 9438, 21285, 21320; Rev. Arch. 22⁵ (1925). S. 348., 45 bis (*libertus, oliar.*). Fem.: CIL VIII 9428 (*subornatr.*).
 1353 Masc.: CIL VIII 9414 (*mil. ch.*), 9456, 9477, 21031 (*vet. f.*), 21115, 21289. Fem.: o. c. 9510 (?), 21086 (*liberta*), 21239 (?), 21283 (?), 21306, 21341.
 1354 CIL VIII 9461, 21132 (*libertus*).
 1355 Masc.: o. c. 21191 (*mil. coh.*), 21204. Fem.: o. c. 21019 (*eq. n. matri*).
 1356 O. c. 21344a (*vet.*).
 1357 O. c. 21043 (*mil.*), 21417 (*sacerd.*, p. C. 358 ?).
 1358 Masc.: CIL VIII 9425 (*aedit.*), 21022 (*vet.*), 21024, (*eq. al.*), 21042 (*c. cl.*), 21051 (*vet.*), 21110 (*glad.*), 21366, 21428. Fem.: o. c. 21257, 21422a (?).
 1359 CIL VIII 21133.
 1360 O. c. 21099 (*med.*).
 1361 Masc.: o. c. 21111. Fem.: o. c. 21188 (?), 21312 (?).
 1362 Masc.: o. c. 21023 (*vet.*), 21180, 21229, 21259. Fem.: o. c. 21427 (?).
 1363 Masc.: o. c. 9394 (*vet.*), 9487. Fem.: o. c. 9457.
 1364 CIL VIII 9388 (*vet.*).
 1365 Masc.: o. c. 21336. Fem.: o. c. 21152.
 1366 O. c. 21396 (?).
 1367 O. c. 21172.
 1368 O. c. 10939 (= 9458).
 1369 CIL VIII 9502.
 1370 O. c. 9146, 20782, 20819 (?).
 1371 O. c. 9101, 20782.
 1372 Masc.: o. c. 9101. Fem.: o. c. 9101, 9149, 20768.
 1373 CIL VIII 20792.
 1374 O. c. 9191.
 1375 Masc.: o. c. 9048 (*col. patr., a milit. filio*), 9172, 20785. Fem.: o. c. 9111 (p. C. 246).
 1376 CIL VIII 9069 (*quaest., filius col. disp.*, p. C. 320).
 1377 Masc.: o. c. 20793. Fem.: o. c. 20752 (*bf. filiae*).
 1378 O. c. 9099, 9173, 9187.
 1379 O. c. 9112, 20815 (?).
 1380 Masc.: CIL VIII 9149. Fem.: o. c. 9061 (*filia vet. ?*), 20774.
 1381 Masc.: o. c. 9080, 9143, 20807. Fem.: o. c. 9073 (*filia II. viri ?*), 9151.
 1382 CIL VIII 9153.
 1383 O. c. 9073 (*aed.*), 9114, 20781.
 1384 O. c. 20794.
 1385 O. c. 20774.
 1386 Masc.: CIL VIII 9085 (p. C. 236), 20805 (p. C. 269). Fem.: o. c. 9072, 9132, 20815 (?).
 1387 Masc.: o. c. 20768 (?). Fem.: o. c. 9169.
 1388 Masc.: o. c. 9053 (*filius vet. ?*), 9058, 9087, 9148, 20780. Fem.: o. c. 9164, 20776a (?), 20819.
 1389 CIL VIII 20783.
 1390 Masc.: o. c. 9166. Fem.: o. c. 9093, 9133 (p. C. 234).
 1391 Masc.: o. c. 20774. Fem.: o. c. 20788.
 1392 Masc.: o. c. 9088, 9161. Fem.: o. c. 9103, 20809 (?).
 1393 Masc.: CIL VIII 20794. Fem.: o. c. 20775.

- ¹³⁹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 9051 (*filius vet.* ?), 9111 (p. C. 246), 9126. Fem. : o. c. 9079, 9104.
¹³⁹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 9072 (*filius sacerd.* ?). Fem. : o. c. 9097, 9140.
¹³⁹⁶ CIL VIII 9141.
¹³⁹⁷ Masc. : o. c. 9056 (*mil. cort.*), 9126, 20760. Fem. : o. c. 20768.
¹³⁹⁸ O. c. 20786.
¹³⁹⁹ Masc. : o. c. 20761. Fem. : o. c. 9055 (con. c. coh.), 9098, 9116 (p. C. 224).
¹⁴⁰⁰ CIL VIII 9149.
¹⁴⁰¹ CIL VIII 9184.
¹⁴⁰² O. c. 9115 (p. C. 250), 9150.
¹⁴⁰³ Masc. : o. c. 9073 (*II. vir*), 9084, 9190, 20753 (*mil. coh.*), 20763, 20800 (*imag.*). Fem. : o. c. 9050 (*marita eq. R.*), 9058 (*marita mil. cort.* ?), 9117, 9127, 9139, 9174, 20770, 20772, 20786.
¹⁴⁰⁴ CIL VIII 9105.
¹⁴⁰⁵ O. c. 9182 (*dec. alae*).
¹⁴⁰⁶ O. c. 9165, 9189, 20758, 20780.
¹⁴⁰⁷ Masc. : o. c. 9096, 9115 (p. C. 250), 9118, 9131, 9142, 9177, 20759 (?), 20784, 20793. Fem. : o. c. 9072 (*sacerd.*), 9134, 20792.
¹⁴⁰⁸ CIL VIII 9055 (*c. coh.*).
¹⁴⁰⁹ O. c. 9123, 20766.
¹⁴¹⁰ O. c. 20801.
¹⁴¹¹ O. c. 9073.
¹⁴¹² Masc. : o. c. 9054 (*mil. coh.*), 9134, 9158 (?), 20765; Rev. Arch. 10⁶ (1937). S. 335. 31 (?). Fem. : CIL VIII 9051 (*marita vet.*), 9089, 9162 (p. C. 227, *liberta*), 9163.
¹⁴¹³ CIL VIII 9092, 9114—5 (p. C. 250).
¹⁴¹⁴ O. c. 9071 (*dec. m.*), 20762, 20773.
¹⁴¹⁵ Masc. : o. c. 9120, 9147, 9186 (?), 20796. Fem. : o. c. 9080, 9154, 20762, 20812.
¹⁴¹⁶ CIL VIII 9077 (*magistr.*, p. C. 246).
¹⁴¹⁷ O. c. 9093.
¹⁴¹⁸ Masc. : o. c. 9050 (*eq. R.*). Fem. : o. c. 9087.
¹⁴¹⁹ CIL VIII 9091 (p. C. 231).
¹⁴²⁰ Masc. : o. c. 9058 (*mil. cort.*), 9106, 9112 (?), 9117, 9122 (?), 9139, 9153, 9163, 9185, 20806 (?). Fem. : o. c. 9125, 20798.
¹⁴²¹ CIL VIII 9116 (p. C. 246), 9152.
¹⁴²² O. c. 9119.
¹⁴²³ Masc. : o. c. 9087, 9094—5, 20780 (p. C. 318). Fem. : o. c. 9157.
¹⁴²⁴ Masc. : o. c. 9074 (*flamin. fratri*, p. C. 267), 9099, 9106, 9144, 9156, 20815. Fem. : o. c. 9090, 9128, 20787.
¹⁴²⁵ CIL VIII 20796.
¹⁴²⁶ O. c. 9131.
¹⁴²⁷ O. c. 9111 (p. C. 246), 9188.
¹⁴²⁸ Masc. : o. c. 9095, 20812. Fem. : o. c. 9079, 9124, 9129, 9155.
¹⁴²⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 9051 (*vet.*), 9090, 9111 (p. C. 246), 20768, 20778. Fem. : o. c. 9130, 20763, 20791 (?), 20798 (?).
¹⁴³⁰ O. c. 9125, 9138.
¹⁴³¹ O. c. 9129.
¹⁴³² Masc. : CIL VIII 9076 (*sacerd.*), 9086, 9102, 9130, 9188, 20799. Fem. : o. c. 20795.
¹⁴³³ O. c. 9075 (*sacerd.*).
¹⁴³⁴ O. c. 9086.
¹⁴³⁵ Masc. : o. c. 20795. Fem. : o. c. 9156.
¹⁴³⁶ CIL VIII 9093.
¹⁴³⁷ O. c. 20790.
¹⁴³⁸ O. c. 9168.
¹⁴³⁹ O. c. 9124.
¹⁴⁴⁰ O. c. 20798.
¹⁴⁴¹ O. c. 9106.
¹⁴⁴² CIL VIII 19242 (ad n. 6264, ?).
¹⁴⁴³ O. c. 6167.
¹⁴⁴⁴ O. c. 6061.
¹⁴⁴⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6054. Fem. : o. c. 6124.
¹⁴⁴⁶ CIL VIII 6157.
¹⁴⁴⁷ O. c. 6110.
¹⁴⁴⁸ O. c. 6259.
¹⁴⁴⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6055, 6058, 6066, 6093, 6237, 6244, 19232. Fem. : o. c. 6126, 6155.
¹⁴⁵⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6062. Fem. : o. c. 6242.
¹⁴⁵¹ CIL VIII 6212.
¹⁴⁵² O. c. 6108.
¹⁴⁵³ Masc. : o. c. 6109, 6187, 6249. Fem. : o. c. 6184.
¹⁴⁵⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6087, 6146, 6163. Fem. : o. c. 6199, 6208.
¹⁴⁵⁵ CIL VIII 6230.
¹⁴⁵⁶ O. c. 19241.
¹⁴⁵⁷ Masc. : o. c. 6091, 6140. Fem. : o. c. 6084, 6260.
¹⁴⁵⁸ CIL VIII 6098, 6164.
¹⁴⁵⁹ O. c. 6207.
¹⁴⁶⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6105, 6111, 6159, 6177, 6186. Fem. : o. c. 6089, 6147, 6175, 6215, 6258.
¹⁴⁶¹ Masc. : o. c. 6070, 6115. Fem. : o. c. 6063, 6133, 6228.
¹⁴⁶² CIL VIII 6065.
¹⁴⁶³ Masc. : CIL VIII 6069, 6085, 6097, 6141, 6254. Fem. : o. c. 6131.
¹⁴⁶⁴ O. c. 6144 (?), 6245 (?).
¹⁴⁶⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6149—50, 6233 (?), 6252. Fem. : o. c. 6076, 6136.
¹⁴⁶⁶ CIL VIII 6100, 6261.
¹⁴⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 6095, 6171, 6189, 6219. Fem. : o. c. 6071 (*liberta*), 6089, 6131, 6162, 6185, 6192, 6211, 6216 (?).
¹⁴⁶⁸ CIL VIII 19235.
¹⁴⁶⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6169, 6256. Fem. : o. c. 6081, 6243.
¹⁴⁷⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6152, 6156, 6238, 6250, 6253, 19247. Fem. : o. c. 6092.
¹⁴⁷¹ O. c. 6060.
¹⁴⁷² Masc. : CIL VIII 6052, 6112, 6116, 6154, 6223, 6241. Fem. : o. c. 6137—8, 10864, 19234.
¹⁴⁷³ O. c. 6222.
¹⁴⁷⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6156, 6226. Fem. : o. c. 6135, 19243 (?).
¹⁴⁷⁵ Masc. : o. c. 6158 (?), 6213, 6217. Fem. : o. c. 6083, 6173, 6265.
¹⁴⁷⁶ Masc. : o. c. 6202. Fem. : o. c. 6176.
¹⁴⁷⁷ Masc. : o. c. 6053, 6103, 6145, 6170, 6220, 6225, 10864. Fem. : o. c. 6072, 6078, 6082, 6120, 6125, 6130, 6134, 6205.
¹⁴⁷⁸ CIL VIII 6239.
¹⁴⁷⁹ Masc. : o. c. 6148. Fem. : o. c. 10865.
¹⁴⁸⁰ O. c. 6050 (*vet.*).
¹⁴⁸¹ O. c. 6200, 19225 (ad n. 6057).
¹⁴⁸² Masc. : CIL VIII 6068, 6086, 6090, 6096, 6107, 6114, 6153, 6160, 6172, 6204, 6221, 6247, 6255 (?), 19237. Fem. : o. c. 6074, 6128, 6174, 6206, 6227.
¹⁴⁸³ O. c. 6051 (*sacerd.*), 6075 (?).
¹⁴⁸⁴ Masc. : o. c. 6266, 19245. Fem. : o. c. 6121, 6232.
¹⁴⁸⁵ CIL VIII 6099, 6104.
¹⁴⁸⁶ O. c. 6079.
¹⁴⁸⁷ O. c. 6080.
¹⁴⁸⁸ Masc. : o. c. 6151, 6251, 6263. Fem. : o. c. 6063, 6067, 6122, 6139 (?).
¹⁴⁸⁹ CIL VIII 19246.
¹⁴⁹⁰ Masc. : o. c. 6182. Fem. : o. c. 6119, 6127.
¹⁴⁹¹ Masc. : o. c. 6102, 6183, 6257, 19236. Fem. : o. c. 6178, 6209, 6214.
¹⁴⁹² Masc. : o. c. 6101. Fem. : o. c. 6231 (?).
¹⁴⁹³ Masc. : CIL VIII 6064, 6179, 6224. Fem. : o. c. 6129, 6203.

- 1494 *Masc.* : o. c. 6113. *Fem.* : o. c. 6234.
 1495 *Masc.* : o. c. 6094. *Fem.* : 6077, 6181
 1496 *Masc.* : o. c. 6063, 6122. *Fem.* : o. c. 6132.
 1497 CIL VIII 6073.
 1498 *Masc.* : o. c. 6240 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 19240 (?).
 1499 O. c. 6196 (*liberta*).
 1500 CIL VIII 6210.
 1501 O. c. 6201 (*vet.*).
 1502 O. c. 6229, 6262.
 1503 O. c. 6128.
 1504 *Masc.* : ILA I 434. *Fem.* : o. c. 197, 440.
 1505 ILA I 414.
 1506 O. c. 384, 436.
 1507 *Masc.* : o. c. 197, 336. *Fem.* : o. c. 396.
 1508 ILA I 423.
 1509 O. c. 441.
 1510 O. c. 388.
 1511 O. c. 357.
 1512 O. c. 385.
 1513 *Masc.* : o. c. 389. *Fem.* : o. c. 385.
 1514 ILA I 389.
 1515 O. c. 381.
 1516 O. c. 323 (*filia vilic.*), 414; CIL VIII 5689 (?).
 1517 ILA I 330 (*dec. m.*), 395.
 1518 *Masc.* : o. c. 272, 420, 433, 435; CIL VIII 5686. *Fem.* : ILA I 331, 421 (?).
 1519 CIL VIII 5687.
 1520 O. c. 5686.
 1521 *Masc.* : ILA I 322 (*filius c.leg.*), 349, 393, 413, 4001; CIL VIII 5687, 5690. *Fem.* : ILA I 331, 372 (?), 411.
 1522 *Masc.* : ILA I 338. *Fem.* : o. c. 370.
 1523 *Masc.* : o. c. 337. *Fem.* : 350.
 1524 *Masc.* : o. c. 329 (*dec. m.*), 351, 392, 410. *Fem.* : o. c. 331, 362.
 1525 *Masc.* : o. c. 325 (*servus*), 384, 411; CIL VIII 5682. *Fem.* : o. c. 358, 406.
 1526 *Masc.* : ILA I 411. *Fem.* : o. c. 322 (*filia c. leg.* ?), 328.
 1527 *Masc.* : o. c. 389. *Fem.* : o. c. 355.
 1528 CIL VIII 5684 (*mil. leg.*).
 1529 *Masc.* : o. c. 5682; ILA I 324 (*servus, saltuar.*), 352 (*servus D.*), 385, 405. *Fem.* : o. c. 323 (*vilica*), 346, 366; CIL VIII 5671.
 1530 ILA I 356 (?).
 1531 CIL VIII 5672 (?).
 1532 *Masc.* : o. c. 5684 (?). *Fem.* : ILA I 339, 373, 403.
 1533 ILA I 327 (*honorat.*).
 1534 O. c. 437.
 1535 *Masc.* : o. c. 377, 383, 394; CIL VIII 5677 (?). *Fem.* : ILA I 341, 393, 399—400, 402, 411.
 1536 CIL VIII 5678 (*mil. leg.*).
 1537 ILA I 375.
 1538 *Masc.* : o. c. 333, 337, 402. *Fem.* : o. c. 337, 377, 386 (?—7; CIL VIII 5685, 5687.
 1539 ILA I 363.
 1540 O. c. 398.
 1541 *Masc.* : o. c. 356, 386. *Fem.* : o. c. 369.
 1542 ILA I 342 (?), 361; CIL VIII 5675.
 1543 ILA I 369.
 1544 *Masc.* : o. c. 382. *Fem.* : o. c. 368; CIL VIII 5674.
 1545 ILA I 4002.
 1546 O. c. 375.
 1547 *Masc.* : ILA I 359. *Fem.* : o. c. 386, 404, 409, 419.
 1548 O. c. 417—8.
 1549 *Masc.* : o. c. 370, 384, 397; CIL VIII 5681, 5687. *Fem.* : ILA I 347, 371.
 1550 *Masc.* : ILA I 363. *Fem.* : o. c. 332.
 1551 O. c. 334, 375.
 1552 *Masc.* : o. c. 337, 345, 367, 371, 376, 409, 416. *Fem.* : o. c. 356 (?), 361, 380, 393 (?), 397.
 1553 *Masc.* : ILA I 387. *Fem.* : o. c. 347 (*mater flamin.* ?).
 1554 O. c. 332.
 1555 *Masc.* : o. c. 339, 347—8, 390, 407, 410. *Fem.* : o. c. 356, 409 (?).
 1556 ILA I 374.
 1557 O. c. 343 (*pater flamin.* ?).
 1558 *Masc.* : ILA I 350, 409. *Fem.* : o. c. 326 (*gemellae* ?).
 1559 ILA I 384.
 1560 O. c. 393.
 1561 CIL VIII 5691 (?).
 1562 ILA I 361.
 1563 *Masc.* : o. c. 385. *Fem.* : o. c. 367.
 1564 O. c. 401.
 1565 CIL VIII 5688.
 1566 O. c. 20485.
 1567 *Masc.* : o. c. 8522, 8585, 8641 (p. C. 419). *Fem.* : o. c. 8601.
 1568 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 8598, 8614, 8636 (?—7 (p. C. 527). *Fem.* : o. c. 8585 (*gemellae* ?), 20392 (ad n. 8609).
 1569 *Masc.* : o. c. 8617. *Fem.* : o. c. 8578, 8614 (?).
 1570 O. c. 8491 (p. C. 327, *biarcus filio*), 8525.
 1571 CIL VIII 8610 (?).
 1572 *Masc.* : o. c. 8538, 8635. *Fem.* : o. c. 8566.
 1573 *Masc.* : o. c. 20381, 20415 (ad n. 8648, p. C. 405). *Fem.* : o. c. 8501 (p. C. 226), 8595.
 1574 CIL VIII 8653 (?).
 1575 *Masc.* : o. c. 8544, 8549, 8603. *Fem.* : o. c. 8583.
 1576 O. c. 8652 (?).
 1577 O. C. 8515.
 1578 O. c. 8558.
 1579 O. c. 8517, 8541, 8553.
 1580 *Masc.* : Rev. Arch. 20⁶ (1942). S. 167., 63; CIL VIII 8501 (*nctar.*, p. C. 225). *Fem.* : o. c. 8514, 8531, 8537, 8543 (*serva*), 8549, 20375.
 1581 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 8644 (p. C. 406). *Fem.* : o. c. 20389.
 1582 *Masc.* : o. c. 8521, 8549. *Fem.* : o. c. 8565, 20405.
 1583 *Masc.* : o. c. 20380; Rev. Arch. 22⁵ (1925). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 8530, 8554, 8618.
 1584 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 8694. *Fem.* : o. c. 20379.
 1585 O. c. 8500 (*doct. art. lib.*, p. C. 229), 8562.
 1586 *Masc.* : o. c. 8551, 8590, 8592. *Fem.* : o. c. 8532.
 1587 *Masc.* : o. c. 8573. *Fem.* : o. c. 8519 (?).
 1588 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 8489 (*iuris perit.*), 8527, 8592, 8608 (p. C. 321), 8613. *Fem.* : o. c. 8580, 20410 (p. C. 454).
 1589 *Masc.* : o. c. 8639 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 8651, 8693.
 1590 *Masc.* : o. c. 8596. *Fem.* : o. c. 8586.
 1591 CIL VIII 8560, 20416 (?).
 1592 *Masc.* : o. c. 20374. *Fem.* : o. c. 8568.
 1593 O. c. 8617.
 1594 O. c. 20414 (ad n. 8648, ?, p. C. 405 ?).
 1595 O. c. 8602.
 1596 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 8489 (*offic.*), 8638 (?), p. C. 405), 20390; Rev. Arch. 20⁶ (1942). S. 166., 62 (*cornic. pr. cl.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 8523, 8576, 8591.
 1597 CIL VIII 20382.
 1598 O. c. 20366 (?), *bf. sexsag.*).
 1599 *Masc.* : o. c. 8593; Rev. Arch. o. c. S. 167., 63 (*vilic. II publ.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 20388.
 1600 CIL VIII 8541.

- ¹⁶⁰¹ Masc. : o. c. 8488 (*servus, vilic.*), 8530, 8571, 8642 (?); Rev. Arch. o. c. S. 166., 60 (*vikarius disp.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 8577.
¹⁶⁰² CIL VIII 20393.
¹⁶⁰³ O. c. 8579 (p. C. 216).
¹⁶⁰⁴ O. c. 8647.
¹⁶⁰⁵ O. c. 8556.
¹⁶⁰⁶ O. c. 8560.
¹⁶⁰⁷ O. c. 8548.
¹⁶⁰⁸ O. c. 8536, 20400.
¹⁶⁰⁹ O. c. 8564.
¹⁶¹⁰ Masc. : CIL VIII 8572, 8649 (? p. C. 415), 8606. Fem. : o. c. 8581.
¹⁶¹¹ Masc. : Rev. Arch. 10⁶ (1937). S. 341., 56 (*cornicul. coh.*). Fem. : CIL VIII 8550.
¹⁶¹² Masc. : CIL VIII 8492 (*magistr.*, p. C. 234). Fem. : o. c. 8552.
¹⁶¹³ Masc. : o. c. 8489, 8495 (*magistr.*), 8689, 19248, 20484. Fem. : o. c. 8619.
¹⁶¹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 8493 (*aedil.*). Fem. : o. c. 8569, 8606, 8644, 8698.
¹⁶¹⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 8566, 8611.
¹⁶¹⁶ O. c. 8588 (p. C. 242).
¹⁶¹⁷ O. c. 8561.
¹⁶¹⁸ O. c. 8516.
¹⁶¹⁹ Masc. : CIL VIII 8552, 8557, 8616, 8689, 20339, 20395; Rev. Arch. o. c. S. 166., 61 (*actor ex disp.*). Fem. : o. c. 28⁵ (1928). S. 362., 40 (*sacerd.*); CIL VIII 8533, 8540, 8557, 8582.
¹⁶²⁰ CIL VIII 8539 (p. C. 259), 8587 (?).
¹⁶²¹ O. c. 8531.
¹⁶²² CIL VIII 8545, 20336.
¹⁶²³ O. c. 20377, 20383, 20398.
¹⁶²⁴ O. c. 8599.
¹⁶²⁵ Masc. : o. c. 8605; Rev. Arch. 34⁵ (1931). S. 347., 51. Fem. : CIL VIII 8604 (?) — 5.
¹⁶²⁶ CIL VIII 8604.
¹⁶²⁷ O. c. 20394.
¹⁶²⁸ O. c. 8615.
¹⁶²⁹ Masc. : o. c. 8698. Fem. : o. c. 8493 (*uxor aedil.* ?).
¹⁶³⁰ CIL VIII 8545 (?).
¹⁶³¹ O. c. 20351 (ad n. 8528).
¹⁶³² O. c. 20387.
¹⁶³³ CIL VIII 15336.
¹⁶³⁴ O. c. 26072.
¹⁶³⁵ O. c. 15355.
¹⁶³⁶ Masc. : o. c. 15291, 15322, 15329. Fem. : o. c. 15277, 15342.
¹⁶³⁷ CIL VIII 26022.
¹⁶³⁸ Masc. : o. c. 15338. Fem. : o. c. 26076.
¹⁶³⁹ O. c. 15300.
¹⁶⁴⁰ Masc. : o. c. 15290. Fem. : o. c. 26016.
¹⁶⁴¹ CIL VIII 26017.
¹⁶⁴² Masc. : o. c. 1454. Fem. : o. c. 1458, 26004, 26006, 26031.
¹⁶⁴³ Masc. : o. c. 1457. Fem. : o. c. 26080.
¹⁶⁴⁴ CIL VIII 15339.
¹⁶⁴⁵ Masc. : o. c. 26066. Fem. : o. c. 15348.
¹⁶⁴⁶ Masc. : o. c. 15343. Fem. : o. c. 26060 (?).
¹⁶⁴⁷ O. c. 15317.
¹⁶⁴⁸ Masc. : o. c. 26008. Fem. : o. c. 15323.
¹⁶⁴⁹ Masc. : o. c. 15273, 15325. Fem. : o. c. 1466.
¹⁶⁵⁰ Masc. : CIL VIII 15381. Fem. : o. c. 26050.
¹⁶⁵¹ O. c. 26043.
¹⁶⁵² Masc. : o. c. 1451 (?), 15277, 15337, 26013, 26026. Fem. : o. c. 15313, 26018.
¹⁶⁵³ CIL VIII 15351.
¹⁶⁵⁴ Masc. : o. c. 1453, 26019. Fem. : o. c. 15285, 15353.
¹⁶⁵⁵ O. c. 15283, 26014.
¹⁶⁵⁶ O. c. 26053.
¹⁶⁵⁷ Masc. : o. c. 26003a. Fem. : o. c. 26002a, 26011.
¹⁶⁵⁸ CIL VIII 15346, 26064.
¹⁶⁵⁹ Masc. : o. c. 15281. Fem. : o. c. 15288, 15309, 26020 (*liberta*).
¹⁶⁶⁰ Masc. : o. c. 26003. Fem. : o. c. 15341.
¹⁶⁶¹ Masc. : o. c. 26030. Fem. : o. c. 15350.
¹⁶⁶² O. c. 26068 (?).
¹⁶⁶³ CIL VIII 1464.
¹⁶⁶⁴ Masc. : o. c. 15344. Fem. : o. c. 26078.
¹⁶⁶⁵ Masc. : o. c. 26053. Fem. : o. c. 15296.
¹⁶⁶⁶ Masc. : o. c. 1456, 1461, 26024, 26092. Fem. : o. c. 26044.
¹⁶⁶⁷ Masc. : o. c. 15327. Fem. : o. c. 26065.
¹⁶⁶⁸ Masc. : CIL VIII 26045. Fem. : o. c. 15295, 15324.
¹⁶⁶⁹ Masc. : o. c. 26083. Fem. : o. c. 15303, 15330, 26002.
¹⁶⁷⁰ Masc. : o. c. 26032. Fem. : o. c. 15307.
¹⁶⁷¹ O. c. 26058.
¹⁶⁷² Masc. : CIL VIII 1455, 1469, 15319, 26048, 26057. Fem. : o. c. 1468, 15297 (?), 15319, 26009, 26061, 26071 (*flamin.*), 26077.
¹⁶⁷³ Masc. : o. c. 1459, 15276, 15326, 15335. Fem. : o. c. 1462, 15274, 15306.
¹⁶⁷⁴ CIL VIII 15284, 15321, 15340, 15356, 26071 (*flam.*).
¹⁶⁷⁵ O. c. 1467.
¹⁶⁷⁶ Masc. : o. c. 1452, 15305, 15320, 15352, 26061 (?). Fem. : o. c. 15275, 15280, 15287, 15293, 15308, 26015.
¹⁶⁷⁷ CIL VIII 15282 (?).
¹⁶⁷⁸ Masc. : o. c. 15294, 15301, 15316, 15354, 26063. Fem. : o. c. 15311, 26047—8, 26062.
¹⁶⁷⁹ O. c. 15275.
¹⁶⁸⁰ Masc. : o. c. 15292, 26036. Fem. : o. c. 15304.
¹⁶⁸¹ Masc. : CIL VIII 1460, 15310, 15331, 15345, 15347. Fem. : o. c. 15349, 26021.
¹⁶⁸² O. c. 15298.
¹⁶⁸³ Masc. : o. c. 15315, 26002. Fem. : o. c. 15299, 26036, 26073.
¹⁶⁸⁴ CIL VIII 26035.
¹⁶⁸⁵ O. c. 26049.
¹⁶⁸⁶ O. c. 26042.
¹⁶⁸⁷ O. c. 15286.
¹⁶⁸⁸ O. c. 26046.
¹⁶⁸⁹ CIL VIII 555, 11709.
¹⁶⁹⁰ O. c. 526, 23338.
¹⁶⁹¹ O. c. 23340.
¹⁶⁹² Masc. : o. c. 23299, 23352. Fem. : o. c. 23335.
¹⁶⁹³ Masc. : o. c. 23330. Fem. : o. c. 11722 (?).
¹⁶⁹⁴ Masc. : o. c. 517, 11726. Fem. : o. c. 519.
¹⁶⁹⁵ Masc. : CIL VIII 11733 (?). Fem. : o. c. 23319.
¹⁶⁹⁶ O. c. 560.
¹⁶⁹⁷ O. c. 542.
¹⁶⁹⁸ O. c. 11688.
¹⁶⁹⁹ O. c. 536.
¹⁷⁰⁰ O. c. 567.
¹⁷⁰¹ O. c. 11691 (ad n. 552).
¹⁷⁰² Masc. : CIL VIII 537, 550. Fem. : o. c. 11710, 23320.
¹⁷⁰³ O. c. 23336 (*libertus filiae*).
¹⁷⁰⁴ Masc. : o. c. 522, 533, 566, 11692 (ad n. 523), 11721, 23321, 23331. Fem. : o. c. 23334.
¹⁷⁰⁵ CIL VIII 11695, 23313.
¹⁷⁰⁶ O. c. 23315 (?).
¹⁷⁰⁷ Masc. : o. c. 11680 (*mil. leg.*), 11686, 11712. Fem. : o. c. 565, 576, 11719, 11727—8, 23340.
¹⁷⁰⁸ CIL VIII 554.
¹⁷⁰⁹ Masc. : o. c. 545, 551. Fem. : o. c. 23317a.
¹⁷¹⁰ O. c. 23304.

- 1711 *Masc.* : o. c. 23294 (cf. 11668, 502; *mil. leg.*),
 23296 (*mil. leg.*). *Fem.* : o. c. 556, 23317.
 1712 CIL VIII 540, 11690.
 1713 O. c. 11690 (?).
 1714 O. c. 521, 11684, 11699, 23308—9.
 1715 O. c. 23305, 23347.
 1716 O. c. 23346.
 1717 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 23322. *Fem.* : o. c. 568, 573.
 1718 O. c. 11718 (ad n. 10519).
 1719 *Masc.* : o. c. 515, 23303, 23339. *Fem.* : o. c.
 518.
 1720 O. c. 559.
 1721 O. c. 23330 (?).
 1722 CIL VIII 570.
 1723 O. c. 11702 (ad n. 571). *Fem.* : o. c. 11696.
 1724 *Fem.* : o. c. 531. *Masc.* : o. c. 23295 (*mil.*, ?);
 Rev. Arch. 12⁴ (1908). S. 348., 126 (*mil.*).
 1725 O. c. 11694.
 1726 O. c. 11701.
 1727 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 557 (?), 11729. *Fem.* : o. c.
 23302, 23349 (?).
 1728 O. c. 11708.
 1729 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 508 (?), 11704, 23314, 23327,
 23338. *Fem.* : o. c. 525.
 1730 O. c. 11732 (ad n. 580; *sacerd.*).
 1731 *Masc.* : o. c. 528, 11685, 11698, 11700, 11715—
 6, 11720. *Fem.* : o. c. 530, 538 (?), 543, 11707 (ad n.
 546), 11713 (*liberta*).
 1732 *Masc.* : o. c. 534, 23301. *Fem.* : o. c. 11705.
 1733 CIL VIII 569.
 1734 *Masc.* : o. c. 504 (*vet. leg.*), 530, 563, 11708
 (ad n. 548), 23300, 23328, 23337. *Fem.* : o. c.
 23333.
 1735 CIL VIII 527.
 1736 *Masc.* : o. c. 549, 11703 (ad n. 539), 23298,
 23340. *Fem.* : o. c. 509, 23322a.
 1737 O. c. 23318.
 1738 O. c. 11696.
 1739 O. c. 11714.
 1740 O. c. 505 (*sacerd.*), 516.
 1741 CIL VIII 23311.
 1742 O. c. 541 (?).
 1743 O. c. 514.
 1744 O. c. 23310.
 1745 O. c. 11693.
 1746 O. c. 23332 (?).
 1747 CIL VIII 24394.
 1748 *Masc.* : o. c. 24503. *Fem.* : o. c. 24472.
 1749 *Masc.* : o. c. 24429, 24433. *Fem.* : o. c.
 24450.
 1750 *Masc.* : o. c. 24367, 24407, 24462 (?), 24491.
Fem. : o. c. 24365, 24368.
 1751 CIL VIII 24436.
 1752 O. c. 24386 (*servus*).
 1753 O. c. 24381.
 1754 O. c. 24468, 24477.
 1755 O. c. 24463 (?).
 1756 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24375. *Fem.* : o. c. 24369.
 1757 CIL VIII 24417.
 1758 O. c. 24412.
 1759 *Masc.* : o. c. 24475, 24493 (?). *Fem.* : o. c.
 24362.
 1760 *Masc.* : o. c. 24363 (?), 24410. *Fem.* : o. c.
 24390.
 1761 O. c. 24413, 24425.
 1762 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24415. *Fem.* : o. c. 24402 (?),
 24486, 24496.
 1763 O. c. 24504a.
 1764 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24349. *Fem.* : o. c. 24498.
 1765 *Masc.* : o. c. 24384 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 24350.
 1766 *Masc.* : o. c. 24382. *Fem.* : o. c. 24427,
 24481.
 1767 *Masc.* : o. c. 24457 (?), 24500. *Fem.* : o. c.
 24352.
 1768 CIL VIII 24391.
 1769 O. c. 24473.
 1770 *Masc.* : o. c. 24464. *Fem.* : o. c. 24432, 24439,
 24466, 24494 (?).
 1771 O. c. 24454.
 1772 O. c. 24446.
 1773 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24357, 24389, 24395, 24443.
Fem. : o. c. 24372, 24388 (?), 24426, 24502.
 1774 *Masc.* : o. c. 24404, 24489. *Fem.* : o. c. 24360,
 24379, 24440.
 1775 O. c. 24418 (?).
 1776 O. c. 24359.
 1777 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24380, 24409, 24424 (?).
Fem. : o. c. 24449.
 1778 *Masc.* : o. c. 24354, 24451, 24497 (*libertus*).
Fem. : o. c. 24431 (?), 24465.
 1779 O. c. 24430.
 1780 *Masc.* : o. c. 24435. *Fem.* : o. c. 24401, 24492.
 1781 CIL VIII 24411.
 1782 O. c. 24499.
 1783 O. c. 24444 (?), 24458 (?), 24460, 24484 (?).
 1784 O. c. 24467.
 1785 *Masc.* : o. c. 24408, 24445. *Fem.* : o. c. 24420,
 24488, 24453.
 1786 CIL VIII 24371.
 1787 O. c. 24378, 24385, 24416.
 1788 *Masc.* : o. c. 24442, 24476. *Fem.* : o. c. 24392.
 1789 *Masc.* : o. c. 24397. *Fem.* : o. c. 24353.
 1790 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24403, 24405, 24461. *Fem.* :
 o. c. 24400, 24469.
 1791 O. c. 24358.
 1792 *Masc.* : o. c. 24414, 24438, 24455. *Fem.* :
 o. c. 24474, 24501.
 1793 O. c. 24364.
 1794 O. c. 24447.
 1795 O. c. 24356 (?), 24377.
 1796 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24441. *Fem.* : o. c. 24419,
 24470.
 1797 O. c. 24428.
 1798 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 24398, 24422—3, 24429a (?),
 24487. *Fem.* : o. c. 24366, 24421, 24459, 24482.
 1799 *Masc.* : o. c. 24495. *Fem.* : o. c. 24490.
 1800 *Masc.* : o. c. 24387. *Fem.* : o. c. 24399.
 1801 CIL VIII 24406.
 1802 O. c. 24383.
 1803 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 26376. *Fem.* : o. c.
 26238.
 1804 Rev. Arch. 13⁴ (1909). S. 438., 12.
 1805 CIL VIII 26335.
 1806 O. c. 26311.
 1807 *Masc.* : o. c. 26304. *Fem.* : o. c. 26324.
 1808 O. c. 15470.
 1809 O. c. 26306 (ad n. 15462).
 1810 *Masc.* : o. c. 26342. *Fem.* : o. c. 26395.
 1811 CIL VIII 26312, 26351, 26393.
 1812 O. c. 26297.
 1813 O. c. 26317.
 1814 O. c. 26409.
 1815 O. c. 16435.
 1816 O. c. 26292.
 1817 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 26398. *Fem.* : o. c. 26340,
 26374.
 1818 *Masc.* : o. c. 26331. *Fem.* : o. c. 26372.
 1819 *Masc.* : o. c. 26238a, 26413. *Fem.* : o. c. 26336,
 26359.
 1820 O. c. 26294, 26238e, 26332, 26360, 26387.
 1821 CIL VIII 26287.
 1822 O. c. 26329, 26344.
 1823 O. c. 26399 (*libertus*).
 1824 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 26299, 26315, 26365—6,

- 26380, 26388, 26397, 26403, 26405, 26410. *Fem.* :
o. c. 15465, 26355, 26367.
1825 O. c. 15461.
1826 O. c. 26411.
1827 *Masc.* : o. c. 26345. *Fem.* : o. c. 26401.
1828 CIL VIII 26349, 26402 (*cursor*), 26406.
1829 O. c. 26316.
1830 O. c. 26370.
1831 O. c. 15466, 26296 (ad n. 15459).
1832 CIL VIII 26333, 26353, 26391.
1833 *Masc.* : o. c. 26303, 26309, 26364. *Fem.* : o. c.
26289, 26404.
1834 O. c. 26377.
1835 O. c. 26238b.
1836 *Masc.* : o. c. 26300, 26339, 26347. *Fem.* : o. c.
26238c, 26385.
1837 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 26354. *Fem.* : o. c. 26379
(ad n. 16436).
1838 *Masc.* : o. c. 26330, 26350 (ad n. 15467, 16434).
Fem. : o. c. 26356, 26414a.
1839 O. c. 26356.
1840 O. c. 26310, 26341, 26343, 26378.
1841 CIL VIII 26352.
1842 *Masc.* : o. c. 26305, 26314, 26357. *Fem.* : o. c.
26323.
1843 O. c. 26293.
1844 O. c. 26291, 26338.
1845 *Masc.* : o. c. 26290, 26327, 26337, 26389. *Fem.* :
o. c. 26307, 26369, 26381.
1846 CIL VIII 26238d.
1847 *Masc.* : o. c. 26318, 26382. *Fem.* : o. c.
26301.
1848 *Masc.* : o. c. 26302, 26319, 26348. *Fem.* : o. c.
26334.
1849 O. c. 26373.
1850 O. c. 26408a.
1851 O. c. 26375.
1852 O. c. 26412 (ad n. 15469).
1853 O. c. 26325.
1854 O. c. 26237 (*sacerd.*).
1855 CIL VIII 26295.
1856 O. c. 26320.
1857 O. c. 26361 (?).
1858 O. c. 26328.
1859 O. c. 26386.
1860 CIL VIII 15592 (*filia dec., flam. ?*), 27454.
1861 O. c. 15607 (?).
1862 O. c. 1588 (*filia magistr. ?*).
1863 O. c. 15621.
1864 O. c. 15630.
1865 O. c. 15624.
1866 O. c. 1612.
1867 *Masc.* : o. c. 15587 (*dec. m.*), 15605. *Fem.* :
o. c. 15606, 15623.
1868 CIL VIII 1606.
1869 *Masc.* : o. c. 1611, 15613. *Fem.* : o. c. 27450.
1870 O. c. 1593.
1871 *Masc.* : o. c. 1583 (*mil. chor.*), 1589, 1596.
Fem. : o. c. 15632.
1872 *Masc.* : o. c. 1600. *Fem.* : o. c. 1593 (?).
1873 O. c. 15620.
1874 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 1591. *Fem.* : o. c. 15596,
27450.
1875 *Masc.* : o. c. 15600. *Fem.* : o. c. 15608.
1876 *Masc.* : o. c. 1594, 15588 (*dec. m., flam.*),
15604, 15632. *Fem.* : o. c. 1605.
1877 O. c. 15597.
1878 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 1607, 15611. *Fem.* : o. c.
15625.
1879 O. c. 15618.
1880 O. c. 15593 (*obstetr.*).
1881 O. c. 1596, 15602.
1882 *Masc.* : o. c. 1598—9, 15609. *Fem.* : o. c. 1595,
27446.
1883 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 15594 (*verna, disp.*). *Fem.* :
o. c. 1601.
1884 *Masc.* : o. c. 27450. *Fem.* : o. c. 1602, 1608.
1885 CIL VIII 15626, 27454.
1886 *Masc.* : o. c. 15628. *Fem.* : o. c. 1607.
1887 *Masc.* : o. c. 15623. *Fem.* : o. c. 1597, 15622.
1888 *Masc.* : o. c. 15585 (*sacerd., II. vir*). *Fem.* :
o. c. 1590, 15612.
1889 CIL VIII 15617.
1890 *Masc.* : o. c. 27444. *Fem.* : o. c. 15617.
1891 O. c. 15633.
1892 *Masc.* : o. c. 27440 (*II. vir*). *Fem.* : o. c. 1603.
1893 CIL VIII 15591 (*II. vir*).
1894 O. c. 27451.
1895 *Masc.* : o. c. 1602. *Fem.* : o. c. 27447—8.
1896 CIL VIII 27447.
1897 O. c. 27453 (*libertus*).
1898 O. c. 1601.
1899 O. c. 15616.
1900 *Masc.* : o. c. 1588 (*mag.*), 1609, 15586
(*sacerd.*), 15598, 15619. *Fem.* : o. c. 15636.
1901 *Masc.* : o. c. 15612, 15625. *Fem.* : o. c. 15605,
15614.
1902 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 15632. *Fem.* : o. c. 15595.
1903 O. c. 27457 (?).
1904 O. c. 27448.
1905 *Masc.* : o. c. 1590, 15593 (*maritus obstetr.*).
Fem. : o. c. 15627.
1906 CIL VIII 15615.
1907 *Masc.* : o. c. 1597, 1605, 27439 (*dec. m.*).
Fem. : o. c. 1611 (?).
1908 O. c. 1603.
1909 *Masc.* : o. c. 1608, 27449. *Fem.* : o. c. 15592.
1910 CIL VIII 1613, 15588.
1911 O. c. 15610.
1912 *Masc.* : o. c. 15596, 15629. *Fem.* : o. c. 1604.
1913 CIL VIII 15595, 15601.
1914 O. c. 15592 (*dec., flam.*).
1915 O. c. 15599.
1916 O. c. 1610, 15616, 15631.
1917 O. c. 27452.
1918 CIL VIII 15824.
1919 O. c. 15815 (?).
1920 O. c. 27548.
1921 O. c. 27539.
1922 O. c. 27524 (?).
1923 O. c. 27498.
1924 O. c. 15800.
1925 O. c. 27530.
1926 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 15794. *Fem.* : o. c. 15798,
15811.
1927 O. c. 27497.
1928 O. c. 15813, 27547.
1929 O. c. 27538.
1930 O. c. 27532.
1931 O. c. 27505 (*aedil.*).
1932 CIL VIII 27494.
1933 *Masc.* : o. c. 15803, 27500, 27516. *Fem.* : o. c.
27480.
1934 *Masc.* : o. c. 27510. *Fem.* : o. c. 27514.
1935 O. c. 15781.
1936 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 15812, 27517. *Fem.* : o. c.
27544.
1937 O. c. 15794, 27507.
1938 CIL VIII 27529.
1939 O. c. 15792.
1940 *Masc.* : o. c. 15822, 27498, 27506. *Fem.* :
o. c. 15823 (?), 27503.
1941 O. c. 27536 (?).
1942 O. c. 27538.

- 1943 O. c. 15795 (*servus*), 27489 (?), 27492.
 1944 CIL VIII 15806, 27490.
 1945 O. c. 27482.
 1946 O. c. 15788.
 1947 Masc. : o. c. 15791, 27493, 27511. Fem. : o. c. 15787 (*serva*).
 1948 CIL VIII 15792.
 1949 Masc. : o. c. 27537. Fem. : o. c. 27491, 27495, 27530.
 1950 O. c. 27533.
 1951 Masc. : o. c. 27487. Fem. : o. c. 27499 (?).
 1952 Masc. : o. c. 15793, 27508. Fem. : o. c. 27542, 27548.
 1953 CIL VIII 27488.
 1954 O. c. 27531.
 1955 Masc. : o. c. 27489. Fem. : o. c. 15799.
 1956 Masc. : o. c. 27486, 27503. Fem. : o. c. 27477.
 1957 CIL VIII 27513.
 1958 Masc. : O. c. 27479, 27495. Fem. : o. c. 15780 (*sacerd.*), 15812, 27543.
 1959 O. c. 27494 (?).
 1960 Masc. : o. c. 27526. Fem. : o. c. 27496.
 1961 CIL VIII 15805.
 1962 Masc. : o. c. 27542. Fem. : o. c. 27527.
 1963 Masc. : o. c. 27484, 27509. Fem. : o. c. 15792, 27524 (?).
 1964 CIL VIII 15796, 27489 (?).
 1965 Masc. : o. c. 27485 (?), 27512 (*vet. leg.*), 27540. Fem. : o. c. 15814, 27501, 27506, 27541.
 1966 Masc. : o. c. 27524, 27534. Fem. : o. c. 27481 (*ancilla*), 27489.
 1967 Masc. : o. c. 27525. Fem. : o. c. 27483, 27525, 27537.
 1968 CIL VIII 15807.
 1969 Masc. : o. c. 15785, 15797, 27527. Fem. : o. c. 15779, 27502.
 1970 O. c. 15779 (*sacerd.*).
 1971 O. c. 15827 (*magistr., flam.*).
 1972 CIL VIII 15792.
 1973 O. c. 15785.
 1974 O. c. 27486.
 1975 O. c. 27535.
 1976 O. c. 15789.
 1977 ILA I 895 (?).
 1978 O. c. 943.
 1979 O. c. 958.
 1980 O. c. 917.
 1981 Masc. : o. c. 924. Fem. : o. c. 998.
 1982 ILA I 967, 977, 1010.
 1983 O. c. 890.
 1984 O. c. 937 (?).
 1985 Masc. : o. c. 961 (?). Fem. : o. c. 976 (?).
 1986 ILA I 908, 1001.
 1987 O. c. 889.
 1988 O. c. 965.
 1989 O. c. 887.
 1990 O. c. 1019.
 1991 O. c. 974.
 1992 O. c. 993 (?).
 1993 O. c. 893.
 1994 Masc. : ILA I 896, 991 (?), 1003. Fem. : o. c. 887.
 1995 O. c. 918, 958, 972.
 1996 Masc. : o. c. 893 (?), 915, 1015. Fem. : o. c. 989, 991, 997 (?), 1003.
 1997 ILA I 959, 1006.
 1998 Masc. : o. c. 954. Fem. : o. c. 912, 990.
 1999 O. c. 919.
 2000 O. c. 910.
 2001 Masc. : ILA I 944, 1014. Fem. : o. c. 910, 935, 996.
 2002 O. c. 921, 938.
 2003 Masc. : o. c. 933, 975. Fem. : o. c. 888, 894.
 2004 ILA I 948.
 2005 Masc. : o. c. 932, 984, 1005. Fem. : o. c. 947, 957, 1014.
 2006 Masc. : o. c. 992. Fem. : 922.
 2007 Masc. : o. c. 986, 1020. Fem. : o. c. 986.
 2008 ILA I 919—20, 1009, 1018.
 2009 Masc. : o. c. 925—6, 931, 938, 955, 962, 987, 996, 1011, 1022. Fem. : o. c. 916, 1021.
 2010 ILA I 934.
 2011 O. c. 913, 918.
 2012 Masc. : o. c. 898, 985, 1000. Fem. : o. c. 970.
 2013 O. c. 916, 964.
 2014 ILA I 1017.
 2015 Masc. : o. c. 978 (?), 1002, 1017. Fem. : o. c. 906, 988, 1002, 1024.
 2016 O. c. 1007.
 2017 O. c. 936.
 2018 O. c. 956.
 2019 Masc. : ILA I 911, 1008. Fem. : o. c. 1018.
 2020 Masc. : o. c. 1016. Fem. : o. c. 973 (?).
 2021 O. c. 886 (*sacerd.*), 1021.
 2022 O. c. 1025.
 2023 O. c. 968 (?).
 2024 O. c. 983.
 2025 O. c. 963 (?).
 2026 O. c. 930.
 2027 CIL VIII 14635.
 2028 O. c. 25670.
 2029 Masc. : o. c. 14627. Fem. : o. c. 14631.
 2030 CIL VIII 25653 (*med. filio*), 25672.
 2031 Masc. : o. c. 14629, 14631, 25666, 25686. Fem. : o. c. 14619.
 2032 Masc. : o. c. 25679. Fem. : o. c. 14605 (?), 25689 (?).
 2033 CIL VIII 25697.
 2034 O. c. 14651 (?).
 2035 O. c. 14632, 25699.
 2036 O. c. 14663.
 2037 Rev. Arch. 46⁶ (1955). S. 201., 126.
 2038 CIL VIII 14618, 14646, 14665.
 2039 O. c. 14664, 25675a.
 2040 O. c. 25657.
 2041 O. c. 14636, 14644, 14657, 25654, 25688.
 2042 Masc. : CIL VIII 14622, 25674. Fem. : o. c. 25700.
 2043 O. c. 14631.
 2044 O. c. 14650 (ad n. 10599).
 2045 O. c. 14619, 25665.
 2046 Masc. : CIL VIII 25694. Fem. : o. c. 14674.
 2047 O. c. 14634 (ad n. 10597).
 2048 O. c. 14675 (ad n. 10601).
 2049 Masc. : CIL VIII 25668 (ad n. 14640—41). Fem. : o. c. 14639 (ad n. 10598 (*liberta*)), 14660, 25701.
 2050 O. c. 14666.
 2051 O. c. 14603 (*mil. leg.*).
 2052 O. c. 25675.
 2053 Masc. : CIL VIII 14658, 25663. Fem. : o. c. 25698 (*serva*), 25661, 25670.
 2054 Masc. : o. c. 14608, 14626, 25658. Fem. : o. c. 14621, 14642, 14644, 25671 (?), *libertus uxori*), 25682.
 2055 O. c. 14645.
 2056 Masc. : CIL VIII 14624. Fem. : o. c. 25695.
 2057 O. c. 26685.
 2058 Masc. : o. c. 14647. Fem. : o. c. 25684.
 2059 O. c. 14658.
 2060 O. c. 25655.
 2061 O. c. 14684 (?), p. C. 214).
 2062 Masc. : CIL VIII 14625, 14642. Fem. : o. c. 14633, 25677.
 2063 O. c. 14607 (*uxor vet. leg.* ?).

- 2064 *Masc.* : o. c. 25670. *Fem.* : o. c. 14622, 14649.
 2065 O. c. 14605 (*vet. leg.*), 25687.
 2066 CIL VIII 14620.
 2067 *Masc.* : o. c. 14601 (*vet.*), 14609 (*dec.*), 14648, 25646 (*vet. alae*). *Fem.* : o. c. 14656.
 2068 O. c. 25659.
 2069 O. c. 14638.
 2070 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 14628, 14655. *Fem.* : o. c. 14672.
 2071 O. c. 14602 (ad n. 10590; *vet. leg.*).
 2072 *Masc.* : o. c. 25654. *Fem.* : o. c. 14636, 14662.
 2073 O. c. 14669, 25664.
 2074 O. c. 14672.
 2075 CIL VIII 14659.
 2076 O. c. 14652 (ad n. 10600).
 2077 O. c. 14660.
 2078 O. c. 1266, 14661.
 2079 O. c. 25648 (*sacerda*).
 2080 O. c. 14622.
 2081 O. c. 14653.
 2082 O. c. 14634 (ad n. 10597).
 2083 CIL VIII 14616, 14644, 25662.
 2084 O. c. 14623.
 2085 O. c. 14653.
 2086 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 21732, 21741 (ad n. 9863).
Fem. : o. c. 9859.
 2087 *Masc.* : o. c. 9845. *Fem.* : o. c. 21749.
 2088 O. c. 21752.
 2089 *Masc.* : o. c. 9857, 9889, 21757 (p. C. 395).
Fem. : o. c. 9861, 21751.
 2090 CIL VIII 9844.
 2091 O. c. 21729 (p. C. 450).
 2092 O. c. 21759 (p. C. 493), 21771.
 2093 O. c. 9872 (p. C. 382); Rev. Arch. 50 (1957).
 S. 170., 67 (*filiius princ. civ.*).
 2094 CIL VIII 21736 (p. C. 394).
 2095 O. c. 9875 (p. C. 392).
 2096 O. c. 9848 (p. C. 393), 9860 (p. C. 362).
 2097 *Masc.* : o. c. 9858. *Fem.* : o. c. 21745 (p. C. 432), 21762 (p. C. 485).
 2098 Ann. ép. 1960, S. 62, 215 (468 n. Zw.).
 2099 O. c. 9894 (? , p. C. 351).
 2100 *Masc.* : o. c. 9866. *Fem.* : o. c. 21738—9 (?).
 2101 *Masc.* : Rev. Arch. 1. c. (*filiius princ. civ.*).
Fem. : CIL VIII 9849 (p. C. 399).
 2102 CIL VIII 21748, 21772 (p. C. 333).
 2103 *Masc.* : o. c. 21766 (p. C. 401). *Fem.* : o. c. 9862 (p. C. 302), 9882, 9893 (p. C. 347).
 2104 *Masc.* : 9853. *Fem.* : o. c. 21758.
 2105 CIL VIII 21767 (p. C. 383).
 2106 *Masc.* : o. c. 21733 (p. C. 525). *Fem.* : o. c. 21765 (p. C. 340.).
 2107 O. c. 9841.
 2108 *Masc.* : o. c. 9898 (? , p. C. 447), 21731, 21756, 21761 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 21730.
 2109 CIL VIII 21727 (p. C. 352).
 2110 O. c. 9901 (?).
 2111 *Masc.* : o. c. 9890 (p. C. 327), 21754 (p. C. 399). *Fem.* : o. c. 9874, 21769 (p. C. 342).
 2112 O. C. 9891.
 2113 O. c. 9881.
 2114 Rev. Arch. 14^e (1939). S. 247., 33; CIL VIII 21737 (*fem.*). O. c. 21770 (*masc.*).
 2115 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 21734 (p. C. 310), 21750 (p. C. 312); Rev. Arch. 28^e (1928). S. 370., 69.
 2116 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 21725 (*mil.*), 21728 (p. C. 361), 21744 (? , p. C. 412)—5. *Fem.* : o. c. 21755 (? , p. C. 420).
 2117 CIL VIII 9864.
 2118 *Masc.* : o. c. 9840 (? , *disp.*). *Fem.* : o. c. 9842, 9876 (p. C. 480), 21760, 21768 (p. C. 350).
 2119 O. c. 21774 (p. C. 446); Ann. épigr. 1960, S. 63, 216 (? , u. Z. 599).
 2120 O. c. 9850 (p. C. 344), 9856 (p. C. 333).
 2121 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 9846 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 9897 (? , p. C. 393).
 2122 *Masc.* : o. c. 9852 (p. C. 453), 9854, 9870 (? , *mil.*), 21753 (p. C. 333). *Fem.* : o. c. 21746.
 2123 *Masc.* : o. c. 9869 (? , p. C. 536). *Fem.* : o. c. 9883.
 2124 *Masc.* : o. c. 9855 (p. C. 323), 9857, 9865 (p. C. 419), 9867, 9878 (p. C. 390), 21735 (p. C. 343). *Fem.* : o. c. 9887 (p. C. 420).
 2125 CIL VIII 9880, 21740 (p. C. 423); Rev. Arch. 8^e (1936). S. 268., 65 (? , p. C. 543).
 2126 *Masc.* : Rev. Arch. 50 (1957). S. 170., 67 (*princ. civ.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 9877 (? , p. C. 452), 21747 (? , p. C. 430).
 2127 CIL VIII 9899 (? , p. C. 557).
 2128 O. c. 21472 (*caps. presb.*, p. C. 495).
 2129 O. c. 21726 (p. C. 428).
 2130 CIL VIII 2331.
 2131 *Masc.* : o. c. 2304. *Fem.* : o. c. 2435.
 2132 O. c. 2302 (*gemellae* ?).
 2133 O. c. 17806, 17930.
 2134 CIL VIII 17740.
 2135 *Masc.* : o. c. 2328 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 2333.
 2136 O. c. 17738.
 2137 O. c. 2424.
 2138 CIL VIII 2331, 2415.
 2139 O. c. 17967 (*mil. leg. coniugi*).
 2140 O. c. 17935 (ad n. 2432, ?).
 2141 Rev. Arch. 48^e (1956). S. 196., 122 (*pantom.*).
 2142 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 17761. *Fem.* : o. c. 17936.
 2143 O. c. 17803.
 2144 O. c. 2320.
 2145 O. c. 17806.
 2146 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 2402, 17765; Rev. Arch. 39^e (1901). S. 450., 113 (*duplic.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 17937 (ad n. 2422, *serva*).
 2147 O. c. 2332.
 2148 O. c. 2296 (*servus*), 17767.
 2149 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 2303 (?), 2324, 2425, 17774. *Fem.* : o. c. 2431.
 2150 O. c. 17760 (ad n. 2319).
 2151 O. c. 2302.
 2152 *Masc.* : o. c. 2322. *Fem.* : o. c. 17933 (?).
 2153 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 17786, 17790; Rev. Arch. 8^e (1936). S. 261., 33 (*vet. leg.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 2336, 2427, 17772, 17934 (?).
 2154 *Masc.* : o. c. 17773. *Fem.* : o. c. 2321.
 2155 O. c. 17735, 17748.
 2156 *Masc.* : o. c. 2433, 17772, 17788. *Fem.* : o. c. 2300, 2306, 2327, 17750, 17778 (ad n. 2312), 17807.
 2157 CIL VIII 17748.
 2158 *Masc.* : o. c. 2420, 17769, 17780 (ad n. 2313). *Fem.* : o. c. 2307, 17764.
 2159 O. c. 17798.
 2160 CIL VIII 17960.
 2161 *Masc.* : o. c. 2326, 2426, 17755 (?), 17761, 17766, 17777, 17799 (ad n. 2316); Rev. Arch. 8^e (1936). S. 261., 34 (*vet. leg.*). *Fem.* : CIL VIII 17794, 17796, 17802 (?).
 2162 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 2306, 2329 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 17752, 17805 (ad n. 2337).
 2163 O. c. 2301.
 2164 O. c. 17766.
 2165 O. c. 17795 (?).
 2166 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 17742, 17795. *Fem.* : o. c. 2325.
 2167 O. c. 2323, 17739, 17931 (ad n. 2416).
 2168 O. c. 17808.
 2169 O. c. 2329.
 2170 *Masc.* : CIL VIII 17791 (?), 17804 (?). *Fem.* : o. c. 2442.
 2171 O. c. 2330.
 2172 O. c. 2298 (?).

I. BÓNA
«CUNDPALD FECIT»

(DER KELCH VON PETŐHÁZA UND DIE ANFÄNGE DER BAIRISCH-FRÄNKISCHEN AWAREN-
MISSION IN PANNONIEN)

(Tafeln CXVII–CXX)

EINLEITUNG

Im Jahre 1879 wurde am Ikva-Bach zwischen Petőháza und Fertőendréd (Komitat Győr-Sopron, Kr. Kapuvár) anlässlich des Baues der damals gegründeten Zuckerfabrik von Petőháza ein kleiner vergoldeter Kelch gefunden. Der Fund kam in den Besitz von G. Ritter von Carstajnen, des Direktors der Fabrik, der ihn 1881 I. Paur, dem gelehrten Archivar von Sopron und bekannten Kunstsammler verschenkte. Vom Kelch nahm die wissenschaftliche Welt hierzu erst drei Jahre später, im Jahre 1884 Kenntnis, als ihn Paur als das wertvollste Stück seiner Sammlung an der Ausstellung der Ungarischen Historischen Goldschmiedekunst in Budapest zur Schau stellte. Im Katalog der Ausstellung wurde nur in einigen kurzen Zeilen über den Kelch Bescheid gegeben, die von oberflächlicher Untersuchung zeugen und mehrere technische und epigraphische Irrtümer enthalten. Es wurde darin auch eine 3 cm große Skizze des Kelches veröffentlicht. Als Fundort wurde die: «Ikva-Mündung» angegeben, und als Zeitbestimmung: das 7–8. Jahrhundert.¹

Ein Jahr später, im Jahre 1885 schenkte Paur seine Sammlung dem Museum zu Sopron;² der Kelch wird jedoch weder in dem gedruckten Verzeichnis der Sammlung Paur, noch im Inventarbuch des Soproner Museums genannt. Aus diesem Grunde entbehren wir jeglicher, auf den Fund bezüglicher, nahezu gleichaltiger, amtlicher Inventarangabe und Aufzeichnung.

Die erste wissenschaftliche Behandlung des Kelches ließ jedoch nicht lange auf sich warten. Als Paur starb, unternahm L. Bella diese Aufgabe. In den Jahren 1890³ und 1892⁴ schrieb er zwei Studien mit einem nahezu gleichlautenden Text, denen auch eine Photographie in Originalgröße beigelegt war. Bella gab eine sorgfältige, nur in einzelnen Details überholte technische Beschreibung des Kelches. Erstmals analysierte er die Formverwandtschaft zwischen dem Cundpaldkelch von Petőháza und dem Tassilokelch von Kremsmünster und ging auch auf die Beziehungen jener «karolingischen» Bandornamentik ein, die den Kelch verziert. Er hielt die beiden Kelche für identische Erzeugnisse Salzburger oder Passauer Werkstätte und er unterstützte seine Annahme auch mit der Aufzählung einiger zeitgenössischen Verwandten des auf den Nodus eingravierten «deutschen» Namens.

Hinsichtlich der Fundumstände des Kelches sind wir allein auf Bella angewiesen. Von ihm stammt die Mitteilung, daß der Kelch «wahrscheinlich in einem Grab gefunden wurde und dürfte von einem der Missionare stammen, die noch zur Zeit der Awarenherrschaft am westlichen Rand des Landes von Deutschland her mit der Bekehrung zum Christentum begonnen hatten».

Die Mitteilung von Bella bildet die einzige Grundlage für sämtliche spätere Mitteilungen. Umso überraschender ist, daß im Jahr 1895, als er auf den Spalten der lokalen Zeitung nochmals über den Fund berichtete,⁵ sich über ihn als einen «in Endréd gefundenen goldplattierten Kelch aus der Karolingerzeit» äußerte. — Da aber das Dorf Petőháza aus einer Meierei der Gemeinde Fertőendréd entstanden ist,⁶ und der Fundort selbst zwischen den beiden, voneinander auf kaum einige hundert Meter Entfernung gelegenen Dörfern liegt, kann dieser neuen Bezeichnung des Fundortes keine solche Bedeutung beigemessen werden, die veranlassen könnte, die alte zu verändern.

¹ A magyar történeti ötvösmű-kiállítás lajstroma (Katalog der Ausstellung der Ungarischen Historischen Goldschmiedekunst). (Bp. 1884.) Zweiter Saal 1.

² E. CSATKAI—D. DERCSÉNYI: Sopron és környéke műemlékei (Kunstdenkmäler der Stadt Sopron und ihrer Umgebung). Budapest 1956. 416.

³ L. BELLA: Arch. Ert. 10 (1890) 364—366.

⁴ L. BELLA: A sopronmegyei Rég. Társ. Évk. II. 1891 (Jahrbuch der Archäologischen Gesellschaft des Komitats Sopron II. 1891). Sopron 1892. 46—50.

⁵ Ödenburger Zeitung 27 (1895) 14. April. Nr. 87. 2; — Soproni Ujság ebd. 8. (unter dem Pseudonym CSEREPES).

⁶ CSATKAI—DERCSÉNYI: a. a. O. 579.

Die Bekanntmachung des Kelches von Petőháza (Abb. 1) vor der internationalen Fachwelt ist das Verdienst von J. Hampel. Bereits im Jahre 1894 befaßte er sich mit ihm in zwei bedeutenden Arbeiten. In seinem ersten Bericht⁷ behandelte er ihn noch als einen Kelch aus der «Ikva-Mündung», der «in Besitz irgendeiner reisenden kirchlichen Persönlichkeit gewesen sein dürfte». Erstmals stellte er die mehr oder minder getreue Zeichnung der Inschrift in der Kopie von F. Storno jun. vor. Laut Hampel ist «Cundpaldus» (?), der eingravierte Name des Goldschmiedes ein alter germanischer Name, der auch hinsichtlich der Form auf das Milieu des Tassilokelches, seines nächsten Verwandten verweist. Der Kelch von Petőháza dürfte folglich, auch seiner Meinung nach, entweder in Salzburg oder in Passau gefertigt worden sein. Von seinen gleichaltrigen Parallelstücken erwähnte Hampel als erster den Liudgerkelch von Werden, den er auf Grund seiner schlankeren Gestalt für einen früheren Typus hielt, als die beiden bairischen Kelche. Die «jahrhundertlang unendliche Male wiederholte» Flechtbandornamentik hielt Hampel richtigerweise bereits merowingerzeitlich, er führt jedoch lediglich aus awarischen Gräberfeldern einige Parallelstücke an. Zu seiner, im selben Jahr erschienenen großen Monographie⁸ erhielt er von Bella wahrscheinlich eine ausführlichere Information. Hierauf verweist die Fundortsbezeichnung Petőháza und seine Bemerkung, daß der Fund früher falsch als einer «aus der Ikva-Mündung» genannt wurde; andererseits der Tafeltext, der entschieden über einen Grabfund lautet. In seiner Beschreibung folgte er im übrigen mit allen Vorteilen und Irrtümern den Angaben von Bella. Dieser Text und die nach Bella veröffentlichte Photographie in Originalgröße wurden Wort für Wort in die große deutsche Ausgabe seines Werkes übernommen.⁹

In der Zeit zwischen den beiden Ausgaben des Sammelwerkes von Hampel war die Zusammenfassung von F. Pulszky erschienen,¹⁰ die ebenfalls die bereits öfters vorgeführte Photographie des Kelches veröffentlichte und diesen in Begleitschaft mehrerer irrtümlicher Angaben für eine karolingische deutsche Arbeit aus dem 9. Jahrhundert hielt.

Die Untersuchung des Kelches von Petőháza wurde zunächst von jenem E. Foerk mit einem neuen Gesichtspunkt bereichert, der die Ausgrabungen in der Domkirche von Kalocsa zwischen 1907–1912 geleitet hatte.¹¹ Foerk fand nämlich im Schiff der von St. Stephan gegründeten Domkirche, im Steinsarg eines Bischofs, einen kleinen Silberkelch, der einen ähnlichen Charakter mit jenem Kupferkelch hatte, den im Jahre 1869 außerhalb der Apside I. Henszelmann ebenfalls in einem Grab entdeckte. Beide Kelche von Kalocsa sind sog. «Grabkelche», die man — wie Foerk schreibt — «bis zum Beginn des 12. Jahrhunderts in das Grab höherer kirchlicher Persönlichkeiten zu legen pflegte».

Die kleinen kupfernen (9,6 cm) und silbernen (8,5 cm) Grabkelche waren hierzulande, sowohl ihres Maßes als ihres Materials und einfacher Ausführung nach die ersten, auch chronologisch dem Cundpaldkelch nahestehenden Funde. Foerk ließ den Bischofsstab, Ring und die Patena, die sich für die Zeitbestimmung des Bischofsgrabes besser eigneten, außer acht und wollte auf Grund der Formenparallele des Kelches von Kalocsa nachweisen, daß er in dem von ihm freigelegten Grab auf die Reliquien von Ascherich († um 1034) des ersten Erzbischofs von Kalocsa stieß, und er hatte auch die Möglichkeit nicht übersehen, daß der «Cundpaldkelch» von Petőháza gleichfalls ein «Grabkelch» gewesen sein dürfte. Auf einer Vergleichstafel, die eine nach der Photographie gefertigte Zeichnung des Kelches von Petőháza darstellt, versuchte er den Kelch von Kalocsa zwischen die Kelche von Cundpald und des Trierer Erzbischofs Poppo († 1047) typologisch einzufügen. — Obwohl die Zeitbestimmung der Funde des Erzbischofsgrabes von Kalocsa keineswegs für völlig abgeschlossen halte — ohne Zweifel ist die Feststellung von T. Gerevich richtig,¹² daß nämlich beide Kelche von Kalocsa aus einer wesentlich späteren Zeit stammen als diejenige von Ascherich —, so ist die Vermutung von Foerk, daß der Kelch von Petőháza ein «Grabkelch» wäre, immerhin ein neuer Gesichtspunkt.

Von den späteren Meinungen hierzulande ist die von T. Gerevich die bedeutsamste, der den Kelch des Grabfundes von Petőháza für ein Denkmal aus der fränkischen Herrschaft hielt, seine Anfertigung auf das 8. Jahrhundert setzte, und in seiner Beschreibung als erster die von Bella und Hampel als «mit Goldblech plattierte» Verzierung auf «vergoldet» korrigierte.¹³ Gerevich, der den Kelch offenbar auch im Original untersuchte, veröffentlichte auch eine neue Aufnahme von ihm.

Mehrere Male befaßte sich auch E. Csatkai mit unserem Kelch.¹⁴ Seiner Meinung nach dürfte der Kelch um 800 gefertigt worden sein, ist vergoldetes Kupfer und kam im 9. Jahrhundert in die Erde. Zuletzt führte A. Radnóti den Kelch vor,¹⁵ und wollte ihn auf das 9. Jahrhundert datieren. Bedauernd stellte er dabei fest, daß die näheren Fundumstände nicht bekannt sind.

Die ausländischen Forscher erwähnten oder behandelten unseren Kelch fast ausnahmslos im Zusammenhang mit dem Tassilokelch. Im Original sah ihn keiner von ihnen, die einzige und ausschließliche Quelle bildete für sie die Beschreibung in deutscher Sprache von Hampel, ferner die ebendort veröffentlichte Photographie, die den Kelch in unrestauriertem, unbereinigtem Zustand darstellt.

⁷ J. HAMPEL: Arch. Ért. 14 (1894) 38.

⁸ J. HAMPEL: A régibb középkor emlékei Magyarhonban (Altertümer des frühen Mittelalters in Ungarn). Budapest 1894. 173, Taf. 200.

⁹ J. HAMPEL: Altertümer des frühen Mittelalters in Ungarn. Braunschweig 1905. II. 428–429; III. Taf. 324.

¹⁰ F. PULSZKY: Magyarország archaeológiája (Die Archäologie Ungarns). Budapest 1897. II. 117, Abb. 196. (Schreibt z. B. über einen aus Silber gefertigten Kelch.)

¹¹ E. FOERK: Arch. Ért. 31 (1911) 21–33., Taf. 4 b.

¹² T. GEREVICH: Magyarország román kori emlékei (Ungarns romanische Denkmäler). Budapest 1938. 243–244., Taf. 256 3–4.

¹³ T. GEREVICH: a. a. O. 9 und Anm. 4.

¹⁴ E. CSATKAI: Sopron. Budapest 1954. 41., Abb. 119. CSATKAI—DERCSÉNYI: a. a. O. 416. E. CSATKAI: Rövid vezető a soproni Liszt Ferenc Múzeumban (Kurzer Führer durch das Liszt-Ferenc-Museum zu Sopron). Budapest 1958. 28. Taf. 9.

¹⁵ A. RADNÓTI (in: CSATKAI—DERCSÉNYI: a. a. O.) 33., Anm. 299, und Abb. 13. — Eine gute Aufnahme bringt vom Kelch noch die Zeitschrift Magyar Művészet IV. (1928) 570 mit folgender Unterschrift: «Der Cundpaldkelch. Mit Verzierungen aus der Merowingerzeit aus dem 8. Jahrhundert. Gefunden in Petőháza in den 60er Jahren des vorigen Jahrhunderts. Mit Goldblech plattiertes Kupfer.»



Abb. 1

Meines Wissens eröffnet die Reihe der ausländischen Forscher E. H. Zimmermann.¹⁶ Er erwähnte die breiten Cuppa «des Kelches im Ödenburger Museum», seinen mit Perlring verzierten aus einem Glied bestehenden Nodus und Fuß als die allernächste Parallele des Kelches von Kremsmünster. J. Braun¹⁷ wiederholt im wesentlichen dasselbe. Ganz konsequent ist er allerdings nicht, nachdem er in einigen Zeilen von einem «fast schmucklosen» Kelch schreibt, und dann geht er auf die Erörterung der Verzierung, auf das Flechtwerk doch hinüber.

O. Falke faßte die auf uns gebliebenen westeuropäischen Kelche aus dem 8—10. Jahrhundert unter dem Namen «karolingische Kelche» zusammen.¹⁸ Unter den fünf henkellosen Exemplaren erwähnte er an der letzten Stelle unser «aus einem Grab bei Ödenburg» zum Vorschein gekommenes Stück. Seine Cuppa stellte

¹⁶ A. RIEGL—E. H. ZIMMERMANN: Spätrömische Kunstindustrie. Wien 1923. Kunstgewerbe des frühen Mittelalters 53.

¹⁷ J. BRAUN: Das christliche Altargerät. München 1932. 36, 71.

¹⁸ O. FALKE: Karolingische Kelche. Pantheon 15 (1935) 140.

er mit dem Gozelinkelch, den unteren Teil mit dem Tassilokelch in Parallele, und er hielt ihn mit dem letzteren gleichaltrig (bei ihm: etwa 800). Er erwähnt auch seine «germanische» Bandornamentik, und seine angebliche Verwandtschaft mit dem Kelch, der im Grab des Adalvard, Bischof von Skåra († 1073), gefunden wurde.

Am ausführlichsten befaßte sich G. Haseloff mit unserem Kelch,¹⁹ der in seiner monographischen Bearbeitung des Tassilokelches auch eine Reproduktion der von Hampel veröffentlichten Photographie brachte. Auch Haseloff begann seine Abhandlung damit, daß der nächste Verwandte des Tassilokelches der Kelch des Grabfundes von «Petőháza bei Ödenburg» ist. Obzwar er nur halb so groß ist als jener, «entspricht diesem aber in der Form vollständig». Nach Hampel beschrieb er unseren Kelch als «ursprünglich mit Goldblech plattiert von dem noch Spuren erhalten sind». Als erster verglich er die seiner Meinung nach ein wenig schwerfällige Bandornamentik unseres Kelches mit dem eleganten, leichten Flechtwerke des Tassilokelches. In seiner Endkonklusion ließ er unserem Kelch eine wichtige Rolle zukommen. Auf Grund der zweifellosen Verwandtschaft in Form und Technik (?), die ihn an den Tassilokelch knüpfen, hielt er nämlich beide für gleichaltrig. Der Entstehungsort des Kelches von Petőháza liegt — schon auf Grund seiner Inschrift — in Süddeutschland. Von dem Gesichtspunkt des seit Jahrzehnten heißumstrittenen Entstehungsortes des Tassilokelches aus wäre also der Kelch von Petőháza das schwerste Argument für den kontinentalen Ursprung.

Im Zusammenhang mit dem in Stare Vrljke gefundenen interessanten westlichen Räuchergefäß aus dem 8. Jahrhundert erwähnte Ks. Vinski-Gasparini unseren Kelch²⁰ unter den bekannten Kelchen des 8—9. Jahrhunderts. Und es sei schließlich noch erwähnt, daß die von dem durch A. Adorján meisterhaft restaurierten Kelch gemachte neue photographische Aufnahme zuerst auf der bairischen Kirchenkunstausstellung gezeigt wurde. Ein kurzer, aus Sopron erhaltener Text, der sich auf neue Angaben stützt, befaßt sich mit dem Fundort, den Fundumständen und der Beschreibung des Kelches. Auch die Verwandtschaft mit dem Tassilokelch wurde darin hervorgehoben.²¹

Es geht aus diesem kurzen Überblick der Forschungsgeschichte hervor, daß sich mit der technischen Untersuchung des Kelches seit Bella niemand eingehender befaßt hat. Die Mehrheit der Forscher war auf eine nicht genaue Beschreibung und eine schlechte Photographie angewiesen. Auf dieser, ja selbst auf dem Originalstück war ein Teil der Verzierungen, wie z. B. die dreieckige Flechtbandknoten unter dem Flechtbandstreifen der Cuppa vor der Restaurierung im Jahre 1959 überhaupt nicht sichtbar, da sie mitsamt der Vergoldung von Patina bedeckt waren. Auf der ungereinigten Oberfläche konnten mehrere technische Einzelheiten nicht beobachtet werden, auch die Inschrift war kaum zu entziffern.

Die bisherige Forschung betonte im Zusammenhang mit unserem Kelch sozusagen allein die Formverwandtschaft zum Tassilokelch. Der Cundpaldkelch blieb mit dem Ziehen von selbständigen archäologischen, epigraphischen, kunstgeschichtlichen und historischen Schlußfolgerungen, die in der Inschrift, Form, Verzierung und Fundstelle geborgen sind, über das Aufwerfen einiger vermutungsartiger Gedanken hinaus, schuldig.

Mit Namen und Inschrift versehene frühmittelalterliche westliche Kelche blieben insgesamt 4—5 im Original erhalten. Es ist demnach vielleicht nicht ohne Interesse, wenn wir den Kelch von Petőháza, gemäß seiner Wichtigkeit, einer eingehenderen Untersuchung unterziehen.

¹⁹ G. HASELOFF: Der Tassilokelch. München 1951. 10, 12, 58. Taf. 9 A.

²⁰ Ks. VINSKI-GASPARINI: Starohrv. prosvjeta 6 (1958) 96.

²¹ Das Münster 13 (1960) 5—8. Heft 178. — Ausstellungskatalog «Bayerische Frömmigkeit». 1400 Jahre christliches Bayern (München 1960) Nr. 139. [Das im Dezember 1963 abgeschlossene Manuskript meiner Abhandlung wurde in ungarischer Sprache vom Anfang des Jahres 1964 an in Fortsetzungen veröffentlicht (Soproni Szemle 18 [1964] 127—141; 218—233; 319—328). Zu gleicher Zeit erhielt ich die umfangreiche zusammenfassende Studie von V. H. ELBERN: «Der eucharistische Kelch im frühen Mittelalter» und den diesbezüglichen Katalog (Zeitschrift d. Deutschen Vereins f. Kunstwissenschaft XVII (1963) 1—76 und 117—188). In dieser Arbeit werden all diejenigen Kelche veröffentlicht und zusammenfassend besprochen, die ich leider noch aus dem

Schrifttum eines ganzen Jahrhunderts zusammentragen mußte. Andererseits gereicht es mir zur besonderen Freude, daß kein einziges wesentliches Stück im Zusammenhang mit diesem Thema meiner Aufmerksamkeit entgangen ist. Elberns Zusammenfassung ändert daher weder im Wesentlichen, noch in meinen Teilanalysen an meinen Resultaten. In dem inzwischen in deutscher Sprache übersetzten Text meiner Arbeit konnte ich die Feststellungen Elberns nicht mehr organisch einbauen, doch berufe ich mich auf sie, der Möglichkeit nach, in den Anmerkungen.

Der Cundpaldkelch von Petőháza wird im Teil «Die Kelche vorkarolingischer und karolingischer Zeit», wie gewöhnlich, unmittelbar nach dem Tassilokelch und in engem Zusammenhang mit diesem besprochen (S. 15. Kat. Nr. 30. auf S. 74. Abb. 6). Nach Elbern wurde der Cundpaldkelch um das Jahr 780 herum gefertigt und ist bajuwarischen Ursprungs. Auch nach seiner Ansicht ist der Kelch ein Maßkelch

DER KELCH

Der Kelch von Petőháza gliedert sich formenkundlich, wie die westlichen Kirchenkelche im allgemeinen, in drei Teile. Sein Hauptteil ist die ungewohnt große Cuppa, darunter befindet sich der Nodus der nach unten zu auf einem sich erweiternden trichterförmigen Fuß (*pes*) ruht. Die technischen Bestandteile sind jedoch — von der allgemeinen mittelalterlichen Praxis abweichend — nicht mit den Formteilen identisch. Ein eigenes Stück stellt die Cuppa dar, ein einziges Stück ist der Fuß und der Nodus, während der Zusammenhang zwischen den beiden Teilen von einem eigenen Mittelglied gesichert, besser gesagt: bedeckt wird.

Die volle Höhe des Kelches ist nicht leicht zu ermessen, da sich im Inneren des Nodus die Zapfung der Cuppa gelockert hatte, wodurch die Schale ein wenig schief steht, wackelt. Die ursprüngliche Höhe beträgt 11,8 cm. (Abb. 2)

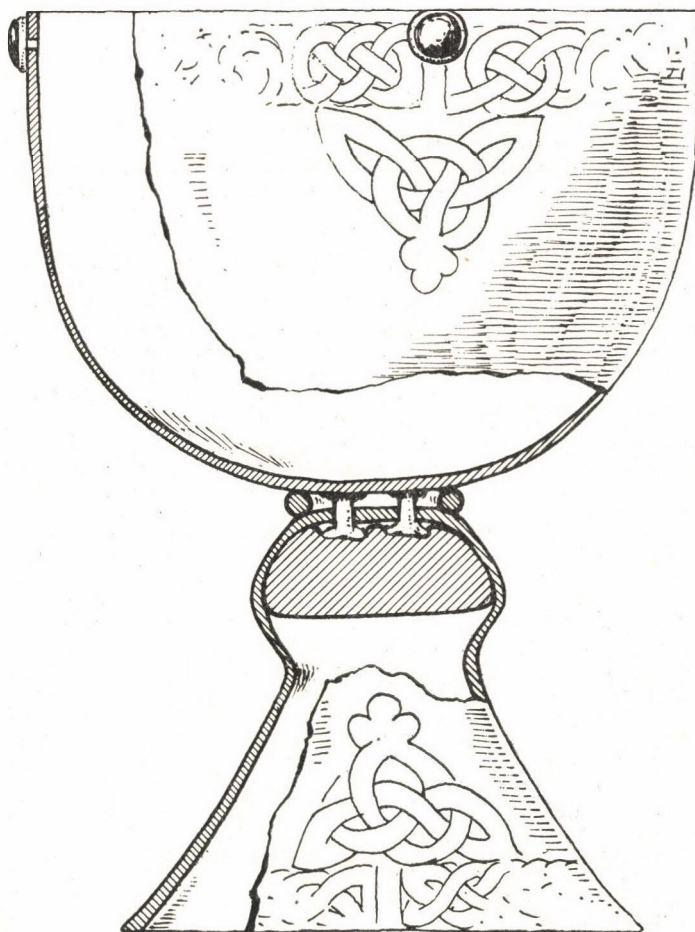


Abb. 2

und «entstammt der gleichen Kunstlandschaft, wie der Tassilokelch». Eine derartige Abfassung der Herkunftsfrage ist — im Gegensatz zu sämtlichen früheren Meinungen — im wesentlichen mit meiner Feststellung identisch. Elbern nimmt nur mit Vorbehalten die oben angeführte entschiedene Meinung Haseloffs über die genaue formenkundliche Übereinstimmung der Tassilo- und Cundpaldkelche an und betont, daß die Ornamentik des letzteren einer anderen Tendenz folgt, während er der Größe nach mit dem Liudgerkelch übereinstimmt.

Elbern folgt in der technischen Beschreibung des

Cundpaldkelches Hampel, von dem er auch den üblichen Irrtum: «ursprünglich mit Goldblech plattiert» übernimmt. Wahrscheinlich stammt auch die Bestimmung «Grabfund» von Hampel. Den Namen Cundpald hält er einfach für «süddeutsch». Auf einer völlig neuen und offensichtlich falschen Angabe beruht die Feststellung, die er sowohl bei der Beschreibung als auch im Katalog in eigenartiger Weise hervorhebt, wonach: der Kelch «befand sich früher lange in amerikanischem Privatbesitz». Der Kelch befand sich jedoch immer im Besitz des Museums von Sopron.]

Die Cuppa. Eine aus Rotkupfer gehämmerte tiefe Schale. Man kann aufgrund der auf der Seite oxydierten und ausgewitterten Teile feststellen, daß die Wölbung der Schale sich beim Aufziehen allzu verdünnte, und an mehreren Stellen bloß eine Dicke von nicht ganz 0,5 mm besitzt. In der Erde oxydierten sich diese am stärksten verdünnten Teile und gingen zugrunde. Der dickste Teil der Cuppa ist der Rand, wo der Durchmesser der Kupferplatte zwischen 1,9–2,0 mm wechselt, also nicht völlig gleichmäßig ist. Gleicherweise ist der Boden der Cuppa dicker, der von der 1,2 mm Dicke der unteren Biegung bis zum untersten Teil wiederum auf 2 mm zunimmt. Die Maße weisen darauf hin, daß die gewünschte Form aus einer ursprünglich 2 mm dicken Kupferplatte ausgehämmert wurde. Der Rand der Cuppa ist geradegefeilt.

Die äußere Höhe der Cuppa ist 6,1 cm, die Innentiefe 5,9 cm. Die äußeren Durchmesser der ein wenig deformierten Cuppa wechseln zwischen 8,85–9,10 cm.

Der Perlkranz. Ein etwa 3 mm hoher, gegossener Bronzering von 3,3 cm Durchmesser, mit 21 leicht gewölbten kugelförmigen Buckeln verziert. Man kann ihn gegenwärtig langsam im Kreise herumdrehen.

Der Nodus und der Fuß. Nodus und Fuß sind aus einer einzigen Kupferplatte getrieben. Die Kupferplatte, aus der sie hergestellt wurden, war wie diejenige der Cuppa, da sie jedoch bei weitem nicht so stark gedehnt wurde, wie die Kupferplatte der Cuppa, ist sie viel massiver. Am Rand des Fußes bewahrte die Platte die ursprüngliche Dicke von 1,9–2,0 mm, was wahrscheinlich auch oben am Nodus der Fall sein dürfte. Gesamthöhe des Fußes und des Nodus beträgt 5,5 cm, die Durchmesser des ein wenig ovalen Fußes belaufen sich auf 7,05–7,30 cm.

Sowohl auf die Schale wie auch auf den Fuß wurde die *Verzierung* noch vor der Zusammenstellung eingelassen. Zunächst wurde der Rahmen der Musterfelder dünn eingeritzt, die Grunddreiecke, die die dreieckigen Bandornamente umrahmen, sind vorgezeichnet worden. Danach folgte die einfache Eingravierung der Muster, eine Arbeit, die ein ziemlich mittelmäßiges Talent verrät. Eine ungeübte Hand verrät auch, daß die auf der Cuppa und auf dem Fuß einander gegenüberstehenden dreieckigen Muster nicht völlig übereinstimmen.

Ursprünglich wollte man den Kelch wahrscheinlich nur an den Rahmen der Cuppa und des Fußes mit Flechtbandornamentik zieren. Das Flechtwerk wurde oben in einem 12 mm, unten in einem 11 mm breiten Streifen in je 4 nicht völlig gleichförmig lange Vierecke hineinkomponiert, ein Bandgeflecht, das oben aus 4 unten aus 3 Bändern besteht. Die dreieckigen Bandverzierungen kamen erst danach in die Mittelachse jener unverzierten Streifen, die die Bandfelder voneinander trennen. — Vermutlich befanden sich die dreieckigen Muster ursprünglich nicht unter den vorgesehenen Verzierungselementen. Der allzu einfach erscheinende Kelch wurde mit den von dem normalen Bandgeflecht abweichenden individuellen Motiven flüchtig ergänzt. Die Zeichnung dieser Flechtbandknoten ist dünner, vorsichtiger, ihre Linienführung unsicherer; ja, es ist auch nicht ausgeschlossen, daß sie eine andere Hand, als die Bandstreifen verfertigte. — Schließlich vor der Zusammenstellung kam es an der größten Ausbuchtung des Nodus zur kraftvollen Eingravierung der Inschrift.

Hiernach folgte die *Zusammenfügung des Kelches*. Unten an der Cuppa, in einem 1,2 cm² großen Viereck wurden 4, etwa 5–6 mm lange Nietnägeln von 3 mm rundem Querschnitt angelötet. Oben wurde der Nodus an vier Stellen den Nägeln entsprechend durchlöchert. Sodann wurde um die aus dem unteren Teil der Cuppa hervorstehenden Nägel der Perlkranz angebracht, die Nägel trieb man durch die vier, ein wenig weit ausgefallenen Nietlöcher durch (deshalb wackelt die Cuppa), und man versuchte die Nietköpfe abzuhammern. Dies war jedoch im Inneren des halbkugelförmigen, engen Nodus eine schwere Arbeit, die man ursprünglich wahrscheinlich auch nicht beenden wollte. Die Zusammenfügung wurde schließlich derart gelöst, daß man in den Nodus geschmolzenes Blei goß, das — nachdem es die Nägel und die abgehammerten Köpfe umfloß — die drei Teile des Kelches fest zusammenhalten sollte. Die Bleimasse oxydierte und lockerte sich mit der Zeit (vielleicht erst in der Erde). Heute, wie auch zur Zeit der Untersuchung von Bella, kann man die Bleimasse im Inneren des Nodus vorsichtig umdrehen, wobei die vier Nietkopfabdrücke, die die Art und Weise der Zusammenfügung verraten, zum Vorschein kommen, ja selbst die Niete werden sichtbar, herausnehmen kann man jedoch die Bleimasse nicht.

Den auf diese Weise angefertigten Kelch ließ man durch eine dickschichtige *Feuervergoldung* anlaufen.²² Ein Goldbezug bedeckt den waagerechten Rand der Cuppa, ihr Äußeres, besonders dick das Innere, den sichtbaren Teil des Perlkranzes, den Nodusfuß, ja dünn sogar auch das Innere des Fußes. Der dicke Goldanlauf überdeckte und überdeckt bis zum heutigen Tage die Spuren der Kupferbearbeitung. Blickt man unter den gelockerten Perlkranz, so sieht man klar, daß die Vergoldung nach der Zusammenfügung erfolgte. Weder oben am Nodus, noch im Inneren des Perlrings befindet sich eine Vergoldung — die Grenze fällt überall mit der sichtbaren Oberfläche zusammen.

Die Vergoldung, wie es sich bei der Restaurierung zeigte, erlitt wenig Schaden. Abgesehen von den oxydierten Teilen, sind die Abwetzungen nur auf dem Nodus, wo die Vergoldung naturgemäß am dünnsten war, und auf einem Punkt des Fußrandes zu sehen; diese Abwetzungen rühren von Beschädigungen oder von Oxydierung in der damaligen Zeit her. Die groben geritzten Beschädigungen auf dem Fuß entstanden wahrscheinlich damals, als der Fund erschlossen wurde.

Auf drei Punkten des Cupparahmens sind etwa 2 mm unter dem Rand die Überreste von oxydierten *Nietnägeln* zum Vorschein gekommen, die vor der Restauration kaum sichtbar waren. Der eine Nietnagel wurde falsch eingeschlagen, der Kopf innen und außen verhämmert, und 2 mm tiefer ein anderer Nietnagel verwendet.

Die Nietnägeln wurden bedeutend später nach der Verfertigung des Kelches eingeschlagen. Sie brechen die Vergoldung und das Muster grob durch, es ist demnach keineswegs eine Ergänzungsarbeit der Werkstatt, die den Kelch hergestellt hatte. Die Nietköpfe sind im Inneren der Schale sorgfältig verhämmert, geschickt verarbeitet, nicht aber an der äußeren, sichtbaren Seite der Cuppa. Hier haben die Niete (abgesehen von dem

²² BELLA und HAMPEL schrieben wegen der dicken, sich abblätternden Vergoldung von einem «Blechüber-

zug». Dies wurde auch von dem ausländischen Schrifttum übernommen.

an falscher Stelle eingeschlagenen Stück) keinen Kopf; die frisch patinierten kupfernen Nietschäfte sind augenscheinlich abgebrochen, sie mußten unbedingt eine Fortsetzung gehabt haben.

Es machte uns viel Kopfzerbrechen was die Bestimmung gewesen sein mag. Eine den Rahmen des Kelches umsäumende Knochenbedeckung oder etwas derartiges war technisch unmöglich; einer solchen Bedeckung bedurfte auch ein sorgfältig vergoldeter Rand keineswegs. Der Schlüssel zur Lösung war der Einfall,²³ daß die Niete vielleicht zur Befestigung der auf dem Rahmen der Cuppa nachträglich angebrachten Einfassungen von *Edelsteinen* gedient haben dürften. Diese Vermutung ließ sich jedoch auf dem restaurierten Kelch nicht verifizieren, da keine Zellenspuren vorhanden sind. Glücklicherweise war auf der 1890 gefertigten Aufnahme um den einen Niet ein regelrechter, kreisförmiger Fleck von 6 mm Durchmesser — der Abdruck der einstigen Fassungen der Steine — deutlich auszunehmen!

Der Kelch von Petőháza erhielt demnach während seines Gebrauches neuere Verzierungen. Auf seine Hauptansicht über den Streifen zwischen zwei Flechtwerkkelder, wurden, in die Mittelachse je einer dreieckförmigen Bandverzierung, in Kreisfassungen Edelsteine eingesetzt. Den dritten, wahrscheinlich größeren Stein brachte man in der Ecke der beiden vorherigen, mit Edelsteinen eingeschlossenen Dreiecke an, in der Mitte des gegenüberliegenden Kelchrandes.

Von den Edelsteinen war in den Beschreibungen bisher nichts zu lesen. Die mit Gewalt abgebrochenen, unregelmäßigen Enden der Niete und die neuere Wildpatina sowie die schwach eingedrückte Stelle unter den Steinen — eine solche ist auch an zwei Stellen zu beobachten — legen den Verdacht nahe, daß die Edelsteinfassungen nach dem Auffinden des Kelches mit Gewalt abgerissen, abgeschnitten wurden.

Es ist nicht möglich die technischen Einzelheiten unseres Kelches, ohne die Untersuchung der originalen Parallelen mit anderen Kelchen zu vergleichen; auch schon darum nicht, nachdem ihre Beschreibung fast in jeder Arbeit eine andere ist, was darauf verweist, daß man sich mit dieser Frage nicht eingehender befaßt hat.

Es unterliegt gar keinem Zweifel, daß z.B. der Tassilokelch (Abb. 3), ebenso wie der Cundpaldkelch, aus drei Teilen besteht (Cuppa, Perlkranz, Nodus und Fuß in einem Stück), aber in der mir zugänglichen Fachliteratur steht nichts über ihre Zusammenfügung. Das Material ist laut Haseloff gleichfalls Kupfer.²⁴ Was die Herstellungstechnik betrifft gehen die Meinungen schon weit auseinander. Braun schreibt, daß der ganze Kelch gegossen sei,²⁵ laut Haseloff ist nur die Cuppa gegossen, der Fuß und der Nodus sind indessen aus einem Stück gehämmert. Laut Zimmermann ist nur der Fuß gehämmert, Nodus und Cuppa sind gegossen,²⁶ was auch Haseloff für eine Absurdität hält.²⁷

Wie ich es aus den veröffentlichten guten Teilaufnahmen ersehe, besteht der ganze Kelch aus gegossenen Stücken. Zwischen den völlig gleichen umrahmenden und raumausfüllenden Mustern der Cuppa, des Nodus und des Fußes kann nämlich selbst auf den stark vergrößerten Aufnahmen kein Unterschied beobachtet werden; gegossene Muster mit einem Meißel derart nachzuahmen (und umgekehrt) ist unmöglich. Dagegen wahrscheinlich erst nachträglich eingraviert (oder nachgraviert) sind die am Rahmen des Fußes ringsumlaufende Hauptinschrift und die Monogramme der Apostelfiguren am Fuß; dies dürfte zu den Mißverständnissen geführt haben.

Bei jedem weiteren Vergleich, der mit den Tassilo- und Cundpaldkelchen durchgeführt wird, muß aus alldem der grundlegende Gesichtspunkt im Auge behalten werden, daß *ihre Herstellungstechnik nicht die gleiche ist*: der erste wurde zusammen mit seiner Bandornamentik samt

²³ Den Einfall verdanke ich L. DÖMÖTÖR, dem Leiter des Goldschmiedestudios der Kunstgewerblichen Hochschule und seinem Mitarbeiter L. TÓTFALUSI.

²⁴ G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. 1.

²⁵ J. BRAUN: a. a. O. 71.

²⁶ RIEGL—ZIMMERMANN: a. a. O. 53.

²⁷ G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. ebd. und Anm. 3. Einen vorzüglichen Einblick in den Arbeitsgang der Herstellung der Kelche und der Kunstgriffe der Schmiede gewährt die fachliche Beschreibung der Goldschmiedekunst von *Theophilus presbyter*: *Schedula diversarum artium* (ed. A. Ilg, Wien 1874, 180—225), der zur Anfertigung und Verzierung von kleinen Kelchen (*De fabricando minore calice*) und großen (*De maiore calice*) Ratschläge gibt. Die ersten, die für uns von

Interesse sind, können allerdings auch durch Guß hergestellt werden, doch größtenteils werden sie gehämmert. Die Beschreibung der Aushämmung ihrer Schalen (*vas*), Noden, Füße (*pes*) oder Nodusfüße (!) ist völlig mit der des Kelches von Petőháza gleich; gewissermaßen abweichend ist jedoch die Art ihrer Zusammenfügung — etwa ein Übergang zwischen den Kelchen von Petőháza und Kalocsa. Die Zusammenfügung ist von einem Ring verdeckt. Die großen Kelche wurden gegossen, höchstens nachher gehämmert, sodann durch verschiedenste Verfahren verziert. Sowohl von Theophilus als auch in der aus etwas früherer Zeit stammenden Beschreibung von *Heraclius* (ed. A. Ilg, Wien 1873, 64—) erhält man gute Schilderungen über die antiken und mittelalterlichen Vergoldungstechniken.

und sondern gegossen, während der letztere, abgesehen vom Perlkranz, eine gehämmerte Handarbeit mit eingravierten Verzierungen ist. Technisch gemeinsam ist in beiden der gegossene Perlkranz. Dies ist hingegen nicht allein für diese beiden Arbeiten, sondern auch für zahlreiche andere Kelche des Früh- und Spätmittelalters charakteristisch.

Im untenstehenden werden wir sehen, daß die aus drei technischen Teilen (Cuppa, der mit dem Fuß zusammengehörige Nodus und gegossene Perlkranz) bestehenden Kelche durchaus keine derartige Seltenheiten sind, wie es die meisten Kunsthistoriker meinen, die über den Tassilokelch schreiben. Unter Berücksichtigung der Unterschiede kann man demnach ruhig behaupten, daß für die bisher wiederholt angenommene gemeinsame Werkstätte der beiden Kelche keine technischen Argumente beigebracht werden können.

Auch die Formähnlichkeit ist kein unbestreitbares Argument für eine gemeinsame Werkstätte, insbesondere dann nicht, wenn der Gegenstand des Vergleiches einerseits ein in Ausführung und in den Maßen (der Tassilokelch ist 27 cm hoch) bewunderungswertes und auf fürstliche Bestellung hergestelltes Kunstwerk der Epoche, und andererseits eine zwar kunstvolle aber doch für den täglichen Gebrauch bestimmte Schöpfung Cundpalds ist. Die Formähnlichkeit beweist nur, daß der eine Meister (oder die eine Werkstätte) den Typus eines anderen oder — was noch wahrscheinlicher ist — beide denjenigen eines dritten oder vierten, also den allgemein gebrauchten Typus eines gegebenen Gebietes und einer gegebenen Epoche zugrunde gelegt haben.

Zu einem unmittelbaren Vergleich bieten nur die beiden Kelche von Kalocsa die Möglichkeit. Das kupferne und das silberne Exemplar sind gleicherweise gehämmert; der Nodus und der Fuß wurden im Falle von beiden aus einer Platte gefertigt. Befestigt miteinander wurden der Nodus und die Cuppa jedoch dadurch, daß die unten an die Cuppa angelötete, rundkragenförmige Platte und die kreisförmig offene Platte des Nodus übereinander gebogen wurden. Diese Faltung wird durch den Perlkranz verdeckt. Sonst stehen diese beiden auch in ihrer Form verschiedenen kleinen einfachen Kelche in keinerlei Beziehung mit dem Kelch von Petőháza.

DIE INSCHRIFT

Der Kelch von Petőháza führt — ebenso wie fast alle gleichaltrigen kontinentalen Kelche — eine Inschrift. Die Inschrift auf dem Nodus steht jedoch auf einer ganz eigenartigen Stelle, wofür ich von den frühesten christlichen Kelchen bis in das späte Mittelalter hinein kein ähnliches Beispiel kenne.²⁸

Nach der Restaurierung trat auf dem abgenutzten Nodus die in den Gravüren der Lettern intakter erhalten gebliebene Vergoldung lebhaft hervor, und die früher schwer entzifferbare Inschrift war deutlich zu lesen:

† CUNDPALDFECIT

Das Inschriftenfeld war vom Meister ringsherum nicht liniert, nicht wie die Ornamentik im voraus verfaßt; darum verrechnete er sich ein wenig. Während er die ersten zwei Buchstaben 7 mm groß gravierte, änderte er vom nächsten an diese Größe bereits auf 6 mm; vier Buchstaben von *FECIT* auf 5 mm, den letzten Buchstaben des Wortes war er indessen gezwungen, um mit dem Raum auszukommen, auf 4,5 mm zu verkleinern.

²⁸ Die von mir gekannte früheste Parallele ist der Prunkkelch von Wilten aus der spätromanischen Zeit, von dessen mehreren Inschriften die eine an der obern

ren Biegung des Nodus, unmittelbar unter dem Perlkranz herumläuft — also sozusagen verbogen ist. K. WEISS: Jb. d. K. K. Central Commission 4 (1960) 23., Taf. II.

Paläographie. Den Typus unserer Inschrift bezeichneten Bella und Hampel als Majuskel, was der Form nach auch stimmt; aber dennoch blieb dabei eine nicht unwesentliche Teilfrage offen. Die Lettern *u* und *e* in der Inschrift sind nämlich keine Kapitalbuchstaben, sondern zwei kursive Buchstaben der spätantiken Unzialschrift.

Alle übrigen Lettern der Inschrift gehören zweifellos den *maiuscula-quadrata*-Buchstaben der römischen Kapitalschrift bzw. ihrer eigenartigen spätrömisch-frühmittelalterlichen Variante an. Auf letztere verweist vor allem der am Schaft mit dem *v* Querstrich versehene Buchstabe *A*, der unter griechischem Einfluß im 4. Jahrhundert entstand und sich in den westlichen Provinzen verbreitet hatte.²⁹

Der in unserer Inschrift vorkommende *u*- und *e*-Typus erscheint zuerst in den römischen Unzialmanuskripten des 4. Jahrhunderts und geht von dort in die frühmittelalterliche Unzialminuskel-, sodann in die karolingische Minuskelschrift hinüber.³⁰ Diese zwei Buchstaben kommen jedoch nicht gemeinsam auf den kontinentalen Majuskelinschriften vor.

Das einzige frühmittelalterliche Majuskel-Alphabet, in welchem eben diese zwei kursiven Unzialbuchstaben mit ständigem Charakter vorkommen, ist das Angelsächsische,³¹ das aus der eigenartigen Vermengung der römischen Kapital- und Unzialschrift entstanden war.³² Unsere Inschrift ist demnach tatsächlich in Majuskellettern geschrieben, doch sind diese — und dies ist nicht unwesentlich für die Untersuchung — typische *angelsächsische Majuskeln*.

Angelsächsische Schrift auf der Schöpfung eines frühmittelalterlichen altdeutschen Meisters kann man sich — meine ich — nur an einer Stelle vorstellen: in Bayern. Von den angelsächsischen Missionsgruppen, die im 7—8. Jahrhundert auf dem Kontinent tätig waren (Suidbert, Ewalde, Lepuin, Wilfrid, Willibrod bei den Sachsen und im Gebiete des fränkischen Reiches) konnte einen großen Erfolg nur die von Wynfrith geführte verzeichnen. Wynfrith-Bonifatius organisierte im Auftrag des Papstes in den 730er Jahren in dem von der fränkischen Macht nur lose abhängigen Land des Bayernherzogs Odilo erfolgreich die Rom unterstellte bairische Kirche und ihre Bistümer. Mehr als wahrscheinlich bürgerte sich die angelsächsische Schrift in den kirchlichen Zentren Bayerns durch die angelsächsischen Missionare ein oder besser gesagt: sie verbreitete sich nur hier, da zu dieser Zeit innerhalb der Grenzen des Frankenreiches sonst die spätantike Kapitalschrift und Halbunzialschrift dominierten.

Das angelsächsische ABC konnte sich auf bairischem Boden keiner langen Dauer erfreuen. Die bairische Kirche kam mit dem Eintreffen des irischen Virgils und seiner Gefolgschaft, sodann durch die Weiheung Virgils zum Bischof (767) sehr bald unter irischen Einfluß, und wurde im Jahre 788 zu einem Teil der fränkischen Reichskirche. Die auf angelsächsische Schulung deutende Hand, die die Buchstaben unseres Kelches schrieb, dürfte ihre Kunst sich zwischen 739—767 oder jedenfalls vor 788 angeeignet haben, da von diesem Zeitpunkt an auch auf bairischem Boden das karolingische Schreibsystem herrschend wurde.

Untersucht man die Buchstabentypen der Inschriften am Rahmen und Fuß der Kelche des 8—10. Jahrhunderts, so sieht man, daß sie alle irgendeine Variante der römischen Majuskelschrift sind. Auf dem Liudgerkelch von Werden³³ steht die Inschrift in spätrömischer Rustica (788), auf den Kelchen von St. Martin des Champs³⁴ und von Lamon³⁵ in klassischer Quadrata. Am nächsten zu unserem Kelch steht noch die Schrift des Tassilo-Liutpirc-Textes von Kremsmünster,³⁶ der eine bekannte Variante der spätantiken Majuskelinschriften darstellt. Neben den Quadratbuchstaben *D*, *E*, *F*, *V* kommen darin mit dem typischen spätantiken *Λ* gemeinsam eckige *<* und *◇* Buchstaben vor, die gleichfalls auf orientalische, griechische Kapitale zurückgehen. Dieses Majuskelalphabet war im Frühmittelalter allgemein verbreitet, so findet sich z. B. auf dem bereits erwähnten Grabkelch des im Dom von Skåra im Jahre 1072 begrabenen Bischofs Adalvard³⁷ eine Variante von diesem Typus.

Kommen wir auf den Tassilokelch zurück, so sehen wir, daß seine Hauptideinschrift eine kontinentale Variante der spätrömischen Majuskeln ist, und der Vergleich mit unserem Kelch weist wiederum auf eine andere Werkstatt, ja andere Schulung und anderen Geist hin. Daran ändert nichts, daß auf dem Tassilokelch wahrscheinlich von zwei Händen stammende Inschriften vermutet werden können. In den Anfangsbuchstaben des Namens, der auf der Cuppa neben der Gestalt Christi und am Fuß neben den Aposteln eingraviert ist, werden

²⁹ Es erscheint z. B. in den Donauprovinzen erstmalig auf den altchristlichen Inschriften des späten 4. und des 5. Jahrhunderts. L. NAGY: *Pannonia Sacra*. SZIE I. Budapest 1938. 93., Abb. 59 (Savaria); 102., Abb. 65—66 (Sirmium); 105., Abb. 67 (Daruvár); R. NOLL: *Frühes Christentum in Österreich*. Wien 1954. 76., Abb. 6 (Carnuntum); 97., Abb. 19 (Teurnia); I. BARNEA: *Dacia I* (1957) 265—, Abb. 2—3, 5/1, Taf. I 2—8; Taf. II 1—3 (Tomis, Axiopolis).

³⁰ Interessant, daß unser Buchstabe *e* in dem 5—6. Jahrhundert auf den griechischen Kapitalinschriften gleichfalls häufig auch mit dem *Λ* zusammen vorkommt (BARNEA: a. a. O. I, Abb. 5/1, 7. Taf. I. 2—3, 8, Taf. II 1.). Auch unser Buchstabe *U* erscheint auf den frühbyzantinischen Inschriften in lateinischer Sprache (z. B. BARNEA: Taf. II. 2) und auf westlichen Grabsteinen (z. B. É. SALIN: *La civi-*

lisation mérovingienne. Paris 1950. I. 282., Abb. 72.; II. (Paris 1952) Abb. 42).

³¹ H. JENSEN: *Die Schrift in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*. Berlin 1958. 501—502., Abb. 519 mit dem Alphabet.

³² Ebd. 498.

³³ F. CABROL—H. LECLERCQ: *Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et liturgie* II/2. Paris 1925. H. LECLERCQ: *Calice 1630—*, Abb. 1910. V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 3—, Abb. 5.

³⁴ Ebd. Abb. 1909. V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 15., Abb. 7.

³⁵ Ebd. Abb. 1908. V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 16—18., Abb. 9.

³⁶ Ebd. 1905. RIEGL—ZIMMERMANN: a. a. O. 53., Taf. XXV.

³⁷ J. BRAUN: a. a. O. 72., Taf. 11, 33.

wir — abgesehen von den Wiederholungen — mit 8 Buchstaben bekannt.³⁸ Von diesen erinnern hinsichtlich der Gravüre das *I*, *T* und vornehmlich das *P* an die Buchstaben von Petőháza, demgegenüber ist das *A* eine klassische Quadrata. Die Verwandtschaft erstreckt sich demnach lediglich auf jene Buchstaben, die auch in dem angelsächsischen Alphabet dieselben sind.

Der Name. Die größte Ungewißheit in der Beschreibung des Kelches ist in der Lesung des auf den Nodus eingelassenen Namens zu beobachten. Im Katalog der Goldschmiedekunstausstellung, in dem die ersten zwei Buchstaben als Quadrata classica angesehen wurden, war die Inschrift in der Form *SCINDPALD* dargestellt. Dieser Irrtum wiederholte sich 12 Jahre später auch bei Pulszky. Bella las 1890 noch Cundpald und verglich in dieser Form den Namen mit den germanischen Namen *Cundpald*, *Cundobald* und *Cunobald*. — Diese Form mit dem Anfangsbuchstaben *C* dürfte jedoch in der Abhandlung vermutlich eine Korrektur Hampels gewesen sein, da in dem zwei Jahre später veröffentlichten Originaltext von Bella die Lesung *Gundpald* heißt, die Bella mit den Namen *Gundbald* usw. verglich. In seinem Bericht aus dem Jahre 1895 erwähnt er auch den Namen *Gundpald*.

Die Lesung *Cundpaldus* — *Cundpald* gebrauchte allein Hampel konsequent. Foerk zerschnitt z. B. den gordischen Knoten, da er in seinem Text ausgesprochen über den «Gundbald»-Kelch schreibt, in der Abbildungstafel indessen die Inschrift *Cundpald* steht. Die spätere ungarische Fachliteratur (Gerevich, Csatkai, Radnóti) las immer *Cundpald*, während in den ausländischen Arbeiten (Zimmermann, Braun, Falke, Haselhoff) beharrlich *Gundpald*, ja die Form *Gundbald* geschrieben wurde.

Die Form *Gundpald* lobt das richtige Sprachgefühl der deutschen Forscher. Der Name ist nämlich die Zusammensetzung der althochdeutschen Wörter *gund* = 'Kampf' und *bald* = 'kühn' (*balden* = 'Mut fassen, mutig sein').

Die zwei Glieder des Namens kommen, als Teile anderer Namen, bereits in den die frühesten althochdeutschen Namensverzeichnisse und Glossen in südrheinfränkischer Sprache enthaltenden Weißenburger Urkunden, in den im ostfränkischen Dialekt geschriebenen Lorscher und Fuldaer Urkunden und in der Hammelburger Markbeschreibung oft vor.³⁹ Unserem Namen begegnet man auch bereits im 8. Jahrhundert in den Lorscher Urkunden z. B. in der Form von *Gumbald* (782), *Guntbold* (785).⁴⁰ Im westfränkischen Gebiet wird um 830 herum ein Mönch, namens *Guntbald* genannt,⁴¹ der Ludwig dem Frommen in der Gefangenschaft von Lothar Beistand geleistet hat, und im Jahre 841 befindet sich unter den Würdenträgern, die den König empfangen, ein *Guntbold*.⁴²

Es unterliegt also gar keinem Zweifel, daß die richtige althochdeutsche Form des Namens *Guntbold* — *Gundbold* — *Guntbald* heißt, wie diese Varianten in fränkischen Dialekten vorkommen.

Es klärte sich nach der Restaurierung, wie der Buchstabe von umstrittener Lesung richtig zu lesen sei. Der Initialbuchstabe konnte zwar wegen eines kleineren Schadens in der Tat für ein *G* gelesen werden. Die zum Vorschein gekommenen Spuren der Vergoldung sprechen jedoch deutlich für ein *C* und er ist genau von der gleichen Form, wie der andere Buchstabe *C* der Inschrift. Auf dem Kelch von Petőháza steht also unmißverständlich die Form *Cundpald*.

In den gleichaltrigen fränkischen Jahrbüchern wird die Gattin des letzten Bayernherzogs immer unter dem Namen *Liutberga*, «*Liutberga Deo odibilis*» verwünscht.⁴³ Die Inschrift des Tassilokelches preist hingegen die Herzogin unter dem Namen «*Liutpirc virga regalis*». Als

³⁸ G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. 8., Taf. 3 A; Taf. 6.

³⁹ Z. B. *Thiot-baldo*, *Rät-baldo*, *Wic-baldo* (742), *Willi-bald* (752), *Gund-ebaudus* (772), *Gunt-hram* (777), *Gund-hilt*, *Wini-bald*, *Hildi-bald* (788), *Heri-bald* (792), — aber ebenso auch noch um das Jahr 850: *Gund-hart*, *Gund-lein*, *Gund-bertus*, *Hildi-bald*, *Rih-bald*, *Erle-bald* usw. H. NAUMANN: Althoch-

deutsches Lesebuch. Berlin—Leipzig 1923. 27, 30, 32, 34—41.

⁴⁰ Ebd. 41.

⁴¹ *Nithardi hist. libri* II, 6. SRG (ed. E. MÜLLER) 19.

⁴² Ebd. III, 2. SRG 30.

⁴³ Z. B. *Annales Regni Franc.* SRG (ed. F. KURZE—G. H. PERTZ) 80, 82. *Annales q. d. Einhardi* SRG ebd. 81.

Liutpirc und *Liutpirga* kommt sie auch in dem *Liber confraternitatum vetustior* des Salzburger S. Peter-Klosters vor.⁴⁴

Denselben Unterschied, wie auf unserer Inschrift, sieht man demnach auch hier: statt *b* steht hier *p*, und an Stelle von *g* ein *c*. Dieser Unterschied ist für den vom 8. Jahrhundert an erfaßbaren bairischen Dialekt charakteristisch. Im Vergleich zu dem Konsonantismus des sich aus dem Westgermanischen herausgebildeten althochdeutschen fränkischen Dialekts erscheinen im Bairischen u. a. folgende Abweichungen: statt *b* und *þ* steht *p*, statt *d* und *th* steht *d*, statt *g* ein *k* (*c*) und statt *nt* steht *nd*.⁴⁵

Dieser bairische Konsonantismus war laut Bezeugung der Freisinger, Wessobrunner, Regensburger, Salzburger Urkunden und Jahrbücher im 8. Jahrhundert bereits völlig ausgebildet und wurde allgemein gesetzmäßig gebraucht.

Unter den Angaben des bairische Namen enthaltenden Salzburger «*Liber confraternitatum*» aus dem 8–9. Jahrhundert kommt der Name am häufigsten in unserer Form *CUNDPALD* vor.⁴⁶ Seltener sind die Formen *Cunpald*, *Cundpold*, *Cundpalt*⁴⁷ anzutreffen, dementgegen kommen in zahlreichen Fällen die Teilstücke unseres Namens in den Namen *Cundher*, *Cundhar*, *Regenpald*, *Isanpald* usw. vor. Es geht aus der zusammenfassenden Untersuchung des Namens hervor daß er in dem 8–9. Jahrhundert in den bairischen Quellen ausschließlich in diesen Formen vorkommt,⁴⁸ während die Formen *Guntpold*, *Gundopold* usw. erst in den 10–12. Jahrhunderten erscheinen.

Laut Bezeugung der Urkunde verbreiteten sich an Stelle der Formen *bald*, *pald*, von dem Jahre 788, dem Beginn der karolingischen Herrschaft an, immer mehr die Formen *bold*, *pold*,⁴⁹ was auf die frühzeitige, noch zur Zeit des selbständigen bairischen Herzogtums gebrauchte Namensform hinweist.⁵⁰

Der Name *Cundpald* am Kelch von Petőháza ist also keine falsche Lesung, keine irrtümliche und zu rektifizierende Inschrift, sondern eine regelrechte bairische Lautform des 8. Jahrhunderts. Zugleich auch der wichtigste Beweis dafür, daß der Anfertiger des Kelches ein bairischer Meister war.

Rolle und Bedeutung der Inschrift. Im Zusammenhang mit unserem Kelch sehen manche Forscher die Ironie des Schicksals darin, daß während wir den Meister des Tassilokelches nicht kennen, gravierte der Anfertiger auf den bescheidenen kleinen Kelch von Petőháza⁵¹ in ziemlich

⁴⁴ MGH *Necrologia Germaniae* II. (ed. S. HERZBERG-FRÄNKEL) p. 12 col. 30, 1; p. 26, 25.

⁴⁵ H. NAUMANN: *Althochdeutsche Grammatik*. Berlin—Leipzig 1914. 156–157.

⁴⁶ MGH. *Necr. Germ.* II. p. 13 col. 31, 9; p. 16 col. 37,3; p. 24 col. 58, 12; p. 35 col. 88, 11; p. 42, 54; p. 25 col. 61, 1; p. 29 col. 72, 36; p. 31 col. 79, 33; p. 35 col. 88, 11; p. 42, 54.

⁴⁷ Ebd. p. 13 col. 33, 12; p. 14 col. 34, 42; p. 21 col. 49,9; p. 28 col. 68,4.

⁴⁸ Ebd. 607.

⁴⁹ MGH *Libri confraternitatum Sancti Galli, Augiensis, Fabariensis* (ed. E. PIPER) p. 9; Anm. 1.

⁵⁰ In den Namenlisten der *Libri confrat.* kommt die Form *Cundpald* selten vor: p. 180 (84) 21; p. 210 (176) 4. Um so häufiger ist die alamannische Variante *Cundpold* des 8–9. Jahrhunderts anzutreffen: p. 9(1) 17; p. 79 (242) 16; p. 69 (205) 22; p. 170 (53) 25; p. 186 (102) 3; p. 241 (292) 22; p. 281 (429) 18; p. 306 (503) 18 und p. 310 (514) 17 (*Kundpold*). Es sei hier noch bemerkt, daß in den aus dem Gebiete der Passauer Diözese erhalten gebliebenen Angaben die frühe Form des Namens fehlt, hingegen ist uns ein Passauer Bischof, namens Gumpoldus (915–931) bekannt, dessen Name die typische Form des 10. Jahrhunderts zeigt. MGH. *Necr. Germ.* IV. (ed. J. STURM) p. 161.

⁵¹ Aus dem Wort *fecit* läßt es sich nicht feststellen,

ob es sich auf den Besteller oder den Hersteller bezieht (es kann gleicherweise in der Form «angefertigt» und «ließ anfertigen» verstanden werden). Deshalb dachten BRAUN (a. a. O. 71), FALKE (a. a. O. 140), CSATKAI (a. a. O. 41) und neuestens ELBERN (a. a. O. 15) zu Recht auch an den Donator. — Für einen derartigen Gebrauch des Wortes *fecit* ist ein vorzügliches Beispiel aus der gleichen Zeit die in Cividale aufbewahrte Paxtafel des Ursus, wo die Inschrift *VRVSUS DUX FECIT* eindeutig auf den Donator verweist. (C. CECHELLI: *I monumenti del Friuli I*. Milano—Roma 1943. 224–225; Taf. 80). Zweifellos wäre es verlockend den Namen Cundpald mit irgendeiner kirchlichen oder weltlichen Person der Salzburger Namenslisten wie z. B. mit dem Presbyter Cundpald des 8. Jahrhunderts (MGH *Necr. Germ.* II. p. 13 col. 31, 9) oder mit dem im 9. Jahrhundert unter den Presbytern von Karantanien tätigen Cundpold (MGH *Libri confrat.* p. 283 (434/18)) in Beziehung zu bringen, — doch gibt es dafür wegen der Häufigkeit des Namens und der belanglosen Funktion jener, die diesen Namen führen, nicht die geringste reale Möglichkeit. — Mangels eines annehmbaren Donators oder Besitzers beharre ich im untenstehenden auf der auch bisher offenbarsten Deutung bzw. Voraussetzung der Goldschmiede.

unbescheidener Form seinen Namen ein. Ich denke, es liegt kein Grund für uns vor, dies zu bedauern, doch wollen wir unsere Vorgänger auch nicht auf dem Wege der Ironie des Schicksals folgen; dieser Weg verrät nämlich, daß sie die Kelche aus der Goldschmiedekunst des Zeitalters herausgerissen, bloß im Vergleich zueinander untersucht haben. Betrachten wir sie von diesem Blickpunkt aus, so erscheinen die ersten Goldschmiedennamen auf Kelchen so spät,⁵² daß es um jedes Wort schade ist. — Daß die Inschrift Cundpald fecit mit einem so besonderen Selbstbewußtsein eingraviert ist, fügt sich jedoch in Wirklichkeit organisch in das Gesamtbild ein, das sich im Laufe unserer Teiluntersuchungen nach und nach entfaltet hat.

Das künstlerische und meisterhafte Selbstbewußtsein der römischen Frühkaiserzeit, das zugleich auch als Marke und Reklame diente, verschwand in der Atmosphäre der Spätkaiserzeit, in der die Individualität immer mehr in den Hintergrund gedrängt wurde, sodann in der unpersönlichen Ideologie des Christentums, das in Verbindung mit heiligen Gegenständen jedes profane Prahlentum verurteilt hatte, fast spurlos. In beiden Teilen des einstigen römischen Reiches verstreichen Jahrhunderte, ohne daß man von den Schöpfern ganzer Reihen der Prachtwerke auch nur das Geringste wüßte, so daß in dieser Finsternis ein Künstlername und nicht einmal immer derjenige der größten nur sehr selten aufleuchtet. Diese Unpersönlichkeit wird allgemein bei den aktivsten Töchtern der frühmittelalterlichen Kirche bei den angelsächsischen und irischschottischen Kirchen, die — als sie die Missionare des germanischen Europas geworden waren — in der Kunst die gleiche Demut vertreten. So wird es verständlich, daß die Meister des Ardagh- und Tassilokelches, dieser hervorragendsten Prunkstücke der kirchlichen Goldschmiedekunst dieses Zeitalters uns nicht bekannt sind, gleichwie wir außer ein bis zwei Ausnahmen auch nichts von den Kopisten und Miniaturen der irischen und angelsächsischen Kodices wissen.

Gegenüber den mit kirchlicher Demut erfüllten Anfertigern des Ardagh- und Tassilokelches ist die Inschrift des Meisters Cundpald ein derartiges Offenbaren eines barbarischen Selbstbewußtseins, was von vornherein ausschließt, daß sein Meister ein anfangendes, bescheidenes bairisches Mitglied der von lateinischen, irischen oder angelsächsischen Mönchen hervorgegangenen Künstler gewesen sein konnte.

Ich sprach von einem barbarischen Selbstbewußtsein, und es handelt sich hier in der Tat darum. Die Wurzeln reichen bis in die germanische Spätrömerzeit hinein, also in jenes Zeitalter, als im Reich selber die Meisternamen, richtiger die mit Namen bezeichneten Schöpfungen, bereits zu verschwinden begannen.

Hlevagastis, der Meister der goldenen Rhytonen von Gallehus war zu Recht stolz auf sein Werk; er war es, der die lange Reihe der germanischen Goldschmiedekünstler eröffnete.⁵³ Diese waren nicht allein auf ihre Schöpfungen, sondern auch darauf stolz, daß sie wie im 4. Jahrhundert Gundagastis von Einang (Norwegen) oder im 5—6. Jahrhundert Boso, der die Fibeln von Freilaubensheim schuf, schreiben, Runen ritzen konnten. Sie blieben auch bis in die christlichen Zeiten stolz darauf, als die wikingischen Runen nach und nach von den lateinischen Buchstaben verdrängt worden sind. Das häufige Vorkommen der Namen an allen Inschriften will zugleich auch die ihnen beigemessene magische Kraft bezeichnen.

Die wahren Nachfolger von Hlevagastis waren die germanischen Goldschmiede und Schmiede des frühen Mittelalters. Im 7. Jahrhundert bezeichnen auf der Danielschnalle von Gondorf die Inschrift *SVGGIRICVS FECIT* und auf der Orans-Schnalle von La Balme die Inschrift *ACHVLAVS FECIT* den burgundischen Meister mit germanischem bzw. christlichem (griechischem) Namen.⁵⁴ Das Reliquiar von St. Maurice aus dem 8. Jahrhundert signierten sogar zwei

⁵² Im 13—14. Jahrhundert Andrea Petrucci und Fra Giacomo von Siena, Nicolaus von Hereford, Konrad von Regensburg usw.

⁵³ E. OXENSTIERNA: Die Goldhörner von Gallehus.

Lidigö 1956; O. KLINDT—JENSEN: Denmark before the Vikings. London 1957. 122., Taf. 69.

⁵⁴ H. KÜHN: IPEK 15—16 (1941—42) 149., Taf. 65, 20. Ders.: IPEK 18 (1949—53) 34., Taf. 28, 44.

burgundische Meister mit ihren Namen: *UNDIHO ET ELLO FICERUNT*.⁵⁵ Im 8–10. Jahrhundert waren insbesondere angelsächsische Meister von ihren mit Namen signierten Schöpfungen berühmt, wie z. B. Billfrith, der Goldschmied des Cutbercht-Evangeliars.⁵⁶ Die meisten Meisternamen sind uns dennoch von den für weltliche Besteller arbeitenden Waffenschmieden überliefert worden. An der Parierstange eines Schwertes aus Exeter treffen wir die Inschrift *LEOFRI(c) MEFEC(it)*,⁵⁷ auf einem Schwert von Stade + *BENNO ME FECIT*, auf der anderen *NISO ME FET* und auf der von Sigridsholm die Inschrift *INGELRIH FECIT* an.⁵⁸ Das «Jagdmesser Karls d. Gr.» genannte angelsächsische Skramasax im Aachener Dom zierte die Inschrift + *BYRHTSIGEE MEC FECID*, ein in nicht gerade klassischer Rechtschreibung geschriebener lateinisch-angelsächsischer Mischtext, während auf seinem nächsten Verwandten, auf dem Skramasax von Sittingbourne der Meister bereits in angelsächsischer Sprache die Formel von gleicher Bedeutung + *BIORHTELM ME FORTE* eingraviert hat. Auf der ebenfalls auf diese Zeit datierbaren angelsächsischen, ledernen Skramasaxscheide von Trondheim blieb die Inschrift ... *IC MEFEC(it)* erhalten.⁵⁹

Als ein Beweis dafür, wie sehr man es hier mit der Praxis germanischer Meister zu tun hat, soll hier schließlich der Angilbertaltar der Basilika S. Ambrogio zu Milano angeführt werden, den in den Jahren zwischen 824–859 *VVOLVINI MAGIST PHABER* errichtet hatte.⁶⁰

Diese herausgegriffenen Beispiele dürften — meiner Ansicht nach — einiges beleuchten. Vor allem ersieht man aus diesen, daß Meister Cundpald nicht allein einen bairischen Namen hat, sondern auch in der Praxis seines Goldschmiedegewerbes ein Germane war. Der Boden, aus dem sein Christentum entsprang, war ein anderer, als jene Atmosphäre war, die Virgil von Iona und seine irischen Mönche einzuführen trachteten. Neben dem Tassilokelch stellt der Cundpaldkelch noch das alte, nur oberflächlich christianisierte Bayertum dar.

FORMENKUNDLICHE BEZIEHUNGEN

Seit den achtzig Jahren, d. h. seit dem Auffinden des Kelches von Petőháza, hat man bisher immer nur eine einzige Parallelform für ihn angeführt, nämlich: den Tassilokelch von Kremsmünster. Als ich dies zu wiederholten Malen festgelegt hatte, mußte ich zugleich auch schleunigst hinzufügen, daß sich in dieser Zeit die Anzahl der uns aus dem I. Jahrtausend hinterlassenen westlichen Kelche nicht vermehrt hat, also heute unser Vergleichsmaterial aus denselben Einzelstücken besteht, mit denen auch schon unsere Vorgänger gearbeitet hatten. Aus diesem Grunde wäre es zwecklos jene Vergleichsuntersuchungen auf dem Cundpaldkelch vorzunehmen, die im Zusammenhang mit dem Tassilokelch fast in allen Jahrzehnten durchgeführt werden, wenn

⁵⁵ É. AUBERT, *Trésor de l'abbaye de Saint-Maurice d'Agaune* (Paris 1872) 141–142., Taf. XIII. Diese Inschrift ist bereits deshalb von hervorragender Wichtigkeit, da in der ersten Hälfte die Namen des Donators und der Besteller enthalten sind, von denen sich folglich die Meister hier deutlich absondern.

⁵⁶ I. SCHEY: *A középkori ötvösművészet és az antik hagyományok* (Die mittelalterliche Goldschmiedekunst und die antiken Traditionen). Budapest 1935. 8.

⁵⁷ D. M. WILSON: *The Anglo-Saxons*. London 1960. 109 und Abb. 23.

⁵⁸ H. JAHNKE in: *Schwantes-Festschrift*. Neumünster 1951. 212–226.

⁵⁹ P. PAULSEN: *Das sog. Jagdmesser Karls des Großen*. BJb 145 (1940) 130–135., Taf. 24–29.

⁶⁰ TH. BOSSERT: *Geschichte des Kunstgewerbes V.*

(1932) 201., Taf. 12. (P. Mertz); H. SCHRÄDE: *Vor- und frühromanische Malerei*. Köln 1958. 153–154., Taf. 58. — Im übrigen halte ich es für keinen Zufall, daß der größere Teil der aus dem 7–10. Jahrhundert aus Italien auf uns überlieferten lateinischen Steinmetzmeisternamen aus der Blütezeit der langobardischen Baukunst (8. Jh.) erhalten blieb (M. BROZZI—A. TAGLIAFERRI: *Arte longobarda*, Cividale 1961. 24—), ja selbst in dem als Würdennamen erläuterten langobardischen Hildeboho am Ratchis-Altar von Cividale vermute ich einen germanischen Meisternamen (Vgl. C. CECHELLI: a. a. O. 1.). Gerade aus der spätlangobardisch-frühkarolingischen Epoche kennen wir aus Italien sogar Goldschmiedennamen; z. B. den lateinischen Pacificus und den langobardischen Arifusus.

wir zu unseren jetzigen Untersuchungen keine neuen Funde, vornehmlich neuen Gesichtspunkte hinzunehmen könnten.

Wir wollen zunächst den Tassilokelch ins Auge fassen (Abb. 3.). Abweichungen: die Cuppa des Tassilokelches ist um vieles schlanker, becherartiger, der Index seines Durchmessers und seiner Höhe beträgt 7—6, während diese Maße bei dem ungewöhnlich breiten Cundpaldkelch 10—7 sind. Der Perlkranz ist bei dem ersten breit, betont — tatsächlich ein Bestandteil des Kelches —, während seine Bedeutung am Kelch von Petőháza mehr untergeordnet ist. Auch der Nodus ist wesentlich größer und spielt eine größere, selbständige, harmonische, gliedernde Rolle (deshalb rundet er sich auch stärker); der leicht eckige Nodus des Kelches von Cundpald ist indessen viel kleiner, in geringerem Maße betont und bildet eine organische Einheit mit dem Fuß. Selbst das Verhältnis der am stärksten ähnlichen Füße ist abweichend, der Fuß des Tassilokelches ist schlanker, während derjenige des Kelches von Petőháza auch in diesem Fall breiter, gedrungener ist.

Ähnlichkeiten: erblickt man trotz der auch mathematisch ausdrückbaren bedeutenden Unterschiede in den Proportionen in beiden Kelchen doch eine Verwandtschaft, so ist dies vor allem über die auf gleichem Harmonieprinzip fußende Teil- und Maßenanordnung hinaus, der Ähnlichkeit der beiden Füße zuzuschreiben. An eine gewisse Verwandtschaft könnte auch zwischen der einander gegenüberstehenden in je vier Dreiecke komponierten Flechtbandornamentik auf der Cuppa und dem Fuß der beiden Kelche gedacht werden. Dies ist jedoch vielmehr eine Konvergenz, da auf dem Tassilokelch diesen Verzierungen eine den Zwischenraum der ovalen Bildfelder ausfüllende funktionelle Rolle zukommt, ja diese mit Tierornamentik gefüllten Zwickeln sind überhaupt durch das Zusammentreffen der ovalen Felder entstanden, während auf dem Kelch von Petőháza die Flechtbandknoten völlig selbständig sind.

Unser Endresultat: es lautet auf ein ja und ein nein; verweist auf keine unmittelbare formenkundliche Beziehung, sondern auf eine gemeinsame Vorlage bzw. auf eine im großen und ganzen gleichaltrige gebietlich begrenzbare Praxis. Aber all dies berechtigt uns immerhin dazu, daß wir die Anfertigung unseres Kelches auf die Zeit des inschriftlich und historisch eingeeengten Herstellungsjahres des Kelches von Kremsmünster, also etwa auf die Zeit um das Jahr 777 setzen,⁶¹ und auch seine formenkundlichen Beziehungen demangemessen untersuchen.

Die Formverwandtschaft veranlaßt uns auch, das Wort in der Diskussion, die seit mehreren Jahrzehnten über das Entstehen und den Meister des Tassilokelches geführt wird, zu ergreifen. Das Wesen der von Haseloff eingehend zusammengefaßten Diskussion⁶² besteht in dem dualistischen Gegenteil, zwischen der zweifellos bairischen historischen Inschrift und der Ornamentik von angelsächsisch-irischem (insularem) Ursprung. Während das erste für den deutschen, näher bairischen (Salzburger) Ursprung spricht, verweist das letztere auf eine insulare Werkstatt, oder zumindest auf einen in Salzburg tätigen angelsächsischen Meister. Obwohl für mich die Ergebnisse von Haseloff hinsichtlich der Form, Stilkritik und Geschichte die Salzburger Anfertigung des Tassilokelches vollkommen beruhigend wahrscheinlich machen, tauchte seit dem Erscheinen seines Werkes mit Berufung auf den angelsächsischen Kelch von Trehwiddle auch auf Grund der Form der Gedanke der angelsächsischen Verwandtschaft auf.

Den im Trehwiddle-Schatz von Cornwall im Jahre 1774 zutage geförderten 12,7 cm hohen Silberkelch⁶³ datieren die mit ihm zusammen gefundenen Münzen auf die Zeit vor das Jahr 875, also auf ein Zeitalter, das dem Tassilokelch verhältnismäßig nahesteht. Doch sieht der Kelch mit seinem, ein gesondertes Glied bildenden langen Hals und mit seinem Fuß in der

⁶¹ G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. I, 73—74. P. STOLLENMAYER argumentiert hingegen für eine frühere, zwischen den Jahren 769—771 liegende Datierung.

⁶² Ebd. 9, 12—18, 64ff.

⁶³ WILSON: a. a. O. 65—66., Taf. 17. W. W. WATTS: Catalogue of Calices (Victoria and Albert Museum, London 1922) 13—14., Taf. 3 a. V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 22 und 71., Abb. 14.



Abb. 3

Form eines umgekehrten Kugelschnittes durchaus nicht dem Tassilo-Cundpald-Typus, noch einem anderen zeitgemäßen kontinentalen Kelch ähnlich. Dasselbe bezieht sich auf den sog. «Reisekelch» von Hexham,⁶⁴ der der Form und der Zeit nach demjenigen von Trewiddale nahesteht, der jedoch mit der vergoldeten Bronzemasse und mit seiner 12 cm-Höhe eine dem Cundpaldkelch nahezu gleichaltrige funktionelle Parallele darstellt.

Die in den Bischofsgräbern Englands gefundenen Grabkelche aus der Romanenzeit⁶⁵ mit langem, schlankem Hals, breiter Schale und kurzem oder halbkugeligem Fuß stellen die Weiterentwicklung der angelsächsischen Kelche dar, und sie bilden daher eine selbständige Formengruppe.

⁶⁴ WILSON: a. a. O. 66. V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 69., Abb. 63. (datiert auf das 11. Jh.)

⁶⁵ A. WAY: Notices . . . The Calice. Arch. Journ. 3 (1846) 138.

Von westeuropäischen Kelchen, die mit dem Tassilokelch fast gleichaltrig sind, kennt man insgesamt drei Stücke. Die Zeit des in Lamon (Trentino) gefundenen und in Feltre aufbewahrten 21 cm hohen Silberkelches des Diaconus Ursus ist unsicher (6–9. Jahrhundert)⁶⁶, sein Fuß und Nodus sind ganz anders, die im Verhältnis zum Fuß außergewöhnlich große und tiefe Schale erinnert hingegen an den Kelch von Petőháza.

Bereits Hampel erwähnte den in Werden aufbewahrten Kelch des Hl. Liudgers, der im Jahre 809 in das Grab des Abtbischofs gesetzt wurde und bei der Translation wiederum ans Tageslicht kam.⁶⁷ Die Inschrift des Kelches birgt ein Chronogramm, das Jahr 788 in sich, offenkundig das Datum der Anfertigung. Der 12 cm hohe, kleine Kelch mit einem 7 cm-Durchmesser der Cuppa ist gleich hoch mit dem Cundpaldkelch. Seine Cuppa ist kleiner, halbeiförmig, der ansonsten gleiche Fuß ist viel schlanker, aber der Nodus andersgeartet. Der aus Kupfer gehämmerte und vergoldete Liudgerkelch ist jedoch in Höhe und Technik immerhin verwandt mit dem Kelch von Petőháza. Abgesehen von der Inschrift ist er unverziert.

Schließlich knüpft sich der Kelch von St. Martin des Champs im Hinblick auf die Anfertigungstechnik und Nielloverzierung an den Tassilokelch an. Der Kelch trägt den Namen des Presbyters, Grimfridus⁶⁸ ist 15 cm hoch, der Durchmesser der Cuppa beträgt 9 cm, ist auf Grund der Beschreibung (aber auch der Photographie) aus gegossener Bronze gefertigt. Die Spuren der einstigen Feuervergoldung blieben in größeren Flecken heutzutage nur noch am Boden erhalten. — Datierungsangaben gibt es nicht, die Entstehungszeit wird auf das 7–8. Jahrhundert gesetzt. Der Form nach hat er nichts gemeinsames mit unserem Kelch, ausgenommen die Perlkränze am unteren und oberen Rand des aus einem Stück gegossenen Nodus, die ihn ebenfalls an den Tassilokelch knüpfen.

Was die Herkunft der spätmerovingischen Kelche, genauer diejenige des Tassilokelches betrifft, berichtete unlängst Ks. Vinski-Gasparini über einen sehr bedeutenden Fund.⁶⁹ Der bereits erwähnte Fund ist eine kleine 6,2 cm hohe, aus Silber gegossene Rauchpfanne, sie kam in Stare Vrljke (Dalmatien) zum Vorschein. Die 6,2 cm breite, halbovale Schale und der niedrige Fuß erinnern an einen Miniaturkelch. Es sind wichtige Fäden, die die Rauchpfanne an den Tassilo- und Grimfriduskelch knüpfen. An den ersten die tief eingeschnittene Ornamentik, die Arkadenkomposition der Verzierung, die Nielloumrahmung der Muster und die Vergoldung der geometrischen Motive, die die beiden auch in dem Farbeffekt nahe aneinanderbringt; an den letzteren die verwandten Blütenblättermotive mit Niello gefüllt. Die Rauchpfanne von Stare Vrljke bildete demnach ein festes Dreieck mit den sich bisher nur lose aneinander knüpfenden Tassilo- und Grimfriduskelchen und er stellt einen bisher nicht gekannten Horizont in der europäischen Kirchenkunst. Mit Recht führt die Verfasserin die Kerbschnittornamentik der Rauchpfanne auf Vorlagen der germanischen Völkerwanderungszeit zurück. Eben darum pflichten wir auch jener Gedankenführung von ihr bei, nach welcher sie die Rauchpfanne auf eine frühere Zeit als diejenige des Tassilokelches ist, auf die Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts datiert und die Stelle,

⁶⁶ CH. ROHAULT DE FLEURY: *La Messe IV.* (Paris 1886) 71., Taf. 276 (6. Jahrhundert); CABROL-LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1632., Abb. 1908 (auf Grund seiner Inschrift gehört es dem 6. Jahrhundert an, der Form nach selbst dem 9. Jahrhundert); BRAUN: a. a. O. 70., Abb. 1 (auf Grund der Inschrift und Form ist es aus dem 8., eventuell von dem Beginn des 9. Jahrhunderts); FALKE: a. a. O. 140., Abb. 2 (auf Grund des Textes aus dem 7. Jahrhundert); V. H. ELBERN: a. a. O. 18., Abb. 9. (oberitalisch, 9. Jahrhundert?).

⁶⁷ ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. 90ff., Taf. 295; CABROL-LECLERCQ a. a. O. 1636., Abb. 1910; BRAUN: a. a. O. 71., Taf. 1, 2 (schreibt irrtümlich als gegossen

darüber); FALKE: a. a. O. 140., Abb. 4. ELBERN: a. a. O. 3–, Abb. 1–2.

⁶⁸ ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. Taf. 292. (Nr. 7); CABROL-LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1634–36., Abb. 1909 (schreibt den Kelch irrtümlich dem Bischof St. Chrodegard von Séz zu (+ 775) und datiert ihn auf das 7–8. Jahrhundert); BRAUN: a. a. O. 70–71., Taf. A, 3. (wiederholt dasselbe: 8 Jh.); FALKE: a. a. O. 140., Abb. 2; HASELOFF: a. a. O. 11., Taf. 9, B (es sind keine Datierungsangaben). ELBERN: a. a. O. 15 und 75., Abb. 7 westfränkisch, spätes 8. frühes 9. Jh.).

⁶⁹ Ks. VINSKI-GASPARINI: a. a. O. 93–102., Abb. 1–2.

aus der sie hervorging, in dem von Norditalien-Rhein-Mitteldonauegebiet eingeschlossenen Raum vermutet.

Wichtig ist von unserem Gesichtspunkt aus, daß am Rand und am Fuß der Rauchpfanne ein gepulter Rahmen herumläuft, und die Cuppa mit dem Fuß ein breiterer Perlkranz verbindet.

Es geht aus den aufgezählten Parallelen folgendes hervor: in Westeuropa wurden im 8—9. Jahrhundert zur gleichen Zeit, und offenkundig zu verschiedenen Zwecken und mit verschiedener Bestimmung, technisch zweierlei Kelche hergestellt. Die zweierlei Kelche bedingen, daß man möglicherweise mit zwei verschiedenen Werkstatttraditionen zu rechnen hat.

1. Aus Bronze oder Silber gegossene größere Prunkkelche (Tassilo-, Grimfridus-, Ursuskelch).

2. Aus Kupfer gehämmerte, für den alltäglichen Gebrauch gefertigte, kleinere (gewöhnlich etwa 12 cm hohe) Kelche (Liudger-, Cundpald- und Cutberchtkelch).

Nach der Fertigstellung wurden beide Kelcharten mit Gold oder Silber überzogen.

Der Form nach gehört unser Kelch der Gruppe der kontinentalen Kelche an.⁷⁰ Dem Gesamtbild nach ist sein nächster Verwandte der Tassilokelch; die Cuppa erinnert an die des Ursuskelches, der Fuß indessen läßt sich mit dem des Liudgerkelches vergleichen. Sein gegossener, bronzener Perlkranz verbindet ihn mit der Tassilo-Grimfridus-Stare Vriika-Gruppe. Seine formenkundlichen Verwandten und Komponenten zeigen demnach in die Richtung jener Werkstatt, die auf dem Kontinent mit Gießverfahren gearbeitet hatten: auf den mitteleuropäischen, süddeutschen Kreis. Seine gehämmerte Technik und seine Maße wurden jedoch nicht von Werkstatttraditionen, sondern von der Gebrauchsbestimmung festgelegt, die von derjenigen der gegossenen Kelche abweicht.

Es geht aus dem gesagten hervor, daß sich zwischen den angelsächsischen und den englischen Kelchen der Romanenzeit eine gewisse formenkundliche Verwandtschaft, Fortentwicklung in der Form feststellen läßt. Diese uralte, den lokalen Traditionen gemäße Goldschmiedearbeit kann auch auf dem Kontinent festgestellt werden, und sie liefert wichtige Angaben nicht allein für den kontinentalen Ursprung des Tassilo-Cundpaldtypus, sondern auch für sein Heimatland.

Von den uns aus dem 10—11. Jahrhundert überlieferten Kelchen stehen dem Kelch von Petőháza am nächsten die in den Gräbern der Bischöfe von Hildesheim von Osdag († 989), Diethmar († 1044) und Hezilo († 1079) gefundenen.⁷¹ Alle drei sind aus Silber gefertigt, ihre schwach eingezogenen, trichterförmigen Füße finden mit kleinerer oder größerer Einbiegung in dem mit ihnen aus einer Platte gehämmerten Nodus ihre organische Fortsetzung. Nicht nur ihr Fuß und Nodus sind dem Cundpaldkelch nahe verwandt, sondern offenkundig auch der Zusammenbau der Kelche, da an allen drei Noden über den aus 1—3 Gliedern bestehenden gegossenen Perlkranz die weitmündige, doch vielmehr auf ein Halbei erinnernde Cuppa angeordnet ist.

Alle drei Hildesheimer Kelche können der Form und Technik nach als allgemeine Formabkömmlinge des Cundpaldtypus angesehen werden. Der Silberkelch, der im Grabe von Udo († 1114) eines späteren Hildesheimer Bischofs gefunden wurde⁷² — obwohl er immer noch an unseren Typus erinnert —, führt bereits die Keime der nachfolgenden Entwicklung in sich.

Den 5 cm hohen kleinen Goldkelch des Trierer Erzbischofs Poppo († 1040)⁷³ reihte bereits Foerk mit Recht zu den Formverwandten von unserem Typus, und ebenso auch den 12 cm hohen, aus dem 11. Jahrhundert stammenden Gerhohuskelch des Salzburger St. Peter-Doms,⁷⁴ was für uns darum von Wichtigkeit ist, da er in der Heimat des Tassilokelches erzeugt wurde.

⁷⁰ G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. 12.

⁷¹ BRAUN: a. a. O. 72—73., Taf. 11, 34. ELBERN: a. a. O. 46; Abb. 58—60.

⁷² ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. Taf. 321. EL-

BERN: a. a. O. 46., Abb. 61.

⁷³ Ebd. Taf. 323. ELBERN: a. a. O. 46., Abb. 55.

⁷⁴ Ebd. Taf. 318. ELBERN: a. a. O. Abb. 79.

Aus den aufgezählten Beispielen kann man die Lehre ziehen, daß die Formabkömmlinge der auf deutschem Boden befestigten Tassilo- und Cundpaldkelche des 10–12. Jahrhunderts ebenfalls auf deutschem Boden, in dem von Trier-Hildesheim-Salzburg eingeschlossenen Dreieck weiterleben.

Was die den Nodus mit der Cuppa oder mit dem Fuß verbindenden, gegossenen Perlkränze anbelangt, können wir ihnen — da es sich um einen gut bewährten technischen Kunstgriff handelt — bei weitem keine allzu große Rolle beimessen. Der aus den Grimfridus-Tassilo-Cundpaldkelchen und aus der Rauchpfanne von Stare Vrlke bestehenden frühzeitigen Gruppe schließt sich Mitte des 10. Jahrhunderts auch der Gozelinkelch an,⁷⁵ an dem der Perlkranz zwischen dem Nodus und dem Fuß Platz nimmt; alle drei Hildesheimer Kelche aus den 10–11. Jahrhunderten,⁷⁶ der Kelch des Trierer Poppo, der 20 cm hohe zweihenklige Prunkkelch von Ste Josse sur Mer⁷⁷ aus dem 11. Jahrhundert mit ihren Perlkränzen unter und ober dem Nodus; der von einem deutschen Meister am Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts gefertigte Prunkkelch von Cividale⁷⁸ und zuletzt, doch nicht in letzter Reihe der Gerhohuskelch von Salzburg aus dem 11. Jahrhundert⁷⁹ mit seinem — ähnlich wie bei unserem — zwischen Nodus und Cuppa angebrachten großkugeligen Perlkranz und der Prunkkelch von Innsbruck-Wilten⁸⁰ (12. Jahrhundert), an dem unter und über dem Nodus Perlkränze angewandt worden sind.

Man kann demnach über die Perlkränze feststellen, daß diese in der sich auf dem Kontinent ausgebildeten fränkisch-deutschen Schmiedetradition wurzeln, bis Ende des 12. Jahrhunderts kontinuierlich gebraucht wurden, ja für ihr späteres Vorkommen auch Belege der Gegend der Alpen (Salzburg, Wilten) vorhanden sind.⁸¹

DIE ORNAMENTE

Auf den ersten Anblick fällt es gar nicht auf, wie mannigfaltig die in den Cundpaldkelch gravierte Bandornamentik ist. Auf dem Kelch finden wir folgende Muster:

A) Aus 3 Fäden (einem doppelten und einem einzelnen) geflochtenes, umlaufendes Muster (Abb. 4. C). Unterer Rahmenstreifen des Fußes.

B) Aus 4 Fäden (zwei doppelten) geflochtenes, umlaufendes Muster (Abb. 4. A). Unterer Rahmenstreifen des Fußes.

C) Ein aus wechselnden 8er und dreigliedrigem 8er geflochtenes, herumlaufendes Muster (Abb. 4. D). Oberer Abschlußstreifen der Cuppa.

D) In ein Dreieck eingefäßte Bandkompositionen. Acht verschiedene Muster (Abb. 4. B) auf der Cuppa und am Fuß.

Über den orientalischen Ursprung der Bandornamentik, über ihr Eindringen in die frühchristliche Kunst und von der Verbreitung in der frühmittelalterlichen Kunst wurden bereits Bände geschrieben.⁸² Hampel ging auch nicht auf die Analyse des «unausgesetzt» wiederholten Motivs ein und verwies lediglich darauf, daß es hierzulande auch in dem awarischen Kunstgewerbe vielfach vorkommt. — In Wirklichkeit kommt jedoch nur das einfachste und zugleich im Weltausmaß verbreitete A. (dreifädige) Laufmuster (das die Forschung damals als «lango-

⁷⁵ Ebd. Taf. 298; FALKE: a. a. O. 140., Abb. 3. ELBERN: a. a. O. 72., Abb. 36.

⁷⁶ BRAUN: a. a. O. Taf. 11, 34.

⁷⁷ ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. Taf. 311.

⁷⁸ CECCELLI: a. a. O. 251., Taf. 86.

⁷⁹ ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. Taf. 318. ELBERN: a. a. O. Abb. 79.

⁸⁰ K. WEISS: a. a. O. Taf. I–II. ELBERN: a. a. O. 125–, Abb. 86.

⁸¹ Aus der Zeit zwischen dem 6–13. Jahrhundert sind uns aus Wandgemälden, Reliefs, Miniaturen und Schmiedearbeiten zahlreiche Kelchdarstellungen bekannt. Mit den meisten dieser lassen sich jedoch die tatsächlichen Kelche nicht eingehender vergleichen.

⁸² Vgl. z. B. E. H. ZIMMERMANN: Vorkarolingische Miniaturen. Berlin 1916. 12–15, 26–27; G. HASELOFF: a. a. O. 56–58.

bardisches» Bandgeflecht bezeichnete) in den frühawarischen Funden⁸³ seit dem Ausgang des 6. Jahrhunderts bis in die Mitte des 7. Jahrhunderts häufig vor, während die am Ende des 7. Jahrhunderts mit den neuen östlichen Völkern erscheinende Bandornamentik — darüber hinausgehend, daß sie ein Bandgeflecht ist — keinerlei Beziehungen zu unseren Mustern aufweist.

Zur Deutung des Cundpaldkelches bedürfte es jedoch einer solchen Kunstepoche, in der unsere sämtlichen Typen möglichst zur gleichen Zeit gebraucht waren. Fasse man zunächst die Denkmäler der Metallkunst ins Auge.

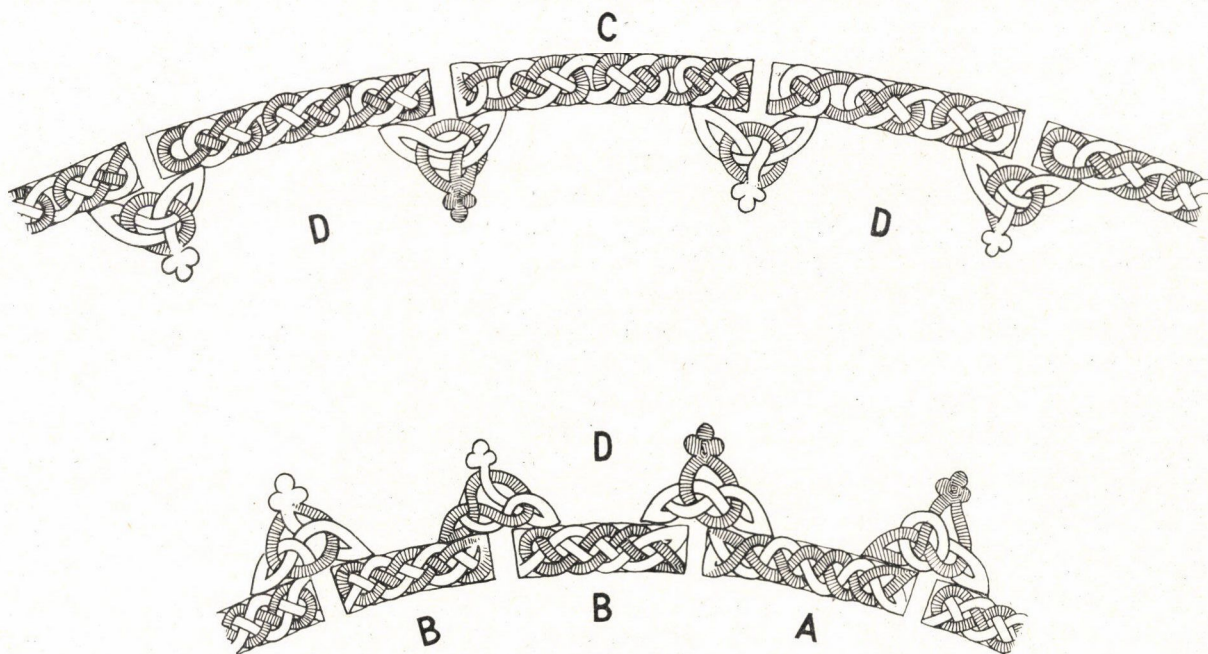


Abb. 4

An den langobardischen Goldblattkreuzen Italiens (vom Ende des 6. bis Anfang des 8. Jhs.) kommen unsere Motive *A* und *B* sowohl einzeln als auch gemeinsam (wenn sie auch des öfteren in einem Schlangenkopf auslaufen) häufig vor, während unser Motiv *C* nur in der Form eines unendlichen 8ers allgemein ist.⁸⁴

Auf den Erzeugnissen der fränkischen und burgundischen Metallkunst des 7. Jahrhunderts, insbesondere auf bronzene Prunkschnallen graviert, wird die Flechtbandornamentik *A* und *B* häufig angewandt, ja vielfach auch gemeinsam.⁸⁵ Auf einer bronzenen Riemenzunge begegnet man auch einem verwandten Stück unserer geflochtenen Achterornamentik *C*.⁸⁶

⁸³ N. FETICH: Das Kunstgewerbe der Awarenzeit in Ungarn. AH I. Budapest 1926. 49—, Abb. 21, Taf. II 22—23; Taf. III 4; Taf. IV 18; Taf. VI 10 (Madaras, Adony, Fönlak usw.).

⁸⁴ S. FUCHS: Die langobardischen Goldblattkreuze aus der Zone südwests der Alpen. (Berlin 1938) 66—, 97—, Taf. 4, Nr. 12 und 21; Taf. 7, Nr. 30; Taf. 13, Nr. 47; Taf. 14, Nr. 44—45; Taf. 15, Nr. 46; Taf. 16, Nr. 65, Taf. 24, Nr. 87. BROZZI-TAGLIAFERRI: a. a. O. Taf. 3, 1; Taf. 4, g, h, i, l.

⁸⁵ Beispiele: M. C. BARRIÈRE-FLAVY, Les arts industriels des peuples barbares de la Gaule. Toulouse-

Paris 1901. I. Abb. 51; III. Taf. 28, 1—2; Taf. 29, 1; Taf. 42, 3, 5. C. HAIGNERÉ: Mém. Soc. Acad. de Boulogne 1. (1864—65) Taf. XV, 1. M. C. BOULANGER: Le mobilier funéraire gallo-romain et franc en Artois. Paris 1902—1905. 177—, Abb. 178., Taf. 42, 6. H. ZEISS: Die Grabfunde aus dem spanischen Westgotenreich. (Berlin—Leipzig 1934) 9 und 118., Taf. 31, 13 (Aus Südgalien). H. KÜHN: IPEK 15—16 (1942) Taf. 60, 7; Taf. 61, 9—10. Ders.: IPEK 18 (1949—53) Taf. 25, 36. É. SALIN: La civilisation a. a. O. I. 312., Abb. 102, IV. Paris 1959. Abb. 62 und 67.

⁸⁶ HAIGNERÉ: a. a. O. Taf. 14, 2.

Während auf fränkisch-burgundischem Boden unsere Muster in Bronze graviert, also auch technisch in ähnlicher Weise zu finden sind, kommen in Süddeutschland bei den Alamannen und Bayern die in Bronze gravierten oder gegossenen Varianten seltener vor,⁸⁷ um so häufiger sind sie hingegen an tauschierten eisernen Gürtelverzierungen anzutreffen.⁸⁸

Der mit den Bandmustern an gravierten bronzenen und tauschierten eisernen Gürtelverzierungen im 7. Jahrhundert noch parallel lebende germanische Tierstil verlor seit der 7–8. Jahrhundertwende auf dem ganzen Kontinent seinen ursprünglichen Charakter, löste sich in einfacher Flechtbandornamentik auf, bzw. er starb ab.⁸⁹

Auf den wenigen, aus der ersten Hälfte des 8. Jahrhunderts gekannten süddeutschen Funden (vom 8. Jahrhundert an verschwinden unter dem Einfluß der irisch—angelsächsischen Missionen aus den Gräbern die Beigaben), z. B. auf dem Messerheft von Merching⁹⁰ oder auf der auch mit Feuervergoldung reich verzierten Skramasaxscheide von Polling,⁹¹ begegnet man bereits ausschließlich der Bandornamentik. Die von unserem Gesichtspunkt aus beste Parallele, den nahen Verwandten unserer Achterbandornamentik bewahrt aber doch nicht die Metallkunst, sondern die reiche Elfenbeinschnitzerei, die den Handgriff und die Scheide des im Domschatz zu Bamberg verwahrten sog. St. Peter-Messers bedeckt.⁹² G. Haseloff verglich die Bamberger Bandgeflechte mit Miniaturen, stellte ihren kontinentalen Ursprung fest und hielt sie für die Arbeit eines in der ersten Hälfte des 8. Jahrhunderts in der Gegend von Bamberg tätigen Meisters.⁹³ Die Bandmuster A—C waren also in der Goldschmiedekunst und Elfenbeinschnitzerei des 7–8. Jahrhunderts in Süddeutschland, genauer in Bayern zu Hause.

In dem komplizierten Bandornamentikschatz der Metallkunst auf den Britischen Inseln gibt es keinen Platz für solche einfache kontinentale Motive. Die ineinandergeflochtenen Muster in der Form des unendlichen Achters des Bronzekreuzifixes von Athlone aus dem 8. Jahrhundert⁹⁴ stellen ebenso bloß prinzipielle Parallelen dar, wie die ineinandergefügten einfachen Achter der Scheibenfibeln von Canterbury.⁹⁵

Das Leben unseres Musterschatzes läßt sich in der kontinentalen Metallkunst Westeuropas höchstens bis in die Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts verfolgen. Zu dieser Zeit findet im allgemeinen der mit den neuen, eigenartigen Elementen der angelsächsischen Tierornamentik bereicherte Bandstil der Frühkarolingerzeit Eingang. Diese im frühkarolingischen Stil verzierten Gegenstände ahmen angelsächsische Vorbilder nach und gruppieren sich chronologisch gerade um den Tassilokelch.⁹⁶ Ihre Zeit fällt in diejenige der Regierung von Pippin und Karl d. Gr., reicht nicht mehr erheblich in das 9. Jahrhundert hinein, bzw. sie werden durch eine neue (aus pflanz-

⁸⁷ W. HÜLLE: Die Alamannen. (H. Reinerth: Vorgeschichte d. dt. Stämme II. Berlin 1940) 532—, Taf. 221, 1—2; Taf. 222, 10—11. M. FRANKEN: Die Alamannen zwischen Iller und Lech. Berlin 1944. 16., Taf. 16, 7, 9 — halten sie im allgemeinen für langobardisches Erzeugnis oder für eine langobardische Einwirkung aus Italien.

⁸⁸ M. CHLINGENSPERG-BERG: Das Gräberfeld von Reichenhall in Oberbayern. Reichenhall 1890. Taf. 27—28, 30—32, 34—35; H. BOTT: Bayer. Vorgesch. Bl. 13 (1936) 62—, Taf. 6, 7; H. DANNHEIMER—W. ULBERT: Die bajuwarischen Reihengräber von Feldmoching und Sendling. Kallmünz 1956. Taf. 1—2; H. LADENBAUER—OREL: Linz—Zizlau. Wien—München 1960. Taf. 33 und 36.

⁸⁹ H. BOTT: Frühkarolingischer Sporenfund von Westendorf... Bayer. Vorgesch. Bl. 18—19 (1951—52) 60—; J. WERNER: Germania 37 (1959) 182.

⁹⁰ P. REINECKE: Spätmerowingisch-karolingische Grabfunde aus Süddeutschland. AUHV 5 (1903) 198., Taf. 36, 595.

⁹¹ H. BOTT: Frühkarolingischer Sporenfund a. a.

O. 60., Taf. 8, 7 a—c.

⁹² P. PAULSEN: a. a. O. 133., Taf. 27, 2 — Es wird von ihm irrtümlich für einen irischen Charakterzug gehalten und auf eine allzuspäte Zeit datiert.

⁹³ G. HASELOFF: Bayer. Vorgesch. Bl. 18—19 (1951) 83—94., Taf. 11 b—d.

⁹⁴ M.—L. DE PAOR: Early Christian Ireland. London 1961. 120., Taf. 28.

⁹⁵ G. HASELOFF: Der Tassilokelch. a. a. O. Taf. 11, 7.

⁹⁶ Das beste Beispiel hierfür ist der Kreis der Tierornamentik auf dem Tassilokelch; die Analyse und die Zusammenstellung der in Europa vorkommenden Motive bilden den Schwerpunkt des Buches von HASELOFF (a. a. O. 19—49; Taf. 13—16 Abb. 2—36). Zu seinen neueren Denkmälern und seiner bisher vollkommensten Verbreitung vgl. die auch theoretisch viel neues enthaltenden Studien von J. WERNER: Germania 37 (1959) 182—191, Taf. 24—26., Glasnik ZM (Sarajewo 1960—61) 244—247., Taf. I—II. und Frühkarolingische Schwanenfibeln von Boltersen (Lüneburger Bl. 11—12) 1961/1—4, Taf. 1—2.

lichen Elementen, Masken bestehende, mit Edelsteinen kombinierte) karolingische Ornamentik abgelöst.

Man kann bei der Untersuchung der gepreßten und gravierten Bandornamentik der Metallkunst feststellen, daß das Flechtwerk des Cundpaldkelches zum Kreise des von der Wende des 6—7. Jahrhunderts bis zur Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts blühenden kontinentalen Stils gehört. Dieser Stil geht demnach jener neuen figürlichen Tierornamentik von insularem Stil voran, die mit dem Tassilokelch auf die Zeit um 777 herum bzw. auf die folgenden Jahrzehnte datiert, und im allgemeinen (ja auf dem Kontinent fast ausschließlich) durch Guß hergestellt wird; diese Tierbandornamentik wurde als Kultureinwirkung der angelsächsisch-irischen Missionen zum Kunststil der frühkarolingischen Epoche.

Vergleicht man unsere Muster mit dem reichen Miniatureschatz der Kodices aus der vor-karolingischen Zeit, so lassen sich die Ergebnisse noch genauer verfolgen, und man kann noch näher an den Ursprung und die Zeit unserer Motive herankommen.

Die früheste Parallele unseres dreifädigen Flechtwerkes *A* ist im Evangelium der New Yorker Morgan-Library zu finden,⁹⁷ das mutmaßlich in den Jahren um 700 in Corbie geschrieben wurde. Alle anderen Parallelen entstanden um 750. Diese sind: das in einer Werkstatt Nordfrankreichs hergestellte Evangelium von Montpellier (Bibl. 3),⁹⁸ der gleichfalls dort erzeugte Augustinus-Kodex in der Oxford Bodlean Library Nr. 126,⁹⁹ der in Luxeuil illuminierte Kodex des British Museums Nr. Add. 11878¹⁰⁰ und das zwischen 751—754 in der Werkstatt von Fleury illustrierte Gudohinus-Evangelium von Autun.¹⁰¹

Im Zusammenhang mit unserem vierfädigen Flechtwerk *B* müssen an erster Stelle abermals das Gudohinus-Evangelium von Autun,¹⁰² ferner der um 760 in Corbie geschriebene Augustinus-Kodex der Bibl. Nat. von Paris Nr. lat. 12190¹⁰³ und das im Trierer Dom (Nr. 61, 134) aufbewahrte und um 775 in Echternach angefertigte Evangelium¹⁰⁴ erwähnt werden.

Das geflochtene Achtermotiv *C* ist in dem in Norditalien um 780 illuminierten Augustinus-Kodex von Karlsruhe unter der Nr. LVII,¹⁰⁵ in dem — bereits erwähnten — um 775 herum in Echternach illuminierten Evangelium des Trierer Doms¹⁰⁶ unter Nr. 61, 134, in dem etwa um 770 in Corbie angefertigten Ambrosius-Kodex zu Leningrad (F. v. I. N. 6),¹⁰⁷ und schließlich in dem auf die Jahre um 770 datierten Cutbercht-Evangelium¹⁰⁸ von umstrittener Herkunft in der Wiener Nationalbibl. Nr. 1224 aufzufinden.

Im außerordentlich reichen insularen irischen und angelsächsischen Kodexmaterial kommen diese einfachen Motive ebenso nicht vor, wie in der Metallkunst. Die einzige Ausnahme ist das in sehr früher Zeit, noch um 700 herum illuminierte berühmte Durrow-Evangelium im Dubliner Trinity College unter der Nr. 57, in dem die zeitgenössische Bandornamentik Europas in Überschuß verwendet wird und wo auf dem einen Rahmen in untergeordneter Bedeutung u. a. das aus vier Fäden geflochtene Band und die mit langen Achterbändern verbundene Variante desselben gleichfalls vorkommen.¹⁰⁹

Das problematische Cutbercht-Evangelium war für die bischöfliche Bibliothek von Salzburg gefertigt und von Anfang an in ihrem Besitz; diese Tatsache ist auch für uns nicht unwichtig. Akzeptiert man nämlich jene gut begründeten Meinungen, die dies — im Gegensatz zu den früheren Vermutungen — für eine aus Salzburg oder Kremsmünster stammende

⁹⁷ E. H. ZIMMERMANN: Vorkarolingische Miniaturen. a. a. O. 188—189., Taf. 91.*

⁹⁸ Ebd. 213., Taf. 128 g.

⁹⁹ Ebd. 218—219., Taf. 140 c.

¹⁰⁰ Ebd. 170., Taf. 50 b.

¹⁰¹ Ebd. 182—184., Taf. 82.

¹⁰² Ebd. 182—184., Taf. 78 d, f; Taf. 79 c—d; Taf. 82.

¹⁰³ Ebd. 200—201., Taf. 112 a.

¹⁰⁴ Ebd. 281—285., Taf. 274.

¹⁰⁵ Ebd. 157—158., Taf. 31 a.

¹⁰⁶ Ebd. 281—285., Taf. 267—268.

¹⁰⁷ Ebd. 205—206., Taf. 117

¹⁰⁸ Ebd. 297—300., Taf. 300 und 306.

¹⁰⁹ Ebd. 230—233., Taf. 160.

Arbeit halten,¹¹⁰ so wird es klar, daß die zeitlich dem Kelch von Petőháza nahestehenden Kodices mit gleichen Motiven alle ausnahmslos in kontinentalen Werkstätten hergestellt wurden, und daß sich ihre Entstehung auf die Zeit zwischen 750—775 setzen läßt.

Die Entstehungsfrage des Cutbercht-Evangeliums ist für uns schon darum nicht ohne Interesse, weil sie ein weiteres Licht auf das Verhältnis zum Tassilokelch wirft. Von den west-europäischen Kelchen sind nämlich nur die Tassilo- und Cundpaldkelche mit Bandgeflecht verziert und diesen Zusammenhang bemühte sich die Forschung — zur stärkeren Hervorhebung der Parallelität — sich zunutzen zu machen.¹¹¹ Doch ist die Bandornamentik am Tassilokelch eine ganz andere, um vieles verschlungener, und es gibt dazu u. a. auch ein gutes angelsächsisch-irisches Gegenstück, die angelsächsische Herkunft ist folglich nicht ausgeschlossen, unabhängig davon, wo der betreffende angelsächsische Meister seine Werkstätte hatte.¹¹²

Auf diese Weise bleibt demnach aus der Feststellung, daß zwischen der Bandornamentik des Tassilo- und Cundpaldkelches ein Zusammenhang bestünde, nicht mehr übrig, als daß beide ein Flechtwerk führen. Auf dem Kelch von Kremsmünster kommt dieser Ornamentik eine untergeordnete Rolle zu, sie umrahmt die Bildfelder; auf dem Kelch von Petőháza ist dieselbe das Hauptmotiv: auf dem Rahmen der Cuppa und des Fußes. Am Tassilokelch ist ein in Bronze gegossenes kompliziertes Flechtwerk zu finden, am Cundpaldkelch in merowingischen Traditionen wurzelnde verschiedene eingravierte Bandgeflechte.

Für zuletzt ließ ich das in Dreieck komponierte Bandmuster *D*, zu dem ich keine Parallele fand. An den illuminierten Kodices zieren die Ecken des Titelblattes oder die Initialen in Dreiecke oder in sonstige geometrische Muster eingefasste äußerst verschlungene Bandknoten.¹¹³ Diese sind jedoch immer aus einem einzigen endlosen Band komponiert; unsere Motive sind indessen in jedem Falle zumindest aus zwei geschlossenen Bändern kettenartig zusammengeheftet.

Auch in den in Dreieck komponierten Bandtierfiguren insularen Ursprungs kann man nicht die Vorlage suchen. Diese sind vom Book of Kells¹¹⁴ und vom Gospel von Lindisfarne¹¹⁵ über die Mahndorfer und Donzdorfer Gürtelverzierungen¹¹⁶ bis zum Tassilokelch zu verfolgen,¹¹⁷ doch in viel komplizierteren und was das Wichtigste ist, die Tierfiguren ständig betonenden Kompositionen.

In unseren Motiven ist das vorangegangene, vermutliche Tiergeflecht nicht mehr zu erkennen, und die insulare Tierornamentik tritt von neuem — wie gesehen — erst nach dem bereits verkümmerten kontinentalen Bandstil wieder auf.

Man kann an einigen späten, bairischen Gürtelgarnituren aus dem 7. Jahrhundert¹¹⁸ beobachten, wie sich die in geschlossene Formen, z. B. auf Kleinriemenzungen oder anderen Gürtelbeschlägen komponierte kontinentale germanische Tierornamentik zu Pflanzenranken vereinfacht hat; aber zu einer unmittelbaren Verbindung gelangen wir selbst mit diesen nicht.

In Ermangelung alles anderen bleibt also die Annahme, daß der Meister das in Dreieck komponierte Bandornament als selbständige Variante der jahrhundertealten — im europäischen und daher auch im bairischen Boden tiefe Wurzeln geschlagenen — Bandornamentik der Merowin-

¹¹⁰ HASELOFF: a. a. O. 13—16; SCHRADER: a. a. O. 12; K. HOLTER: Zur Ornamentik des Cutbercht-Codex. Atti del ottavo Congresso di studi sull'arte dell' alto Medioevo I. Milano 1962. 321—330.

¹¹¹ HASELOFF: a. a. O. 58.

¹¹² Ebd. 56—57.

¹¹³ ZIMMERMANN: a. a. O. Taf. 106 b; Taf. 107 a, c; Taf. 274; Taf. 300 — das letztere ist der Cutbercht-Codex.

¹¹⁴ M.—L. DE PAOR: a. a. O. Abb. 29.

¹¹⁵ Ebd. Abb. 24 h.

¹¹⁶ J. WERNER: Germania 39 (1959) Taf. 25, 6—7

und Abb. 3 a, c.

¹¹⁷ HASELOFF: a. a. O. Abb. 4 und 7. Taf. 7 B.

¹¹⁸ Ein gutes Beispiel hierfür ist die mit unserem Motiv unbestreitbar verwandte, jedoch geschlossene Bandornamentik der einen Gürtelverzierung des Grabes von Ziertheim: J. WERNER: Das alamannische Fürstengrab von Wittislingen. München 1950. 80., Taf. 20, 4 a. Eine aus doppeltem, geschlossenem Band zusammengeheftete, verwandte Bandornamentik soll von mir noch aus dem südgallischen Revel erwähnt werden, M. C. BARRIÈRE-FLAVY: a. a. O. I. Abb. 63, ebd. III. Taf. 31, 3.

gerzeit gezeichnet hat. Die Mannigfaltigkeit, die eines der wesentlichen Merkmale dieses Stils ist, kann an unserem Kelch durchaus nicht überraschend sein.

Von der *Edelsteinverzierung* — da sie uns nicht erhalten geblieben ist — haben wir nur wenig zu sagen. Der in der süddeutschen Metallkunst übliche Gebrauch, daß an die Oberfläche der Goldschmiedearbeiten in kleine Kreisfassungen Edelsteine oder Pasten gefestigt werden — wie dies bereits P. Reinecke beobachtet hat¹¹⁹ — tritt zuerst auf den sich um den Tassilokelch gruppierenden frühkarolingischen Kunstwerken auf. Laut O. Tschumi ist dies für die karolingische Kunst zum Ausgang des 8. Jahrhunderts charakteristisch.¹²⁰

In runde Zellen eingelegte Edelsteinverzierung findet sich auch auf dem Nodus des Tassilokelches. Im Zusammenhang damit führte Haseloff — über die obigen Feststellungen hinausgehend — die riemenzungenförmige Buchschließe des Evangelistars von Enger, die einen frühkarolingischen Tierstil und in runder Zelle eine Edelsteinverzierung zeigt.¹²¹ Diese Angaben klären in befriedigender Weise den *Terminus post quem* der Edelsteinverzierung des Cundpaldkelches.¹²²

Die Ausstattung des Cundpaldkelches mit Edelsteinen ist, meines Erachtens, nicht nur eine Stil- oder Zeitfrage, sondern vor allem ein Problem der Qualität. Von den frühmittelalterlichen Kelchen, die im Gebrauch von Bischöfen standen, blieben sowohl aus früheren wie auch aus späteren Zeiten Angaben vorhanden, die über ihre Edelsteinverzierung berichten. Den im Grab des St. Cutbert gefundenen, aus der Zeit um 687 stammenden (bereits erwähnten) Kelch beschreiben die Akten der Translation als einen mit Edelstein geschmückten.¹²³ Von einem ähnlichen Kelch ist uns auch in den Akten der Pariser Synode des Jahres 825 eine Beschreibung überliefert worden,¹²⁴ die Edelsteinverzierung war demnach in erster Linie eine Frage des «Ranges».

Auf einem beträchtlichen Teil der uns aus dem Frühmittelalter überlieferten Prunkkelche findet man tatsächlich Edelsteinverzierungen, so z. B. auf dem Kelchrelief von Monza, auf den Kelchen von Chelles, Gourdon, St. Denis und Kremsmünster.¹²⁵ Besonders bedeutsam ist der Kelch des Bischofs von Toul, St. Gozelin (922–962), der auch auf dem Rahmen der Cuppa eine Edelsteinverzierung hat.¹²⁶ Die hier erwähnten Edelsteine sind meist nicht auf dem Körper der Kelche zu finden, sondern auf gesonderten Bandleisten, dies ändert jedoch nichts am Wesen der Sache.

In der Edelsteinverzierung des Cundpaldkelches sehe ich demnach eine «Rangerhöhung». Der einfachere, für den alltäglichen Gebrauch bestimmte Kelch ist zu diesem späteren Zeitpunkt vermutlich zu einem von hoher Kirchenpersönlichkeit gebrauchten Kelch «befördert worden».¹²⁷ Dieses Ereignis dürfte sich laut der nächsten archäologischen Parallele zum Ausgang des 8. Jahrhunderts ereignet haben.

¹¹⁹ P. REINECKE: a. a. O. 196—, Taf. 36.

¹²⁰ O. TSCHUMI: Karolingische Gräber- und Schatzfunde des 8. Jahrhunderts. Jb. d. Hist. Mus. Bern 25 (1946) 112–116., Taf. II 5–6, 9.

¹²¹ HASELOFF: a. a. O. 63., Taf. 8, B. und 15, 5.

¹²² Der «Edelsteinstil» ist nämlich für die ganze karolingische Epoche charakteristisch. Th. BOSSERT: a. a. O. 203ff. Vgl. ferner mit den im Laufe der neueren Ausgrabungen auf mährischem Boden gefundenen karolingischen Edelsteinverzierungen des 9. Jahrhunderts: V. HRUBÝ: Staré Město. Praha 1955. Taf. 28; Taf. 54, 1–2; Taf. 60, 12; Taf. 61, 14; Taf. 72, 8–9; Taf. 80, 7 (letzteres stammt aus den ersten Jahren des 9. Jahrhunderts), J. POULIK: Pam. Arch. 48 (1957) 338—, Abb. 91, 6. — Dieser Edelsteinstil setzt sich dann auch zur Zeit der Ottonen ungebrochen fort.

¹²³ «calicem quidam parvum, sed materia et opera

pretiosa, ... dorso lapidem onichinum arte pulcherrima cavatum.» CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1644.

¹²⁴ «patenam auream ... ex lapidibus pretiosis ornatam et calicem simili modo ornatum». MGH Concilia II. (ed. A. WERMINGHOFF) 479.

¹²⁵ CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. Abb. 1893, 1902, 1904–1905, 1914.

¹²⁶ ROHAULT DE FLEURY: a. a. O. Taf. 298. FALKE: a. a. O. Abb. 3. ELBERN: a. a. O. Abb. 36.

¹²⁷ Für eine völlig ähnliche «Rangerhöhung» ist ein vorzügliches Beispiel die spätantike Silberschüssel des Schatzes von Pereschtschepina, die im 6. Jahrhundert Paternus, Bischof von Tomis «ex antiquis renovatum est», auf Kosten der früheren Motive an den Rändern mit Edelsteinzellen verziern ließ. A. V. BANK: Byzantine Art in the Hermitage Museum. Leningrad 1960. 125., Taf. 54.

DIE DATIERUNG DES CUNDPALDKELCHES

Unsere Untersuchung zusammenfassend können wir folgendes feststellen: Den Kelch von Petőháza fertigte im 8. Jahrhundert der bairische Cundpald an. Der Goldschmied Cundpald war außer der Kupferbearbeitung und den Griffen der Feuervergoldung auch mit den Elementen des kontinentalen spätmerowingischen Verzierungsstils vertraut. Der Kelch von Petőháza dürfte vermutlich seine erste kirchliche Bestellung gewesen sein, da er nach der geglückten Beendigung seiner Arbeit — in einer Weise, die von dem zeitgenössischen kirchlichen Goldschmiedgebrauch fremd war und auf einer ungewohnten Stelle — auf dem Nodus seinen Namen verewigte.

Die Vorlage zu seinem Kelch erhielt Cundpald bereits in vollendeter Form in der eigenartigen deutschen Variante der westeuropäischen kontinentalen Kelche. Für diese Gruppe der deutschen Kelche waren in der Zeit des Kelches von Petőháza, ja auch noch Jahrhunderte später, der mit dem Nodus in einem Glied gefertigte Fuß, und der den Nodus mit der Cuppa verbindende Perlkranz charakteristisch. Die Cuppa und den Fuß schmückte Cundpald mit den im 7—8. Jahrhundert auf dem Kontinent verbreiteten und auch in Bayern gebrauchten spätmerowingerzeitlichen Bandgeflechten. Die Bandornamentik ergänzte entweder der Meister selber oder einer aus seiner Werkstatt mit einem ebenfalls in heimischer merowingischer Tradition wurzelnden, doch in ein individuell umformtes Dreieck komponierten, mannigfaltigen Bandornament.

Auf dem in allen seinen Teilen bairischen Kelch ist das einzige fremde Element die aus angelsächsischen kapitalen Majuskelbuchstaben bestehende Inschrift. Eine dieser ähnliche Majuskelinschrift ist mir von einem anderen kontinentalen Kelch oder Metallgegenstand *nicht* bekannt. Das angelsächsische Majuskelalphabet dürfte durch die in den 730er Jahren im Gebiet des unabhängigen bairischen Herzogtums erreichten Erfolge der angelschen Mission von Bonifatius eine Zeitlang Wurzel geschlagen haben.

Für die Datierung des Kelches von Petőháza kommen folgende Angaben in Betracht: was seine Form betrifft, das Entstehungsjahr des Tassilokelches + — 777. Die gravierte Bandornamentik stammt aus einer früheren Zeit, als das rechtsgültige bairische Aufkommen des frühkarolingischen Stils (788), ja theoretisch ist sie auch älter noch als der Tassilokelch von frühkarolingischem Stil (777). Die Bandornamentik des Cundpaldkelches erlebte ihre Blütezeit in der Metallkunst des 7. Jahrhunderts, ihre jüngsten Denkmäler lassen sich in Süddeutschland bis zur Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts verfolgen. Vergleicht man ihre Motive mit den illuminierten Kodices, so weisen diese auf die Jahre zwischen 750—775 hin. Eine angelsächsische Majuskelschrift ist in Bayern zwischen den Jahren 739—788 denkbar, aber auf Grund der kontinentalen Majuskel des Tassilokelches theoretisch vielmehr vor 777. Die Namenform Cundpald ist vornehmlich für die Namensregister des 8. Jahrhunderts, seltener für die des anfänglichen 9. Jahrhunderts charakteristisch; die Endung «pald» ist in erster Reihe vor 788 allgemein gebräuchlich. Abschließend läßt sich nach der Weihung des irischen Virgils zum Salzburger Bischof (767—784) die Prahlerei eines halbheidnischen Schmiedes, wie diese auf einer für kirchliche Zwecke bestimmten Arbeit zu lesen ist, nur schwer vorstellen. Dem Zeitalter Virgils entspricht mehr der unpersönliche Tassilokelch mit angelsächsischen und frühkarolingischen Verzierungselementen.

Auf Grund von alldem halte ich den Cundpaldkelch für ein früheres Stück — genauer: für ein Stück von früherem Stil, als der Kelch von Kremsmünster ist. Seine Herstellung vermute ich in einer im Bereich der Salzburger Kirchendiözese gelegenen bairischen Goldschmiede um die Jahre 760—780.

Dieses Ergebnis steht in scharfem Gegensatz zu den bisherigen Ansichten, nach denen der Cundpaldkelch zu einer bescheidenen Nachahmung des Tassilokelches degradiert wurde. In der Wirklichkeit läßt sich außer dem Fuß und Aufbau, die auf gemeinsame süddeutsche Vorbilder zurückgehen, zwischen den beiden Kelchen kaum eine unmittelbare Verwandtschaft feststellen. Der Tassilokelch wurde auf fürstlichen Auftrag hergestellt und war ursprünglich nicht für den

alltäglichen kirchlichen Gebrauch bestimmt, sondern er war ein Prunkkelch. Die beiden Gegenstände können nicht aus derselben Werkstatt hervorgegangen sein, da sie verschiedene Technik aufweisen. Ihre Verzierungsmotive wurzeln in unterschiedlichen Traditionen, ihre Inschrift ist, — abgesehen von anderen Einzelheiten des Prunkkelches — andersartig.

Der Cundpaldkelch ist ein eigenartiges und individuelles Erzeugnis der im Gebiete des letzten selbständigen Bayernherzogs blühenden bairischen Goldschmiedekunst und als solches hat es in der europäischen frühmittelalterlichen Kunst zu Recht Anspruch auf einen eigenen Platz.

Nun bleibt noch eine Frage, für wen und zu welchem Zweck der Kelch von Petőháza hergestellt worden ist?

Auf Grund der Maße pflegt man die ähnlichen Kelche im allgemeinen für sog. «Reisekelche» zu halten; in der Wirklichkeit handelt es sich jedoch einfach um einen für den alltäglichen Gebrauch angefertigten Kelch. Aber der Besitzer oder Benützer konnte dennoch kein wandernder Missionarmönch oder einfacher Geistlicher gewesen sein. Dies ist wegen der reichen Vergoldung und der Verzierung unwahrscheinlich.

Man weiß aus verschiedenen Legenden und Synodenakten, daß vor dem 9. Jahrhundert der goldene, vergoldete oder silberne Kelch zu den Seltenheiten gezählt hat. Es wird z.B. in der Vita Columbani erwähnt, daß der Heilige einen einfachen Kupferkelch gebraucht hat.¹²⁸ Bonifatius, der große angelsächsische Apostel Deutschlands, bevorzugte Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts die Holzkelche. Allgemein wurde zu Kelchen Glas, Rinderhorn, Kupfer und Bronze verwendet. Ihrer Verwendung traten erst am Ausgang des 8. und zu Beginn des 9. Jahrhunderts päpstliche Verordnungen, sowie verschiedene Synodenbeschlüsse entgegen, das Horn z.B. wird im Jahre 786 verboten,¹²⁹ während Kupfer und Messing zum ersten Male erst im 9. Jahrhundert untersagt. Mit diesen Verboten kam es jedoch nicht weit. In England mußte z. B. noch im 9—10. Jahrhundert in einer Reihe von kirchlichen und königlichen Verordnungen der Gebrauch von Glas- und Holzkelchen untersagt werden.¹³⁰

Ein von unserem Gesichtspunkt aus wesentlicher Beschluß blieb in der Admonitio Synodalis, der Kanonsammlung des Prümer Abtes Regino erhalten, ein zweifellos aus dem 9. Jahrhundert stammender Synodenbeschluß, der wegen des häufigen Unwohlseins der Geistlichen den Gebrauch der Kupferkelche verbot und anordnete, daß die Kelche aus Gold, Silber oder in besonders armen Kirchen zumindest aus Zinn hergestellt werden müssen.¹³¹ Der Kelch von Petőháza war schon seit Jahrzehnten vor dieser Verordnung sorgfältig vergoldet, war demnach offenkundig für jene deutschen kirchlichen Kreise hergestellt, die Bonifatius Mitte des 8. Jahrhunderts angeblich mit diesen Worten züchtigte: «*Quondam sacerdotes aurei ligneis calicibus utebantur nunc e contra lignei sacerdotes aureis utuntur calicibus*»¹³² — und wenn wir dem tadelnden Wortspiel des heiligen Bischofs auch nicht wörtlich Glauben schenken müssen, jedenfalls war unser Kelch für eine hohe kirchliche Persönlichkeit, im Auftrag einer reichen Kirche gemacht.

Die zweite Epoche im Gebrauch des Kelches ist die Wende des 8—9. Jahrhunderts, als er mit Edelsteinen gefaßt, faktisch in den Gebrauch eines hohen kirchlichen Würdenträgers gelangte. Die dritte Periode war jene Zeit, in der der Kelch in den Erdboden geriet.

¹²⁸ CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1644.

¹²⁹ *Sinodus, que facta est in Anglorum Saxonia. Decima capitula. Alcuini epistolae* 3. MGH Epp. Kar. II. (ed. E. DÜMMLER) 23. Synode von Calechyt c. 10.) BRAUN: a. a. O. 39; WEISS: 6.

¹³⁰ WATTS: a. a. O. 4—5. BRAUN: a. a. O. 39.

¹³¹ «*Calix domini . . . si non ex auro omnino ex argento fiat . . . De aere aut orichalcho non fiat calix, quia ob vini virtutem aeruginem parit, quae vomitum provocat*» — Bei Regino kommt der Kanon «*Ex con-*

cilio Remensi» vor (BRAUN: a. a. O. 39—40), auf Grund dessen mehrere (WEISS: a. a. O. 6, CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1644) ihn für den Beschluß der Reimser Synode des Jahres 813 halten. Es mag wohl so sein, doch fand ich in den Akten der im Jahre 813 in Reims und in anderen fränkischen Städten abgehaltenen Synoden, sowie in den Capitularen Karls d. Gr., die die Synodenbeschlüsse des Jahres 813 zusammenfassen, keine Spur dieser Verordnung.

¹³² WATTS: a. a. O. 4.

DIE FUNDUMSTÄNDE

Die aus dem Mittelalter uns überlieferten Kelche konnten die Stürme der Jahrhunderte auf dreierlei Arten überstehen: 1. in Schatzkammern, 2. als verborgene Schätze oder 3. in Gräbern.

1. In den Schatzkammern der Domkirchen und Abteien wurden uns im allgemeinen die hervorragendsten Schöpfungen, Prachtkelche überliefert. Solche sind z. B. der Sigismundkelch von Gourdon; die im S. Marco-Schatzkammer zu Venedig aufbewahrten, im Jahre 1204 aus Byzanz geraubten einzig schönen Kelche; und zu diesen zählt auch der Tassilokelch von Kremsmünster. — Nur in zweiter Reihe können jene Kelche dieser Gruppe zugewiesen werden, die ursprünglich ins Grab gelegt wurden, und die anlässlich je einer Translation ans Tageslicht geraten ebenfalls die Domschätze bereichert haben.

2. In einem Schatzfund kamen die angelsächsischen Kelche von Trewiddle und Hexham zum Vorschein, beide zusammen mit verborgenen Münzen und anderen Wertgegenständen. Dieser Umstand schließt meines Erachtens aus, daß der Kelch von Petőháza ein Schatzstück sei, von den Begleitfunden hätte man nämlich unbedingt etwas gehört.

Da die beiden ersten Möglichkeiten ausgeschlossen sind, bleibt nur noch die dritte, traditionelle, nämlich, daß unser Kelch aus einem Grab zum Vorschein kam. Und 90% der uns aus den 8—13. Jahrhunderten bekannten westeuropäischen Kelche ist in der Tat auf diese Weise, in Gräbern erhalten geblieben.

Das früheste Bischofsgrab, das ich kenne, und das einen Kelch und eine Patena enthielt, wurde i. J. 1911 in der Nähe von Antiochien, in Riha am Fluß Orontes gefunden.¹³³ Seine Zeit wird auf das 6. Jahrhundert gesetzt.

Im Grab vom Hl. Cutbercht († um 687) zu Durham, wurde im Jahre 1104 bei der Translation samt der Patena ein vergoldeter bronzenener Kelch gefunden, der seither leider verlorengegangen ist.¹³⁴ Den Kelch vom Hl. Liudger († 809) habe ich bereits erwähnt. Der im Jahre 788 angefertigte, in Maß und Ausführung dem von Petőháza naheverwandte Kelch wurde dem Heiligen nach einem mehr als 20jährigen Gebrauch beigegeben.¹³⁵

Die Belege vermehren sich nach der Wende des 10—11. Jahrhunderts stürmisch. Es kamen aus den Gräbern der Bischöfe Rudbert († 956) und Poppo († 1047) von Trier, Osdag († 989), Diethmar († 1044) und Hezilo († 1079) von Hildesheim, Eberhard († 1042) von Bamberg, Reginbald († 1039) von Speyer, Theoduin († 1075) von Lüttich, Bernulf († 1054) von Utrecht, Adalvard († 1072) von Skåra, Birin von Dorchester und Friedrich I. († 1084) von Münster Kelche zum Vorschein.

Keiner der in den Gräbern aus dem 6—11. Jahrhundert gefundenen Kelche wurde zur Grablegung als ein «Grabkelch» gefertigt, aber auch kein Prunkkelch ist unter ihnen zu finden. Die meisten sind aus Silber, aus vergoldetem oder versilbertem Kupfer und aus Bronze erzeugt; ja es findet sich unter ihnen auch einer aus Feingold. Zahlreiche Stücke tragen Inschriften und Verzierungen. Ihren Maßen nach sind sie im allgemeinen klein (abgesehen von dem 5 cm hohen goldenen Exemplar), wechseln ihre Größe zwischen 12—17 cm. Wie gesagt, heißen diese kleinen Kelche bei mehreren Autoren «Reisekelche». In der Wirklichkeit sind diese kleinere Kelche, für den täglichen Gebrauch bestimmt (calices quotidiani). Man kann über die meisten feststellen, daß sie nicht in neuem Zustand ins Grab gelangt sind (im Falle des Liudgerkelches von Werden gibt es hierfür Beweise); die Form mehrerer Exemplare, z. B. diejenige von Hildesheim ist entschieden altertümlich. Das Datum, bei dem sie ins Grab gelegt wurden, kann bei mehreren Kelchen folglich um mehrere Jahrzehnte später als die Fertigung vermutet werden.

Vom 12. Jahrhundert an erscheinen neben den für den Alltag bestimmten Kelchen auch die Grabkelche. Mehr oder weniger solche sind bereits die silbernen oder versilberten Kelche des Bischofs Udo († 1114) von Hildesheim, Maurus († 1118) von Krakau, Adalbert I. († 1137) von Mainz, Konrad II. von Sternberg († 1192) von Worms, Flambard († 1128) und Geoffry Rufus († 1140) von Durham. Der in der romanischen Kirche im Hof B der Prager Burg gefundene kleine Bronzekelch und die Patena aus dem 12. Jahrhundert bezeichnen aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach das Grab des einen Bischofs von Prag. Auch das im Erzbischofsgrab der Domkirche zu Kalocsa gefundene bronzene Exemplar ist zweifellos ein Grabkelch.

Dasselbe gilt auch für die Kelche des 13. Jahrhunderts aus den Gräbern der Bischöfe Absolon († 1201) von Lund, Hubert Walter († 1205) von Canterbury, Theoderich († 1242) und Heinrich († 1286) von Magdeburg, Hervée († 1223) von Troyes, Michael de Villoiseau († 1260) von Angers, Bernard Calvus († 1240) von Vichy, Walter Cantelupe († 1266) von Worcester, Nicholas de Longespée († 1297) von Salisbury, Grostate († 1253) und Richmond de Gravensend († 1279) von Lincoln, Thomas de Bitton (1292—1307) von Exeter, ferner für die mit Namen nicht identifizierbaren Kelche der Bischofsgräber von Mainz, Trier, Sens, York, Salisbury, Chichester und Hereford aus dem 13. Jahrhundert.

Vom 13. Jahrhundert an treffen wir erstmals Kelchbeigaben auch in den Gräbern der Äbte an. Solche sind z. B. der Silberkelch und die Patena, die im Grab von Henry of Worcester († 1263), des Abtes von Evesham oder im Grab Nr. 21 der Abtei von Łęczycza (Polen) gefunden wurden.¹³⁶

¹³³ WATTS: a. a. O. 12., Taf. I a; BRAUN: 67., Taf. 1 (Paris, Tyler-Sammlung). Formenkundlich steht ihm ein in New York aufbewahrter Kelch aus Hama, gleichfalls mit griechischer Inschrift nahe (BRAUN: a. a. O. Taf. 10, 30; Taf. 11, 32). G. DOWNEY: Ancient Antioch. (Princeton 1963) Abb. 72.

¹³⁴ CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1644; WILSON: a. a. O. 64, 67—68.

¹³⁵ Ebd. 1633.

¹³⁶ Zu den im vorangehenden erwähnten Kelchen siehe A. WAY: a. a. O. 136—138; W. H. ST. J. HOPE—M. A.—T. M. FALLOW: English Mediaeval Calices and Patens. Arch. Journ. 43 (1886) 139—154; WATTS: a. a. O. 12—15 und Anm. 3., 18—19, 44; WEISS: a. a. O. 19; CABROL—LECLERCQ: a. a. O. 1636, 1644; BRAUN: a. a. O. 72—74, 77, 86; FALKE: a. a. O. 140; FOERK: a. a. O. 24; GEREVICH: a. a. O. 243; J. KVET—V. MENCL: Praha románská. Praha 1948. 197., Abb.

Die aus den verschiedensten Ländern Europas zwischen dem 7—13. Jahrhundert aufgezählten Bischofsnamen liefern hinsichtlich der Deutung unseres Kelches wichtige Angaben. Man weiß nämlich aus diesen, daß Kelch und Patena nur in die Gräber von hohen kirchlichen Würdenträgern gelegt wurden. In der erörterten Epoche wird der Kelch in Gräber von 45—50 Erzbischöfen und Bischöfen als Beigabe gegeben; in Gräbern von Äbten kommen sie bloß in zwei Fällen und erst im 13. Jahrhundert vor.¹³⁷

Zu Recht darf daher vermutet werden, daß im Grab von Petőháza ein im Frühmittelalter im Gebiet unseres Landes tätiger Missionsbischof beerdigt wurde! In das Grab dieses Bischofs geriet als Zeichen seiner Würde die — vermutlich von dem Bischof selbst durch Edelsteine verzierte — Schöpfung des bairischen Cundpald; vielleicht war es gerade jener Kelch, den der verstorbene Kirchenfürst in seiner Tätigkeit am meisten benutzte.

Aber wo wurde dieser Bischof beerdigt? Mit aller Wahrscheinlichkeit darf vermutet werden: in einer Kirche. Die sich in den letzteren Jahrzehnten auch in ihrer Methode stets verfeinern den archäologischen Forschungen haben die früheren Vorstellungen über die Tätigkeit der wandernden Missionsbischöfe und Missionare des Frühmittelalters «im Freien» überholt. Die Ausgrabungen im Laufe der Restaurierung der beschädigten romanischen und gotischen Domkirchen, sodann die auf Grund der überraschenden Ergebnisse nunmehr planmäßig durchgeführte Forschungsarbeit, legten nacheinander die Vorläufer der frühen karolingischen, merowingischen, ja frühchristlichen Kirchen unter diesen Gebäuden frei (St. Denis, Nivelles, Xanten, Trier, Köln, Salzburg, Morken usw.). An zahlreichen Stellen tauchten unter den Steinkirchen die Spuren von früheren, an Pfahlbau errichteten Holzkirchen aus der Karolinger- und Merowingerzeit auf (Nivelles-Notre Dame, Grobbendonk, Maastricht-Notre Dame, Breberen, Pier, Paulenberg, Doveren, Rommerskirchen usw.), ja unlängst wurde in Jelling, in der Residenz der dänischen Könige unter einer romanischen Kirche auch die erste an der Stelle des einstigen heidnischen Heiligtums gebaute Holzkirche (10. Jh.) freigelegt.¹³⁸

Im Inneren der Kirchen wurden kirchliche Persönlichkeiten und weltliche Herren bestattet, rings um sie das gemeine Volk. In Ungarn stieß unter der Récéskuter Basilika in Zalavár Á. Cs. Sós auf die Spuren einer dreischiffigen 29 m langen Holzbasilika aus der ersten Hälfte des 9. Jahrhunderts.¹³⁹ In dem frühen Abschnitt der Frankenherrschaft wurden solche Holzbasiliken auch in Pannonien erbaut, um sie herum und darin haben Bestattungen stattgefunden.

Es ist demnach nicht ausgeschlossen, daß auch in Petőháza eine Holzkirche aus der Karolingerzeit gestanden hat, und in einer solchen mag auch der Bischof beerdigt worden sein, und da von Gebäudefundamenten in keinem Bericht Erwähnung gemacht wurde, dürfte dies auch das Wahrscheinlichste sein. Doch wäre auch eine andere Vermutung möglich.

So wie das Vorfinden der Holzkirchen auch praktisch den theoretisch einzig möglichen Standpunkt beleuchtete, wonach der Kirchenbau der christlichen Bekehrung, dem christlichen Gottesdienst unerläßlich zugehört (— was nur im allerersten Anfang der Bekehrung und nur provisorisch durch den Gottesdienst im Freien ersetzt werden konnte¹⁴⁰ —), so ging aus den Ausgrabungen auch hervor, daß das Erbauen von steinernen Kirchen, der Umbau von römerzeitlichen, altchristlichen Kirchen gleichfalls eine immer wiederholte Praxis, im Falle einer Bischofskirche geradezu eine Notwendigkeit war.

91; A. NADOLSKI: Sprawozdania Arch. 3 (1957) 276., Abb. 4. — vgl. noch Łęczyckie opactwo P. Marii (Prace i Mat. 4, 1960) 42. R. JAMKA: Kraków w pradziejach (Kraków 1963) 121., Abb. 58—59. — und neuestens ELBERN: a. a. O. 46—, mit weiteren Grabkelchen aus Bischofsgräbern des 10—11. Jh.

¹³⁷ Zahlreiche frühmittelalterliche Bischöfe waren zu gleicher Zeit auch Abtbischöfe, was jedoch am Wesen nichts ändert.

¹³⁸ A. VERBEEK: BJB 158 (1958) 366—; J. MER-

TENS: Arch. Belg. 53 (1961) 17., und Abb. 9., Ders.: Arch. Belg. 61 (1962) 96., Karte I.; K. BÖHNER: Neue Ausgrabungen in Deutschland. Berlin 1958. 459—. E. DYGGVE: Gorms Temple and Harald's Stave-Church at Jelling. Acta Arch. 25 (1954) 221—236., Abb. 12—14.

¹³⁹ Á. Cs. Sós: Arch. Ért. 89 (1962) 270—271.

¹⁴⁰ J. CIBULKA: Die großmährische Kirche in Modra bei Welehrad ... (Mon. Arch. VII, Praha 1958) 197.

In Irland errichteten bereits die ersten Missionare steinerne Gebetshäuser.¹⁴¹ In England gründete Augustinus kurz nach seinem Eintreffen im Inselland die Peter-Paulkirche zu Canterbury. Die dreischiffige, aus Stein erbaute Basilika stand laut Zeugnis der Ausgrabungen zur Zeit seines Todes (604) bereits fertig da. Und in der darauffolgenden Zeit entstanden Steinkirchen nacheinander.¹⁴²

Außer dem Römerreich brachten z.B. in Mähren die Ausgrabungen in dem vergangenen Jahrzehnt nacheinander Steinkirchen des 9. Jahrhunderts zum Vorschein.¹⁴³ In Pannonien zeugen von den Steinbauten der frankischen Periode außer den Angaben des Anonymen von Salzburg¹⁴⁴ bislang der Umbau der II. Basilika von Fenékpuzsta¹⁴⁵ in drei Apsiden und die Säulen von Zánka.¹⁴⁶ Grundsätzlich steht also nichts im Wege der Annahme, daß wir in Petőháza mit einer Steinkirche dem frühzeitigen pannonischen Zentrum der bairisch-fränkischen Mission rechnen dürfen. Die römische Siedlung im Bereich von Petőháza sorgte jedenfalls für das Steinmaterial zu diesem Bau.

Die bisherigen Funde von Petőháza weisen darauf hin, daß die Gegend des Fließchens Ikva und die Umgebung der Zuckerfabrik zu jeder Zeit bewohnt war. Bei der Errichtung des künstlichen Teiches zwischen der Zuckerfabrik und des Fließchens Ikva kamen ein spätkupferzeitliches Pécelér (Badener) Skelettgrab, eine früheisenzeitliche Siedlung und Schwerter, Lanzen, Halsringe aus keltischen Skelettgräbern zum Vorschein.¹⁴⁷ Einige Jahre später sind in der Kis-Straße in Petőháza¹⁴⁸ und in den umliegenden Gärten römische Gräber aufgefunden worden.¹⁴⁹ Die darauffolgenden Funde: Gefäßscherben aus Skelettgräbern der Latène-B-Periode brachte ein Uferbruch an der Ikva ans Tageslicht. Es stellte sich damals heraus, daß sich auf beiden Ufern der Ikva Urnengräber der Bronzezeit befinden.¹⁵⁰ Als man den Graben hinter der Zuckerfabrik, der parallel mit der Ikva verlief, vertiefte, kam zuletzt ein größeres spätrömisches Gräberfeld zum Vorschein.¹⁵¹

Ausschlaggebend sind jedoch diejenigen Angaben für uns, die bisher in der Literatur noch nicht anzutreffen waren.¹⁵² I. J. 1938 sind im Gelände der Zuckerfabrik beim Bau der Rübenschwemme Gräber zerstört worden. Von den Funden kamen i.J. 1954 zwei Gefäße und zwei Bronze-armringe in das Museum von Sopron (Inv.-Nr. 55.228.1—4). Die genauere Datierung der zwei typisch spätawarischen unverzierten Gefäße und des aus Draht von rhombenförmigem Querschnitt gefertigten Armringpaares mit gepunzter Verzierungen ermöglichen die zwei verzierten Scherben, die am Ufer der Ikva beim Geländebegehen zum Vorschein gekommen sind.¹⁵³ Ihre Wellenlinienverzierung ist mit der Keramik von zahlreichen spätawarischen Gräberfeldern Nordwestungarns und der Südwestslowakei verwandt und sind vom Typus des ganz späten Ausganges des 8. Jahrhunderts und des beginnenden 9. Jahrhunderts.¹⁵⁴

Die beiden Funde sind ausschlaggebend. Am Ausgang des 8. und zu Beginn des 9. Jahrhunderts lag an der Ikva eine Siedlung der spätawarischen Bevölkerung und am Gelände der Zuckerfabrik — in der Nähe des Fundplatzes unseres Kelches — das Gräberfeld der Siedlung.

Fünf Km weit von der Zuckerfabrik, in Sarród legte Gy. Nováki i.J. 1956 drei awarische Gräber mit ganz späten, auf das 9. Jahrhundert hinweisenden Beigaben frei.¹⁵⁵ Zu Beginn des

¹⁴¹ M.—L. DE PAOR: a. a. O. 49—64.

¹⁴² WILSON: a. a. O. 56—60.

¹⁴³ Die Zusammenfassung der jüngsten Ergebnisse siehe im Sammelband: «Das großmährische Reich» Praha 1963.

¹⁴⁴ *Conversio Bagoariorum et Carantanorum*. (ed. MILKO KOŠ, Ljubljana 1936) c. XI und c. XIII (S. 136—).

¹⁴⁵ K. SÁGI: Acta Ant. Hung. 9 (1961) 436—440. Abb. 2.

¹⁴⁶ B. KUZSINSZKY: A Balaton környékének archaeologiaja (Archäologie der Umgebung des Platten-sees). Budapest 1920. 150., Abb. 188.

¹⁴⁷ L. BELLA: Arch. Ért. 12 (1892) 346.

¹⁴⁸ MKÉ 4 (1910) 132.

¹⁴⁹ L. BELLA: Soproni Napló 4. VIII. 1909.

¹⁵⁰ Gy. NOVÁKI: Arch. Ért. 81 (1954) 71.

¹⁵¹ Gy. NOVÁKI: Soproni Szemle 9 (1955) Nr. 3—4. 144.

¹⁵² Die untenstehenden Angaben verdanke ich der Freundlichkeit von Gy. NOVÁKI.

¹⁵³ Sopron, Liszt Ferenc-Museum. Inv.-Nr. 55, 248, 8—9.

¹⁵⁴ Auf den Beginn des 9. Jahrhunderts datiert die Scherben auch Gy. TÖRÖK. Freundliche mündliche Mitteilung.

¹⁵⁵ Sopron, Liszt Ferenc-Museum. Inv.-Nr. 59, 2, 1—8.

9. Jahrhunderts kann man daher in dieser Gegend mit einer beträchtlichen awarischen Bevölkerung rechnen.

In diesem Milieu können wir uns jene Holz- oder Steinkirche aus dem frühen 9. Jahrhundert vorstellen, die im Bereich der Zuckerfabrik gestanden sein dürfte und in der der Bischof bestattet wurde.

In einer, wahrscheinlich bereits zur Zeit der ungarischen Landnahme völlig zerstörten Stein-, und insbesondere einer Holzkirche (deren Mauern später auseinandergetragen wurden), sowie in den ärmlichen oder beigabenlosen Bestattungen in ihr und um sie herum dürften selbstverständlich archäologische Denkmäler nur in geringer Zahl gewesen und, abgerechnet den Kelch, kaum besonders aufgefallen sein.

Einstweilen haben wir keinen Anhaltspunkt, um in den Bereich oder in der Umgebung der Zuckerfabrik Suchgrabungen nach der Kirche des 9. Jahrhunderts in Gang zu setzen. Antwort auf unsere Vermutungen ist entweder durch Zufall oder durch eine neue, mit moderner technischer Ausrüstung durchgeführte Gelände- und Bodenforschung zu gewärtigen.

Nach dem Erscheinen dieser Studie in ungarischer Sprache (Soproni Szemle 18, 1964) erhielt ich von dem in Petőháza geborenen N. Ikvai, Direktor des Kossuth-Museums zu Cegléd folgende Nachricht:

Sein hohes Alter erreichter Großvater J. Hadarics von Bajomi — 18 Jahre lang Schulze von Petőháza — erzählte ihm mehrmals von dem Kelch und sagte, wahrscheinlich als Augenzeuge (er war im Jahre 1872 geboren) folgendes: «An der Stelle, wo heute der Schlachthof steht, kam der Kelch am Ende des Gartens aus der Ikva zum Vorschein. Auch Knochen waren dabei.»

Entscheidend ist im Zusammenhang damit — da er den Schauplatz kannte — der Kommentar von Ikvai: «Der genannte Schlachthof liegt mit dem Ende des Gartens, der zum Hause der Großeltern gehörte (jetzt Kinizsi-Gasse 11) in einer Richtung, auf dem der Gemeinde Süttör zu gelegenen Ufer der Ikva. Also ... kam (der Kelch) überlieferungsgemäß am Hausende der Großeltern zum Vorschein. Damals gruben Erdarbeiter ein neues, gerade laufendes Bett der Ikva (etwas weiter kann auch das alte tiefe Bett noch verfolgt werden). Der Kelch ist folglich nicht aus der Ikva, sondern aus dem neu ausgehobenen Bett (— das zur Zeit, von der der Großvater erzählte und auch gegenwärtig die Ikva ist) zutage gefördert worden.»

Durch diese Nachricht wurde all das, was ich im Zusammenhang mit den Umständen des Auffindens des Cundpaldkelches wahrscheinlich zu machen bestrebte zu Gewißheit: der Kelch von Petőháza kam mit Knochen zusammen aus einem Grab hervor!

ÜBER DEN HISTORISCHEN HINTERGRUND DES CUNDPALDKELCHES

Unsere Vermutung, wonach Petőháza zu Beginn der fränkischen Herrschaft ein Missionszentrum war und dort ein Bischof begraben wurde, wird erst dann glaubhaft, wenn sie durch Angaben der zeitgenössischen schriftlichen Quellen unterstützt werden kann.¹⁵⁶ Bevor wir darauf eingehen, prüfen wir kurz die bisherigen Ansichten.

Die vom historischen Hintergrund des Cundpaldkelches gemachten bisherigen Vermutungen gingen entweder davon aus, daß unser Kelch im 8. Jahrhundert gefertigt worden war und

¹⁵⁶ In den kirchengeschichtlichen Beziehungen meiner Arbeit stütze ich mich auf die grundlegende Zusammenfassung von P. VÁCZY: Magyarország kereszténysége a honfoglalás korában (Das Christentum Ungarns zur Zeit der Landnahme) (SZIE I. Budapest 1938, 215 ff) und an das Werk von J. CIBULKA: Die

großmährische Kirche in Modrá bei Welehrad und die Anfänge des Christentums in Mähren. Praha 1958, in dem die Frage von kirchengeschichtlichem Gesichtspunkt aus vorzüglich überblickt. (Beide Werke mit früherer Literatur.)

man versuchte auch zu klären, wie er noch in demselben Jahrhundert hierher kam oder wurde, zumeist nur in allgemeiner Hinsicht, mit der pannonischen Frankenherrschaft des 9. Jahrhunderts in Zusammenhang gebracht (wie von der Mehrheit der ungarischen Kunsthistoriker und Archäologen) mit Ausnahme eines einzigen Falles, in dem man bestrebt war einen konkreten historischen Hintergrund zu geben.

L. Bella war der einzige, der im Zusammenhang mit unserem Kelch an eine Missionstätigkeit noch zur Zeit des Awarenreiches gedacht hat. Über bairische Bekehrungsversuche des 8. Jahrhunderts gibt es zwar einige unklare Anspielungen und Legenden,¹⁵⁷ darüber jedoch, daß sie unter den Awaren auch nur den geringsten Erfolg erzielt hätten, besitzt man gar keine Angaben.

Auch die jüngsten deutschen Erklärungen,¹⁵⁸ die darauf hinweisen, daß der Fundort des Kelches in dem von Karl d. Gr. im Jahre 791 «eroberten» Gebiet liegt, gehen davon aus, daß der Kelch auf das 8. Jahrhundert zu datieren ist.

Während des Feldzuges von Karl d. Gr. im Jahre 791 zogen — wie es die Gepflogenheit der damaligen Zeit war — tatsächlich zahlreiche Bischöfe gegen die Awaren.¹⁵⁹ Diese kriegerischen Kirchenfürsten betätigten sich jedoch diesmal, wie es sich aus dem Schicksal der im Feldzug verstorbenen Bischöfe von Regensburg, Metz und Trier ahnen läßt, keineswegs mit Missionsarbeit. Am Feldzug nahm auch Arno, der Bischof von Salzburg, späterer Erzbischof von Bayern und Pannonia Superior teil, der höchstwahrscheinlich auf die bitteren Erfahrungen hin, die er damals machte, so eifrig den awarischen Boden vermied.

Wie bekannt, traf die fränkische Hauptarmee, die infolge der langen Vorbereitung sich stark verspätet in Bewegung setzte und um 8. September noch immer an der Enns verweilte,¹⁶⁰ nach einem 52tägigen Feldzug mit Verlust von neun Zehntel ihrer Pferde, in desoliertem Zustand in Regensburg ein. Versuchte auch ein beträchtlicher Teil der späteren Chroniken¹⁶¹ den Sieg über die Awaren und die Eroberung Pannoniens an diesen von Karl d. Gr. persönlich geführten Krieg zu knüpfen, so wissen die gleichzeitigen Annalen und Nachrichten davon nicht das Geringste. Vergleicht man die erhalten gebliebenen Berichte des 791er Feldzuges,¹⁶² so sprechen mehrere Angaben gegen als für seinen Erfolg. Die Möglichkeit, daß für das Christentum im Jahre 791 (zumindest östlich vom Wienerwald) awarische Gebiete erobert wurden, kommt auf diese Weise wohl nicht ernstlich in Betracht.¹⁶³

Im Zusammenhang mit unserem Kelch stellte L. Balics eine Hypothese auf. Laut seiner Meinung bewiese der Kelch «von der Ikvamündung» die Erneuerung des Christentums der Soproner

¹⁵⁷ A. ALFÖLDI: SZIE I. Budapest 1938. 167—168. In den Legenden des zur Wende des 7—8. Jahrhunderts auf bairischem Boden tätigen Hl. Emmeram und Hl. Rupert, vgl. MGH SS rer. Merov. IV. 525—, MGH SS VI. 158—, Von besonderer Wichtigkeit ist die *Vita primigenia Ruperti* (MGH SS XI. ed. WATTENBACH I, 4—5), da in den ältesten Manuskripten dieser jene Einfügung über Pannonien, die auf die Mitte des 9. Jahrhunderts hinweist, noch fehlt. — Die in den fürstlichen Bestattungen des frühawarischen Kaganats und in einigen reichen Frauengräbern vereinzelt vorkommenden christlichen Abzeichen und Symbole byzantinischen Ursprungs [vgl. A. ALFÖLDI: a. a. O.; Gy. LÁSZLÓ: Adatok az avarokori műipar ó-keresztény kapcsolataihoz (Angaben zu den frühchristlichen Beziehungen des awarenzeitlichen Kunstgewerbes). Budapest 1935 und Ders.: Újabb keresztény nyomok az avarokorból (Neuere christliche Spuren aus der Awarenzeit). Dolg. 16 (1940) 145—158] sind anders zu beurteilen; diese widersprechen, meiner Ansicht nach, vom Gesichtspunkt des Christentums aus (auch archäologisch) nicht dem negativen Zeitraum des spätawarischen Kaganats.

¹⁵⁸ Vgl. Anm. 19 und 21. — und neuestens EL-

BERN: a. a. O. 74.

¹⁵⁹ L. BALICS: A kereszténység története hazánk mai területén a magyarok letelepedéséig (Die Geschichte des Christentums im heutigen Gebiete unseres Landes bis zur Niederlassung der Ungarn). Budapest 1901. 210, 213. *Ann. Lauresh. a. 791* (MGH SS) ed. PERTZ (I. 35); *Ann. Stadenses a. 791* (MGH SS XVI. 309); MGH *Epp. Karolini aevi II.* (ed. E. DÜMLER) 528 und Anm. 5.

¹⁶⁰ MGH *Epp. Kar. II.* 528—529; MGH *Formulae Merovingici et Karolini aevi* (ed. K. ZEUNER) 510—511. Aus dem Brief Karls d. Gr. nach dem 7. Sept. 791.

¹⁶¹ Z. B. *Ann. Altah. mai.* (SRG ed. OEFELE, S. 3); *Ann. Lamperti* und *Ann. Wissenburg.* (SRG ed. HOLLDER-EGGER, S. 18—19).

¹⁶² *Ann. Regni Franc. a. 791* (SRG 86—90); *Ann. q. d. Einhardi* (SRG 89—91); *Ann. Petaviani a. 791* (MGH SS I. 17); *Ann. Lauresh. a. 791* (MGH SS I. 34—35); *Ann. Tiliani* (MGH SS I. 222); *Ann. Fuldeneses* (MGH SS I. 350); *Ann. Maximiani a. 791* (MGH SS ed. WAITZ XIII. 22).

¹⁶³ In entgegengesetzter Auffassung: J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 315.

Gegend, die «mit der Gutschenkung Ludwigs d. Deutschen im Jahre 859 in enger Verbindung stand», ferner — wie er meint — «Gibt er auch gewisse Hinweise, wo der geschenkte Besitz zu suchen sei.» Nach Balics brachte den Kelch hierher entweder der in der Schenkungsurkunde genannte (Passauer) Chorbischof Albrich oder einer seiner Geistlichen mit sich.¹⁶⁴

Balics hielt es für möglich, daß der Cundpaldkelch in Passau gefertigt worden war. Die Annahme, daß er verhältnismäßig spät nach Ungarn gelangte, wünschte er mit der «karolingischen» Inschrift und Form zu begründen. Beachtenswert ist jedoch seine für den richtigen historischen Sinn eines Kirchenhistorikers sprechende Bemerkung, die unseren Kelch erstmalig mit einem Bischof, dem Passauer Albrich in Verbindung zu bringen versuchte.

Nach Zeugnis der in Rede stehenden, heißumstrittenen Urkunde¹⁶⁵ schenkte Ludwig d. Deutsche auf Bitte des Passauer Bischofs Hartwic 10 Mansiones dem Chorepiscopus Albricus *inter Raba et Chuomberch . . . ad Nuzpach und ad Odinburch usque ad loca, ubi montani incipiunt*.

Es geht aus dem Zitat hervor, daß Balics die Urkunde und damit auch unseren Kelch auf Grund der seit langem angenommenen Identität Odinburch-Ödenburg-Sopron beurteilt. Seitdem hat jedoch K. Mollay überzeugend nachgewiesen, daß sich das in der 859er Urkunde genannte Odinburch nicht auf Sopron beziehen kann, da sich das in der Urkunde beschriebene Gut in der Umgebung der Stadt nicht unterbringen läßt.¹⁶⁶ Mag man darüber auch diskutieren, wo eigentlich das Gut lag, soviel scheint dennoch sicher zu sein: nicht in Ungarn, — und damit scheidet die ganze Konzeption von Balics von selbst aus.

Um ähnliche Mißverständnisse zu vermeiden, muß man hier auch eine eventuell auftauchende ähnliche Annahme ablehnen.

Ludwig der Deutsche schenkte in seiner vom 20. Nov. 860 datierten Urkunde¹⁶⁷ dem Salzburger Erzbischof Adalwinus und seiner Kirche verschiedene pannonische Güter. Unter diesen kommt der Besitz *ad Kundpoldesdorf* vor. Genau 25 Jahre später am 20. Nov. 885¹⁶⁸ bestätigte König Arnulf auf die Bitte des Salzburger Erzbischofs Diotmarus die Schenkungen seiner Vorfahren an die Salzburger Kirche. Darunter nennt die Urkunde von neuem den Besitz *ad Guntpoldesdorf*. Es läßt sich auf Grund der Reihenfolge der in den beiden Urkunden erwähnten, zum Teil lokalisierbaren Besitzen annehmen, daß Kundpoldesdorf westlich der Raab lag. Diese verblüffende Übereinstimmung zwischen dem Namen auf dem Kelch und dem Dorfnamen kann im ersten Augenblick auf abenteuerliche Voraussetzungen verleiten. Da die Beschreibung der Form des Namens augensichtlich vom Dialekt des Verfassers bzw. von der zu dieser Zeit vor sich gegangenen Entwicklung abhängt, so läßt sich annehmen, daß die 860er Schenkung in der Nähe des bereits um einige Jahrzehnte früher existierten, früher von Cundpald benannten *Cundpaldestorf lag, dort wo der Kelch von Cundpald zum Vorschein gekommen ist, und daß sein Besitzer der Donator des Kelches gewesen sein konnte.

Aus dem Namen *Cundpald-Kundpold-Guntpold* läßt sich jedoch kaum auf etwas derartiges schließen. Um zu zeigen, wie allgemein verbreitet dieser Name im 8—9. Jahrhundert war, genügt auf das oben aufgezählte 32 Vorkommen hinzuweisen. In Ermangelung anderer Angaben eignet er sich daher nicht zur Bestimmung von historischen Personen.¹⁶⁹ Es ist ferner zu beachten, daß in bezug darauf, wo das Kundpold genannte Dorf tatsächlich gelegen war, in den Urkunden nichts näheres zu finden ist.

¹⁶⁴ L. BALICS: a. a. O. 252.

¹⁶⁵ MGH *Diplomata regum Germaniae ex stirpe Karolinorum I.* (ed. P. KEHR). *Ludow. Germ.* D. 98 (S. 142).

¹⁶⁶ K. MOLLAY: *Scarabantia, Ödenburg, Sopron. Siedlungsgeschichte und Ortsnamenkunde. Sonder-*

druck. Budapest 1944. 60ff. *Ders.:* SSZ 9 (1955) Nr. 3/4. 69—70.

¹⁶⁷ MGH *Dipl. Germ. I.* D. 102 (S. 148).

¹⁶⁸ MGH *Dipl. Germ. III. Arnolfi* D. 182 (S. 284), —nach 970 gefertigtes Falsifikat.

¹⁶⁹ Vgl. Anm. 46—47 und 51.

Nach einer Kritik der bisherigen Vorstellungen und Möglichkeiten, überblicken wir nun kurz diejenigen Ereignisse, aus denen klar hervorgeht, wann eigentlich die Awaren-Mission begonnen hat.

ANFÄNGE DER BEKEHRUNG DER AWAREN

Von seiten der Awaren bot erstmalig zu Leib des bevorstehenden (oder bereits entflammten) Innenkrieges der Tudun, Fürst des westlichen Teiles des Awarenreiches im Herbst des Jahres 795, im Wege seiner in das Lager Karls d. Gr. an der Elbe entsandten Boten an, daß er mitsamt seinem Volk bereit ist sich zu unterwerfen und taufen zu lassen.¹⁷⁰ Dieser vom Gesichtspunkt des Awarenreiches verräterische politische Pakt hatte zur Folge, daß der Tudun mit seinen Großen zusammen sich im Winter des Jahres 795/796 tatsächlich nach Aachen begab und sich dort unter persönlicher Assistenz des Königs taufen ließ. Als jedoch 796 der Tudun zu der Einsicht kam, daß er mit seinem politischen Kniff nicht von der fränkischen Oberherrschaft entkommen kann, wandte er sich gegen die Angreifer und mußte seinen Irrtum mit dem Leben bezahlen.¹⁷¹

Gleichzeitig, im Winter 795/96 fiel das vom Innenkrieg zerrüttete Awarenreich fast widerstandslos in die Hände des Friauler Herzogs Erich, der mit seinem fränkisch-langobardischen Heer den Wirrwarr sich glänzend zunutze machen verstand.¹⁷² Im Sommer desselben Jahres schlossen sich dem von Pippin geführten italischen Heer, auf Verlangen von Alkuin und Anweisung Karls d. Gr. der Patriarch von Aquileia Paulinus und dem ebenfalls nach dem Awarenland ziehenden bairisch-alamannischen Heer Arno, der Bischof von Salzburg und zahlreiche Missionare an.¹⁷³ Die Bekehrung der Awaren wurde im Sommer des Jahres 796 überhaupt mit großem Eifer betrieben.

Die Seele der Bekehrungsaktion war der angelsachser Alkuin, der aber nach den Erfahrungen der blutigen Sachsenfeldzügen der Franken völlig im reinen darüber war, was einige zeitgenössischen deutschen Kirchenfürsten und die karolingische Macht unter «Bekehrung» verstanden. In seinen Briefen, die er vom Mai 796 und in den darauffolgenden Jahren schrieb, versucht er mit naivem, jedoch aufrichtigem Bestreben — bald mit Aufforderung zu Barmherzigkeit, bald mit Hinweis auf die blutigen sächsischen Aufstände — wenigstens seinen Salzburger Freund von diesen Methoden abzulenken. Aus seinen Briefen an Karl, Arno und den Befehlshaber des bairisch-alamannischen Heeres, Hauptkammerer Meginfrid,¹⁷⁴ klingt in gleicher Weise das Besorgnis heraus: werden wohl die Heere zur Bekehrung oder nur zum Taufen geschickt, sind Geistliche, die Liebe zur Sache haben oder nur Zehnteileintreiber in ihrer Gefolgschaft? — Die Befürchtung war begründet. Der Patriarch Paulinus, der andere große Geist der Kirche zu dieser Zeit stand am Schauplatz bereits diesen Problemen gegenüber.

Nachdem die beiden Heere sich vereint hatten, rief Pippin in Pannonien an der Donau die Kirchenfürsten zu einer Konferenz zusammen, woran die Teilfragen der Christianisierung auseinandergesetzt wurden. An einer Stelle des uns in kurzem Auszug überlieferten Beschlusses¹⁷⁵ wird bereits auf die Gegensätze zwischen der fränkischen weltlichen Macht und den Kirchenfürsten, in erster Linie auf die zwischen dem später heiliggesprochenen italischen Paulinus hingewiesen.

¹⁷⁰ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 795 (SRG 96); *Ann. q. d. Einhardi* a. 795 (SRG 97); *Ann. Alamann.* a. 795 (MGH SS I. 47) usw.

¹⁷¹ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 796 (SRG 98); *Ann. q. d. Einhardi* a. 796 (SRG 101); *Ann. Guelferbytani* a. 796 (MGH SS I. 45); *Ann. Iuvav. mai* a. 796 (MGH SS I. 87–88); *Ann. Lauresh.* a. 796 (MGH SS I. 36–37); *Ann. Alamann.* a. 796 (MGH SS I. 48); *Chron. Moissac.* a. 795–796 (MGH SS I. 302); *Ann. Maximiani* a. 796 (MGH SS XIII. 22); *Ann. Iuvav. max.* (MGH SS XXX. ed. H. BRESSLAU, 736).

¹⁷² Vgl. die vorangehenden, ferner: MGH *Poetae latini aevi Carolini* (ed. E. DÜMMLER) 116–117. *De Pippini regis victoria avarica*; 131. *Versus Paulini de Herico duce*; MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* ep. 98. (S. 142).

¹⁷³ MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* ep. 99 (S. 143–144), ep. 107 (S. 153–154).

¹⁷⁴ Ebd. epp. 110–113 (S. 156–163).

¹⁷⁵ MGH *Concilia II. Concilia aevi Carolini* I. (ed. A. WERMINGHOFF) 174–175.

Gewisse fränkische Kreise — offenbar die militärischen Befehlshaber — traten nämlich für die sofortige Taufung der Awaren ein. Paulinus durchblickte, daß sich hinter diesem Eifer der Wunsch nach sofortigem Eintreiben der kirchlichen und weltlichen Steuer verbirgt, protestierte mit einem feinen und geistreichen biblischen Zitat gegen die administrative «Reihentaufe», die er vor einer entsprechenden vorherigen Bekehrungs- und Lehrtätigkeit für zwecklos — heute könnte man hinzufügen: apolitisch — gehalten hat. Die Folgen haben ihn gerechtfertigt.

Über die Art und Weise der «Bekehrung» in den darauffolgenden zwei Jahren verfügt man über keine ausführlichen Angaben, gewiß ist jedoch, daß sie so verlief, wie es Alkuin und Paulinus befürchtet haben. Die von ihren Bischöfen auf sich verlassenen bairischen Priester konnten — im Gegensatz zur Darstellung in der Salzburger Streitschrift, wo später die Lage rosiger geschildert ist¹⁷⁶ — eben in der Missionsprovinz der Salzburger Kirche nicht weit fortkommen. Dies geht auch daraus hervor, daß Alkuin im Jahre 798 einen aneifernden Brief an den in Rom verweilenden Arno schrieb.¹⁷⁷ Als dieser als Erzbischof heimkehrte, empfing er im Po-Tal den schriftlichen Befehl Karls, wonach er auch persönlich an die Bekehrungsarbeit herangehen sollte.¹⁷⁸ Arno fand jedoch daran ebenso keine Lust, wie er sich auch seinerzeit sträubte an dem 796er Feldzug teilzunehmen.¹⁷⁹ Er setzte Hoffnung auf seine neue Würde und eilte deshalb zu Karl persönlich, erhielt jedoch von neuem den Befehl: er sollte schon endlich in seine Missionsprovinz fahren und dort sein Amt als Kirchenfürst versehen.¹⁸⁰

Arno kehrte im September nach Salzburg zurück, von wo er sich, wie dies uns aus den Mitte Oktober und im November an ihn gerichteten aneifernden Briefen¹⁸¹ bekannt ist, auch jetzt nicht wegrührte. 75 Jahre später wurde in der Streitschrift des Salzburger Erzbistums behauptet, daß Arno auf den Befehl Karls zu den Slawen ging, wo er «Kirchen und Geistliche weihte und das Volk in Predigten lehrte».¹⁸² Dieser Text steht jedoch in starkem Widerspruch mit den Ereignissen. Es läßt sich aus dem im Januar 799 an Arno geschickten Brief Alkuins¹⁸³ darauf schließen, daß der Salzburger Erzbischof im vergangenen Monat möglicherweise dennoch irgendwohin gegangen war (was überhaupt nicht sicher ist),¹⁸⁴ davon jedoch, wie weit er kam und wo er tätig war, hat man nicht die geringste Ahnung. Aus der zwischen den Briefen verstrichenen kurzen Zeit ist soviel immerhin offenkundig, daß Arno, der zum Märtyrertum nicht die geringste Zuneigung hatte, kaum besonders tief unter die «gefährlichen» Awaren eingedrungen sein dürfte.

Statt dessen wandte er sich von neuem an Karl und bat um die Ernennung eines missionaren Chorbischofs (*chorepiscopus*). Hierfür erhielt er die Bevollmächtigung und er weihte Theodoricus zum ersten Missionsbischof der Awaren.¹⁸⁵

Arno mußte den neuernannten Theodoricus persönlich investieren. Zu seinem Schutz zog das fränkisch-bairische Heer auf. Der Vertreter der weltlichen Macht, der Schwager Karls, Herzog

¹⁷⁶ *Conversio Bagoariorum et Carantanorum* c. VII (ed. M. Koš, 133, 1—). Im Zusammenhang mit der *Conversio* vergißt leider ein Teil der Forscher oft, daß sie eigentlich eine Streitschrift, richtiger ein Schönheitspflaster auf eine für verloren gedachte Sache ist. Dieses idyllische Bild widerholen J. SZALAY—L. BARÓTI: *A magyar nemzet története* (Geschichte der ungarischen Nation) I. Budapest 1895. 68 indem sie meinen, daß «Arno und Paulinus in der Bekehrung der Awaren miteinander wetteiferten».

¹⁷⁷ MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* ep. 146 (S. 235—236).

¹⁷⁸ *Conversio VIII.* (M. Koš 133, 14—16).

¹⁷⁹ MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* ep. 107 (S. 153—154).

¹⁸⁰ *Conversio VIII.* (M. Koš 133, 21—22).

¹⁸¹ MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* epp. 156—159 (S. 253—257).

¹⁸² *Conversio VIII.* «consecravit ecclesias, ordinavit presbyteros, populumque praedicando docuit» — (M. Koš 133, 25—26).

¹⁸³ MGH *Epp. Kar. II. Alcuini* ep. 165 «Alcuin Arnoni archiep. Salzburg ..., domum reverso ...» (S. 267). —

¹⁸⁴ Laut L. BALICS: a. a. O. 235—236 ging der von der römischen Reise und den eigenen Sorgen «gebrochene» Erzbischof trotz den Aneiferungen nicht nach Awarern, — und dies mag wohl die Wahrheit sein.

¹⁸⁵ *Conversio VIII.* (M. Koš 133, 32—33). Die in der *Conversio* vorkommenden Namen führe ich möglichst nach jenen manuskriptlichen Formen an, die der Gebrauchsweise am Ausgang des 8. und zu Beginn des 9. Jahrhunderts besser entsprechen. Also Theodoricus statt Deodericus, Arno statt Arn, Hotto statt Otto.

Gerold, Präfekt von Bayern und zugleich Comes von Pannonia Superior begleitete sie in das Land der Awaren.¹⁸⁶ Dies ereignete sich frühestens im Frühjahr, spätestens im Sommer des Jahres 799, da in einer Schlacht des inzwischen entfachten großen awarischen Aufstandes¹⁸⁷ am 1. September 799 Gerold um sein Leben kam.¹⁸⁸

Der Aufstand erstreckte sich auf das ganze, im Jahre 796 eroberte pannonische Gebiet. Wie heftig er war, läßt sich schon daraus schließen, daß beide pannonische Grafen Gerold und Erich, der Herzog von Friaul, Comes von Pannonia Inferior¹⁸⁹ ihm erlagen. Der Brief Alkuins über den awarischen Aufstand rechtfertigt die Besorgnisse des Jahres 796.¹⁹⁰ Der Aufstand und die darauf folgende grausame Vergeltung¹⁹¹ dürften für Theodoricus in diesem Jahr kaum Möglichkeit zur Tätigkeit geboten haben. 800 war folglich das erste Jahr, in dem der neue Bischof seine Missionstätigkeit, die organisierte Bekehrung der Völker Pannoniens beginnen konnte. Infolge der vereinzelt aufflammenden Aufstände¹⁹² war jedoch bis 803 die Lage unklar.

Aus dem Gesagten geht klar hervor, daß man im Laufe des 8. Jahrhunderts nennenswerte pannonische Missionstätigkeit der bairisch-fränkischen Kirche und insbesondere eine ständige Anwesenheit von bairischen Bischöfen in Pannonien nicht annehmen kann.

SALZBURG ODER PASSAU?

Auf Grund des bisher Gesagten läßt sich feststellen, daß das organisierte, von Missionsbischöfen geleitete Kirchenleben in Pannonien erst um 800—803 eingesetzt hat. Dieser Zeitpunkt stimmt gut mit der bekannten Angabe der *Conversio* überein,¹⁹³ wonach Kaiser Karl gerade im Oktober 803 in Salzburg die Anordnungen seines Sohnes Pippins aus dem Jahre 796 gutgeheißen hätte, in denen er das neuerworbene Land in Missionskreise geteilt hat. Während sich der Verfasser der *Conversio* vor der Nennung der rivalen Kirchen: Aquileia und Passau sorgfältig hütete, bezeichnete er im Sinne dieser Aufteilung die Kirchenprovinz des Salzburger Erzbistums in dem zwischen den Flüssen Raab und Drau gelegenen Gebiet «*Pannonia Inferior*»¹⁹⁴. Daraus könnte man offenbar folgern, daß das Gebiet westlich von der Raab, so auch Petőháza, vom Jahre 796, auf alle Fälle jedoch von 803 an, bereits in den Missionsbereich des Passauer Bistums gehört hat. Da diese Angabe der *Conversio* sowohl von der Forschung im Ausland als auch hierzulande seit mehr

¹⁸⁶ *Conversio* VIII. (M. Koš 133, 33—34).

¹⁸⁷ Wahrscheinlich dürfte die Feststellung von G. NAGY zutreffen, der in dem nicht gerade mit friedlichem Geleit aufziehenden «Arno von Salzburg» die Ursache des Aufstandes im Jahre 799 erblickt In: S. SZILÁGYI.: *A magyar nemzet története I.* (Die Geschichte der ungarischen Nation). Budapest 1896. 351.

¹⁸⁸ MGH *Poetae latini aevi Carolini* 114. *Epithaphium Geroldi comitis* («*Septembribus ense Kalendis . . . animam dedit*» . . .); MGH *Necr. Germ. I. Necrologium Augiae divitis* S. 279 «(Sept) I. kal. Keroldus com.», *Necrologium monasterii Sancti Galli* S. 480 «(Sept) I. kal. Transitus Kerolti comitis». Außer diesen, genaue Daten enthaltenden Angaben zeichneten noch zahlreiche andere Quellen das bestürzende Ereignis auf. Gerold war nämlich der Bruder der Königin Hildegarda.

¹⁸⁹ *Ann. Regni Franc. a. 799* (SRG 108); *Ann. q. d. Einhardi* a. 799. (SRG 109) usw. und das Trauerge-
dicht des Patriarchen Paulinus MGH *Poetae latini, aevi Carolini* S. 131—133.

¹⁹⁰ MGH *Epp. II. Alcuini* ep. 184. «*Hunorum vero,*

sicut dixisti (d. h. Arno), *perditio nostra est negligentia . . .*» (S. 308—309).

¹⁹¹ Die Angabe über die Dezimierung des Awarentums (*Einhardi vita Karli Magno* c. 13 MGH SS I. 16—17) «*tota in hoc bello Hunorum nobilitas periit*» bezieht sich mutmaßlich auf die Aufstände, da die Awaren im 796er Feldzug fast widerstandslos sich ergeben hatten «*minime resistentes reddiderunt se*» (*Conversio* VI. M. Koš 132, 13—14).

¹⁹² Z. B. im Jahre 802 metzelten die Awaren «*ad castellum Guntionis*» Gotehramm, den Nachfolger Gerolds und sein großes Gefolge nieder. *Ann. S. Emmerami* a. 802 (MGH SS I. 93).

¹⁹³ *Conversio* VI. (M. Koš 132, 25—28). Zu dem Zeitpunkt des Salzburger Besuches: *Ann. Iuvav. mai.* a. 803 (MGH SS I. 87); *Ann. S. Emmerami* a. 803 (MGH SS I. 93); *Ann. Iuvav. max.* (MGH SS XXX, 736).

¹⁹⁴ *Conversio* III. (M. Koš 129, 20); VI. (ebd. 131, 29 und 132, 19); VII. (ebd. 132, 33); XI. (ebd. 136, 2—3); XIV.

als 100 Jahre fast ohne Widerspruch akzeptiert wurde,¹⁹⁵ so scheint es auf der Hand zu liegen, daß im Besitzer des Cundpaldkelches ein Passauer Chorbischof zu suchen ist.

Diese Aufteilung der *Conversio* ist jedoch wegen mehrerer, bisher außer acht gelassener Einwände unannehmbar. Den beträchtlichen Teil der Gegenargumente, zum Teil neue Dokumente, führte unlängst J. Cibulka an.¹⁹⁶ Er wies nach, daß vor 829 die Grenze der Salzburger und Passauer Diözesen in der Gegend von Tulln verlief und daß vor dieser Zeit im Gebiet zwischen Tulln und Raab und in der angrenzenden Gegend die Salzburger Erzbischöfe sich aktiv betätigt haben, ferner daß der Vertrag vom 18. Nov. 829 keine «Grenzberichtigung» zwischen den beiden Diözesen, sondern die neue Abgrenzung zwischen Salzburg und Passau zu Gunsten des letzteren war.¹⁹⁷ — Unbestreitbar ist: im Gebiet westlich der Raab tritt der erste Passauer Chorbischof erst nach 829 (von 833 an) auf.

Die Argumentation von Cibulka ist trotzdem nicht immer überzeugend, da er jene grundlegende Tatsache nicht erkannt hatte, daß der Vertrag des Jahres 829 die Folge der neuen politischen Aufteilung Pannoniens war. Aus den zwischen den Jahren 796 und 828 entstandenen zeitgenössischen Quellen geht nämlich auf Schritt und Tritt klar hervor, daß zu dieser Zeit noch das bis zur Drau und Donau reichende Westungarn und Niederösterreich Pannonia Superior genannt wurde, während man unter Pannonia Inferior das Drau—Save-Zwischenstromland verstanden hat.¹⁹⁸ Es ist auch offenkundig, daß die beiden Provinzen den sich am Kriege des Jahres 796 beteiligten zwei Kirchenfürsten unterstellt worden sind, die erste dem Erzbischof Arno, also dem Bistum Salzburg, die zweite Paulinus, der Metropole Aquileia. Die Grenze zwischen den beiden Diözesen war am 14. Juni 811 die Drau, als es zu Gunsten Aquileias weiter nördlich in Kärnten zu einer Grenzberichtigung kam; diese Lage bestätigt am 27. Dezember 819 auch Ludwig der Fromme.¹⁹⁹

Denken wir daran: Gerold, Comes von Pannonia (Superior) begleitete im Jahre 799 Arno — es konnte ihn auch kein anderer begleiten, da Erich, Comes von Pannonia Inferior südlich

¹⁹⁵ Ausnahmen: SZALAY-BARÓTI: a. a. O. 68., S. MÁRKI: Szent Paulinus és az avarok (St. Paulinus und die Awaren). Századok 38 (1904) 931. Für diese Vermutung nehmen Stellung: G. NAGY: a. a. O. 351; L. BALICS: a. a. O. 220 und P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 219 und Anm. 1 mit der früheren Literatur. Neuerdings: G. FEHÉR: Arch. Ért. 83 (1956) 29; Ders.: Acta Arch. Hung. 8 (1958) 273. Interessant ist die ähnliche Meinung von B. SZŐKE: Arrabona 1 (1959) 87, der sich die Errichtung der beiden Bistümer auf ethnischer Grundlage vorstellt: Passau war awarisch, Salzburg slawisch. Zur Zeit des tatsächlichen Auftretens von Passau ist dieser Gedanke nicht völlig unwahrscheinlich.

¹⁹⁶ J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 260—262, 320—321, 333—336.

¹⁹⁷ MGH *Dipl. Germ. I.* D. 173 (S. 244—245) ... «super parrochia, que adiacet ultra Comagenos montes; ... predictam parrochiam eo modo inter eos dividere iussimus, ut Reginharius episcopus habeat ad dyocesim suam de ista occidentali parte fluvii qui vocatur Spraza, ubi ipsa exoritur et in aliam Sprazam cadit et ipsa in Rapam fluit. Adalrammus vero archiepiscopus ex occidentali ripa supradictarum aquarum in orientali et in australi parte ad dyocesim Iuvavensem et ita inantea, sicut Arno antecessor eius habuit, pleniter habeat» (Unecht). S. dazu den Kommentar von CIBULKA a. a. O. 262—263; 335—336. Laut BALICS: a. a. O. 246 handelt es sich lediglich um eine ganz geringe

Grenzberichtigung. Faktisch stellt dies die einzige konkrete Abgrenzung zwischen den beiden Diözesen dar.

¹⁹⁸ Die diesbezüglichen Angaben sind in den Quellen über den Aufstand von Liudewit völlig gleichlautend. Liudewit, der slawische Dux oder Rector von Pannonia Inferior hatte seinen Sitz in Siscia, seine Vorgesetzten Cadaloch, sodann Baldrich, die Herzöge von Friaul waren demnach offenbar comites von Pannonia Inferior. Die Nordgrenze seiner Provinz ist die Drau, hier stößt das über Pannonia Superior angreifende bairische Heer stets auf den Widerstand Liudewits. *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 818 (SRG 149); a. 819 (ebd. 150—151); a. 820 (ebd. 152—153); a. 821 (ebd. 156); a. 822 (ebd. 158); *Anonymi vita Hludowici imperatoris* c. 31 (MGH SS II. 624) c. 35 (ebd. 626). Darüber, daß damals die Südgrenze von Pannonia Superior durchweg die Drau war, bekommt man auch im Zusammenhang mit dem bulgarischen Angriff im Jahre 828 einen sicheren Hinweis. *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 827 (SRG 173); a. 828 (ebd. 174).

¹⁹⁹ MGH *Dipl. Kar. I.* (ed. E. MÜHLBACHER) D 211 (S. 282—283). Zu welchem Zeitpunkt durch die Übergabe des bis dahin in Salzburger Besitz befindlichen Südkarantaniens überall die Drau die Grenze wurde. Zur Bestätigung vgl. J. F. BÖHMER: *Regesta Imperii I*² Innsbruck 1899. Ludwig der Fromme Nr. 707 (S. 289).

der Drau war. Demgegenüber nennt die *Conversio* den Besitz von Salzburg von Anfang an Pannonia Inferior. Aber in Pannonia Inferior hat Salzburg vor 828 nichts zu suchen gehabt.²⁰⁰

Die neue Situation war die Folge der im Jahre 826 beginnenden bulgarischen Angriffe. Am 1. Juni 826 bestand die alte Provinzteilung noch unverändert. Der Comes der Ostmark und von Pannonia Superior war Gerold, Dux von Friaul und der Comes von Pannonia Inferior Baldrich, beide «Behüter des Awarenlandes».²⁰¹ Baldrich hat jedoch von dem bulgarischen Angriff weder rechtzeitig eine Nachricht vernommen, noch war er imstande ihn aufzuhalten. Die auf der Drau aufwärts schiffenden Bulgaren konnten indessen die Grenzen der Provinz «*Pannonia Superior*» unbestraft verwüsten und Syrmien, das wirkliche Pannonia Inferior ging für das Reich verloren.²⁰² Im Februar 828 enthob deshalb die Aachener Reichsversammlung Baldrich seines Amtes und teilte die *marca*, die er bis dahin allein befehligte, unter vier Comites auf.²⁰³

In der neuen Situation zeigte sich die Aufstellung eines neuen Limes, neuer Markgrafschaften für notwendig. Ihre neuen Grenzen hat die fränkische Verwaltung — wie es die *Conversio* bezeugt — bei Beibehaltung der alten Namen, jedoch innerhalb des kleiner gewordenen Pannoniens gezogen. Im darauffolgenden Jahre leistete Ludwig der Deutsche bereits im neuen Stand der Dinge den Forderungen der Passauer Kirche Folge, indem er ihr das westlich von der Raab gelegene, neue Pannonia Superior als Missionsgebiet verlieh. Der Autor der *Conversio* läßt in den Anordnungen von Pippin und Karl d. Gr. diese im Jahre 871 noch gültige Neuaufteilung widerspiegeln, vergrößert die historischen Rechte und vertuscht die durch Mißerfolge erlittenen Verluste.

Rechnet man das plumpe Falsifikat des 10. Jahrhunderts ab, das abwechslungshalber unter Berufung auf den Papst Eugenius das im Jahre 829 auf dieses Gebiet erhaltene «altbegründete» Recht ganz bis 805 zurückzuführen beabsichtigt,²⁰⁴ so ist von der Anwesenheit von Passau vor 830 nicht die geringste Spur in Pannonien vorhanden.²⁰⁵ Wie der Cundpaldkelch in die Erde

²⁰⁰ J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 320—321. Seine Erörterungen sind zur Erläuterung der in der *Conversio* richtig angegebenen, nach 828 bestehenden Provinzgrenzen erzwungen. Und noch mehr erzwungen ist die Vermutung von B. HÓMAN: Magyar történet (Ungarische Geschichte) I. Budapest 1929. 81, der in einzig dastehender Weise die Provinzaufteilung nach der in der *Conversio* vorkommenden kirchlichen Aufteilung «verifizieren» möchte. Laut ihm bildet die Grenze zwischen der Provinz des östlichen Markgrafen und der des Friauler Markgrafen der Plattensee — wofür es jedoch gar keine Belege gibt.

²⁰¹ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 826. «Baldrico vero et Geroldus comites ac Pannonici limitis praefecti ... et Avarici limitis custodes» (SRG 169—170); *Anonymi vita Hlud.* c. 40. «Baldricus et Geraldus ceterique Pannoniarum custodes» (MGH SS II. 629).

²⁰² Über weitere bulgarische Angriffe an der Drau, die zur völligen Niederlage der Franken führten: *Ann. Fuldenses* a. 829 (SRG 26). Darüber, daß die wichtigsten Teile von Pannonia Inferior, Syrmien und ein Teil des Gebietes südlich der Drau befestigt in den Händen der Bulgaren blieben: G. FEHÉR: Arch. Ért. 83 (1956) 37—38.

²⁰³ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 828 (SRG 174); *Anonymi vita Hlud.* c. 42. (MGH SS II. 631).

²⁰⁴ Das berüchtigte Pilgrimsche Falsifikat knüpft die pannonische Tätigkeit der Passauer persönlich an den Passauer Bischof Uolf, unter anderem auch die Gründung von Bistümern. Uolf, der laut des Falsifikats in einem Bekehrungstrieb den «Erzbischofsstuhl von Lauriacum» verlassen haben sollte, wurde in Wirklichkeit im Jahre 805 Bischof und starb bereits im Herbst 806. Vgl. MGH *Necr. Germ.* IV. 55 und 182. (XVIII. kal. Aug. oder XIX. kal. Sept.).

²⁰⁵ Ein Abschnitt aus der ersten, sich auf Passau

bezüglichen Urkunde (MGH *Dipl. Germ. Ludowici Germ. D. 9*) scheint — falls meine untenstehende Auslegung stichhaltig ist — ein neuer, authentischer Beweis dafür zu sein, daß Passau das Gebiet zwischen dem Wienerwald und dem Fluß Raab tatsächlich erst in den Jahren um 830 herum von der Salzburger Diözese erhalten hat. In der Urkunde schenkt Ludwig der Deutsche den «in der awarischen Provinz» gelegenen Besitz, namens Litaha, der Kirche von Passau («concessimus ecclesie Patauiensi ... quasdam res proprietatis nostre, que sunt in provincia Auarorum in loco qui dicitur Litaha super fontem qui vocatur Sconibrunno»), welcher einst — und dies möchte ich unterstreichen — das Benefizium von Theodericus war («quas olim Theodericus habuit in sua potestate»). Der Besitz gelangte wahrscheinlich nach dem Tode des früheren Besitzers in die Verfügungszuständigkeit des Königs zurück. Die Schenkungsurkunde betont, daß es sich um dieselben Grundstücke handelt und in demselben Zustand «quemadmodum predictus Theodericus eas habuit in potestate». Der König überträgt jedoch seinen eigenen Besitz mit der Bedingung in das Eigentum der Kirche von Passau «ut dum Anno corepiscopus atque Anno nepos eius advixerint, ipsas res tenere et usare faciant et nullus eis ipsas abstrahere presumat», woraus — meines Erachtens — zweifellos hervorgeht, daß er dem auch ansonst beliebten Chorbischof Anno und seinen Nefen ähnlichen Namens bereits früher den vakanten Besitz überlassen hat, die demnach im Augenblick der Schenkung (am 4. März 833) bereits tatsächliche Insassen waren. Als dann Passau das Benefizium des eigenen Chorbischofs — offenbar gerade mit Berufung darauf — als Kirchenbesitz beansprucht und auch erhält, wird das lebenslängliche Benutzungsrecht der Annos als strenge Bedingung gestellt. Höchstwahr-

gelangte, läßt sich dennoch mit einem in den 830er Jahren in Petőháza beerdigten Passauer Missionsbischof befriedigenderweise erklären.

Es liegt nahe in erster Linie an den ersten, dem Namen nach bekannten Passauer Chorbischof Anno zu denken. Erstmalig wird er im Jahre 833 im Zusammenhang mit dem Einkommen eines königlichen Besitzes erwähnt,²⁰⁶ was natürlich nicht ausschließt, daß er bereits von 829—830 an hier tätig war. Laut der Forschung begegnet man 836 zum letzten Male seinem Namen,²⁰⁷ und zwar im *Liber confraternitatum vetustior*, im alten Totenverzeichnis von Salzburg. Es wäre verlockend den Zeitpunkt, als unser Kelch in die Erde gelangte, an dieses Datum, an Anno von Passau und sein Grab zu knüpfen, — anfangs dachte ich wahrlich an keine andere Möglichkeit.

Nun aber kommt in der angeführten Quelle Anno in dem *ordo episcoporum vel abbatorum vivorum*,²⁰⁸ also unter den Lebenden vor, — und wie richtig dies war, bestätigt eine gerade im Jahre 836 für ihn ausgestellte andere Urkunde.²⁰⁹ Die merkwürdige Liste, in der im Gegensatz zu ihrem Titel nicht allein lebende Personen aufgezählt, sondern die Namensliste verstorbener Vorfahren fortgesetzt wird, datiert der im Jahre 836 dahingeschiedene Salzburger Erzbischof Adalhram, sein Nachfolger Liupramm kommt nämlich darin nicht mehr vor. — Das Verzeichnis wurde aber abschnittsweise in bestimmten Zeiträumen geführt. Dies erhellt daraus, daß die ersten 10 Eintragungen mit dem im Jahre 821 verstorbenen Arn beginnen und mit Toten bis zum ebenfalls als Toter bezeichneten Adalhram fortgesetzt werden. Die Fortsetzung dürfte folglich erst zur Zeit des Liupramm (836—859) gefertigt worden sein, der aus irgendwelchem Grund in der Liste nicht vorkommt. Wann diese Liste ihre Fortsetzung fand, läßt sich aus der Wirkungszeit der unter Nr. 11—19 genannten, in den verschiedenen Kirchenprovinzen des Reiches tätigen 15 lebenden Erzbischöfe, Bischöfe und Chorbischöfe feststellen.

Die Liste der Lebenden wurde in zwei Abschnitten aufgezeichnet. Der sich bis zu der 10. bis 13. Zeile erstreckende Teil dürfte tatsächlich spätestens bis zum Jahre 836 eingetragen werden, da darin der 834 oder 836 verstorbene Passauer Bischof Hitto vorkommt. Wenn man in dem in Zeile 14 vorkommenden Ratolt den Bischof von Verona vermutet (etwa 799—840), so gehört auch diese Zeile zum vorangehenden Abschnitt. Da jedoch in der Liste kein einziger italischer Bischof genannt ist, liegt vielmehr nahe in Ratolt den Straßburger Bischof zu erblicken, der diese Würde vom Jahre 840 an bekleidet hat. Auf die Jahre 839—840 ist auch der in der 16. Zeile genannte Bischof Adalunc zu setzen. Von ihm ist uns nur sehr wenig bekannt. Laut unserer Liste war er zweifelsohne in den 830er Jahren Bischof. Ein Bischof solchen Namens kommt allein in der Passauer Diözese in den Nekrologen des Klosters Niederaltaich vor (4. Okt.).²¹⁰ Und eben in der Passauer Diözese findet sich zwischen dem 838 verstorbenen Reginhard und dem vom Jahre 840 erscheinenden Hartwic (840—866) eine Lücke. Diese zwei Jahre lassen sich unseren bisherigen Kenntnissen nach kaum durch einen anderen, als mit dem in unserer Liste zur gleichen Zeit vorkommenden Adalunc überbrücken, der auf diese Weise die Passauer Bischofswürde zwischen 838—840 innehatte. Demgegenüber kommt Hartwic, seit Ende des Jahres 840 Passauer Bischof, noch nicht in der Liste vor und Kozpald, seit 841 Würzburger Bischof ist damals noch nur Abt

scheinlich ist der ohne jedes Attribut fast selbstverständlich erwähnte Theodoricus kein anderer, als der Vorgänger Annos, der Salzburger Chorbischof. Der Besitz des Theodoricus an der Leitha fiel nach seinem in den 820er Jahren erfolgten Tode an den König zurück, von dem Anno das bereits früher im Gebrauch einer kirchlichen Person befindliche Benefizium um 830/31 erhalten haben dürfte. Erweist sich diese Annahme als richtig, so ist die Urkunde zugleich auch ein wichtiger Hinweis darauf, daß der Schwerpunkt der Tätigkeit des Theodoricus in dem zwischen dem Wienerwald und der Raab sich er-

streckenden Provinzteil gewesen sein dürfte.

²⁰⁶ MGH *Dipl. Germ. I. Ludowici Germ. D. 9* (S. 11).

²⁰⁷ P. VÁČZY: a. a. O. 222 und Anm. 4.

²⁰⁸ MGH *Necr. Germ.* (ed. FR. L. BAUMANN) II. p. 7. col. 8. — wo die tatsächlich Verstorbenen mit* bezeichnet sind.

²⁰⁹ MGH *Dipl. Germ. I. Ludowici Germ. D. 18* (S. 21—22).

²¹⁰ MGH *Necr. Germ. IV.* p. 61. «(October) IV. non. 4. Adalunc eps.»

von Niederaltaich. Der in der 18. Zeile eingetragene «*Anno chorep.*» war im Jahre 840 folglich noch unter den Lebenden.

Diese Angabe ist deshalb von besonderer Wichtigkeit, da sie (wenn auch nur zum Teil) die Lücke zwischen dieser Eintragung und einer anderen Erwähnung Annos überbrückt. Die Eintragung und zwar wiederum in der Namenliste der Lebenden ist im *Liber confraternitatum* des Klosters St. Gallen zu finden.²¹¹ Zu der Zeitbestimmung seiner Umgebung verhilft uns die Nennung des auch in der Salzburger Liste vorkommenden Ratoldus, Bischof von Straßburg (840—875), Hlotarius rex (Sohn von Lothar I. †869), seiner Gemahlin Waldrada und ihres Sohnes Hug, «*Anno choreps.*» ist gerade neben dem Namen von Hug eingetragen. Lothar II. wurde 855 zum König, in diesem Jahr mußte folglich Anno noch am Leben gewesen sein. Und lebte er noch zu dieser Zeit, so konnte er sich nicht mehr in Pannonien betätigen, wo seinen Platz spätestens seit dem Jahre 852 der Passauer Chorbischof Albericus²¹² einnahm. So läßt sich der Cundpaldkelch nicht mehr mit dem zwischen 830—852 in Ungarn tätigen Passauer Chorbischof Anno in Zusammenhang bringen, dessen Beerdigung hierzulande, laut der überlieferten Angaben nicht wahrscheinlich ist.

Der Passauer Alberich beschäftigte sich noch 859 mit Besitzerwerbung,²¹³ war folglich um das Jahr 860 noch am Leben. Er ist in keinem erhalten gebliebenen westlichen Totenverzeichnis genannt, wurde demnach wahrscheinlich im Bereich seines Bistums begraben. Wann die Beerdigung stattfand, wissen wir nicht, aber er ist auf jeden Fall viel später gestorben, als daß er als Besitzer des Cundpaldkelches in Frage kommen könnte.

MISSIONSBISCHÖFE VON SALZBURG

Nach dem Passauer Zwischenspiel kehren wir zu Theodoricus, dem ersten Bischof Pannoniens zurück. Vor allem muß der Wirkungskreis, die Reichweite und jener Umstand geklärt werden, wer sie waren, zu derer Bekehrung er hierher entsandt wurde. In dieser Hinsicht gehen die Meinungen auseinander.

Die Verwirrung wurde auch hier in erster Linie durch die *Conversio* verursacht. Nach Zeugnis ihres Verfassers weist Karl d. Gr. im Jahre 798 Arno zur Bekehrung der Slawen an.²¹⁴ Im darauffolgenden Jahr wurde Theodoricus von Arno und Gerold nach «*Sclavinia*»²¹⁵ ausdrücklich zu den Slawen²¹⁶ begleitet. Seinen dritten Nachfolger nennt man häufig geradezu «*Osbaldus episcopus Sclavorum*»,²¹⁷ was mehrere Forscher dazu veranlaßt, auch seine Vorgänger so zu nennen.

Der Verfasser der *Conversio* weiß daher merkwürdigerweise entweder nichts von den Awaren oder will nichts von ihnen wissen. In bezug auf die Awaren sind seine Angaben wahrlich von negativem Charakter. Die *Conversio* will wissen und wiederholt es auch mehrere Male, daß die Franken die «*Hunnen aus Pannonien vertrieben*»²¹⁸ bzw. bereits im Jahre 796 derart dezimiert haben, daß von ihnen nur hier und dort einige zurückgeblieben sind, die sich unter die Slawen vermischt haben.²¹⁹

²¹¹ MGH *Libri confrat.* p. 164. col. 35, 21. P. VÁČZY: a. a. O.

²¹² P. VÁČZY: a. a. O. 222—223 und Anm. 1.

²¹³ MGH *Dipl. Germ. I. Ludowici Germ. D.* 98 (S. 142).

²¹⁴ *Conversio VIII.* «*praecepit Arnoni archiepiscopo pergere in partes Sclavorum*» (M. Koš 133, 16—17).

²¹⁵ *Conversio VIII.* «*perducentes in Sclaviniam*» (M. Koš 133, 21—22).

²¹⁶ *Conversio IX.* (M. Koš 134, 11—12).

²¹⁷ So z. B. ČIBULKA: a. a. O. 177. — Aus dem zusammenhängenden Quellentext («*Quorum tempori-*

bus, Liuprammi videlicet et Adalwini archiepiscoporum, Osbaldus episcopus Sclavorum regebat gentem . . .» *Conversio IX.* M. Koš 134, 22—25) geht diese Deutung nicht hervor!

²¹⁸ *Conversio VI.* «*post Hunos expulsos*» (M. Koš 132, 6) — und «*Huni inde expulsi sunt*» (M. Koš 132, 9); X. «*Karolus imperator Hunis rejectis*» (M. Koš 134, 33) — und «*unde expulsi sunt Huni*» (M. Koš 135, 4).

²¹⁹ *Conversio VI.* . . . «*populum, qui remansit de Hunis et Sclavis in illis partibus . . .*» (M. Koš 132, 22—23).

Im ersten Augenblick wäre es schwer festzustellen, was den anonymen Verfasser zu diesem Bericht veranlaßte. Am wahrscheinlichsten scheint noch zu sein, daß er — genau so wie in der Verwaltungs- und kirchlichen Aufteilung — die faktisch ethnographischen Verhältnisse seines eigenen Zeitalters auf die Wende des 8—9. Jahrhunderts zurück projiziert.²²⁰ Darin kamen ihm die sich auf «*Pannonia Inferior*» bezüglichen Mitteilungen in den älteren schriftlichen Quellen zur Hilfe, die in der genannten Provinz bereits vor 828 in der Tat stets von einer in überwiegender Mehrheit slawischen bzw. mit wenigen Awaren gemischten slawischen Bevölkerung schrieben. Darüber hinaus wurden die Slawen auch als unmittelbare Folge der mit Method geführten Diskussion in den Vordergrund gestellt.

Diese auf die Frühphase der fränkischen Eroberung bezüglichen ethnischen Angaben der Streitschrift stehen in scharfem Widerspruch zu den gleichzeitigen karolingischen Quellen. Die verschiedenen Reichsannalen zwischen 782—822 nennen die Bewohner von *Pannonia (Superior)* bzw. «*Avaria*» ausschließlich Awaren oder Hunnen und werden von den Slawen oberhalb der Donau oder an der Drau strengstens unterschieden.²²¹ «*Avaria*», «*terra Avarorum*», «*provincia Avarorum*» heißt in den Urkunden und Capitularia, auch *Pannonia Superior*.²²² Comes Gerold ist im Jahre 826 Präfekt des «*Awarenlimes*» in *Pannonia Superior* und das der Benennung «*terra Avarorum*» völlig entsprechende «*Hunlant*» kommt noch 843 im Verduner Vertrag vor.²²³

Im Hinblick auf die Missionsarbeit ist die Lage noch klarer. Alkuin eifert Arno und Paulinus vom Jahre 796 zu der Bekehrung der Awaren an, und auch in seinen weiteren Briefen nennt er immer nur die Hunnen oder Awaren. Im Jahre 798 will er in seinen sämtlichen Briefen Arno nach «*Avaria*» senden, aus 799 liegt ein Briefwechsel von dem Aufstand der Hunnen vor usw.

Auch auf Grund der karolingischen Quellen unterliegt es keinem Zweifel, daß seit Ende der 820er Jahre auf dem maßgeblichen Teil Westungarns das ethnische Übergewicht sich zugunsten der Slawen verschoben hat, jedoch weder die Quellen, noch weniger die archäologischen Funde können die Forschung dazu berechtigen, diesen Prozeß bereits am Ende des 8. Jahrhunderts auf die in der *Conversio* beschriebene Art als abgeschlossene Tatsache zu verbuchen.

Die objektive Betrachtung der ethnischen Frage ist die Grundbedingung der Entsendung von Theodoricus. Darüber läßt nämlich die *Conversio* keinen Zweifel bestehen — wie immer auch darin die Provinz und die bekehrte Bevölkerung genannt wird —, daß das Zentrum der Tätigkeit des Theodoricus das heutige Westungarn und Burgenland war. Eine schwer zu beseitigende Verwirrung entstand jedoch daraus, daß sie darüber berichtet, daß Arno in dieser Slavina «das Land der Karantaner» und seine Grenzgebiete westlich (offenkundig nördlich) von der Drau Theodoricus

²²⁰ Über die siedlungsgeschichtliche Unmöglichkeit des in der *Conversio* erzählten plötzlichen Bevölkerungstausches D. SIMONYI: St. Sl. 1 (1955) 355—356. Seiner illyrisch-slawischen Vorstellung kann ich jedoch nicht folgen. Während selbst J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 174—175, 319, der in dieser Frage der *Conversio* wörtlich beipflichtet und in den Awaren (von der Theißgegend abgesehen), im allgemeinen überall nur Besetzer vermutet, dieses Problem nicht anders nur dadurch überbrücken kann, daß das auf der Bischofskonferenz des Jahres 796 genannte «*gens bruta et inrationabilis*» und die als «*idiotae*» genannten Kleriker die christlichen Slawen Pannoniens bezeichnen würden (a. a. O. 321) — da unter den Awaren von anderen Christen nicht die Rede sein kann. — Gewiß entging seiner Aufmerksamkeit, daß es hier nur um die Heilige Dreifaltigkeit verneinenden pannonischen Ketzer gehen kann.

²²¹ Z. B. in der in geographischer Reihenfolge gehaltenen Aufzählung der an der Frankfurter Reichsversammlung des Jahres 822 erschienenen Gesandten:

«*Soraborum, Wilzorum, Beheimorum, Marvanorum, Praedenecentorum*» (— all diese aus Gebieten außerhalb der Reichsgrenze —) *et in Pannonia residentium Abarum legationes*.» *Ann. Regni Franc. a. 822* (SRG 159). Daß diese Völker in der Tat außerhalb Pannoniens gewohnt haben, verweist außer ihren Namen eine um einige Jahre früher stattgefundene Gesandtenentsendung, da sie an der Aachener Reichsversammlung nach den «*de Pannonia*» eintreffenden Awaren genannt wurden: «*ac duces Sclavorum circa Danubium habitantium*».» Ebd. a. 811 (SRG 135).

²²² MGH *Dipl. Kar. I.* D. 212 vom 26. Nov. 811 (S. 284); Um zwei Jahrzehnte später: MGH *Dipl. Germ. I. Ludowici Germ.* D. 2 vom 6. Okt. 830 (S. 3); D. 3 vom 5. Juni 831 (S. 4); D. 8 vom 6. Okt. 832 (S. 10); D. 9 vom 4. März 833 (S. 11); D. 18 vom Febr. 836 (S. 22). MGH *Capitularia Regnum Francorum* (ed. A. BORETIUS) I. Nr. 44 vom 806 (S. 123); Nr. 49 vom 807? (S. 136); Nr. 136 *Ordinatio imperii* a. 817 (S. 271).

²²³ G. NAGY: a. a. O. 352.

übergeben hatte.²²⁴ Aus dieser Bezeichnung folgte nämlich die Forschung auf ein ausgedehntes, Salzburg untergeordnetes karantanisch-pannonisches Wanderbistum.²²⁵

Anläßlich seiner vorzüglichen Arbeit forschte P. Váczy in den verschiedenen Salzburger Namensverzeichnissen nach dem Namen des Theodoricus und den seiner in der *Conversio* genannten Nachfolger und fand auch das Synonym des Namens Theodoricus-Deodericus im Verzeichnis «*Ordo episcoporum carentane regionis*» in der Form «*Dietricus chori ep.*» vor.²²⁶ Damit gelang es ihm die Existenz des karantanisch-pannonischen Bistums im Geiste der *Conversio* auch zu stützen. Die Lage ist jedoch auch seiner Meinung nach nicht so einfach. Váczy weist nämlich darauf hin, daß das in der Salzburger *Liber confraternitatum* zusammengestellte *Ordo chori episcoporum Carentane regionis* nicht die Namen aller Salzburger Chorbischöfe enthält, dagegen auch solche kennt, über die die «authentischste Quelle» der Salzburger Missionstätigkeit, die *Conversio* tief schweigt. Es fiel ihm auch auf, daß die *Conversio* vor Theodoricus als karantanischen Chorbischof allein Modestus aufzählt, demgegenüber ist Modestus im *Liber confraternitatum* überhaupt nicht erwähnt, während er zur gleichen Zeit von drei Chorbischöfen, Vorfahren des Dietricus weiß (Salomon, Engilfrid, und Alaricus).²²⁷

Noch weiter verwickelt sich die Frage dadurch, daß nach der entschiedenen Behauptung der *Conversio*²²⁸ (bis zur Entstehung der Streitschrift, also bis 871) die Salzburger Kirche nach dem Tode Modestus' überhaupt keine Bischöfe mehr nach Karantanien, sondern nur Presbyter entsendet hat. Modestus war dagegen noch unter Bischof Virgil (767–784), also um ein Jahrhundert früher tätig

Zwischen den beiden «karantanischen» Bischofslisten besteht wahrlich ein noch größerer Unterschied. Außer Theodoricus-Dietricus ist darin kein einziger anderer vergleichbarer Name enthalten. In der *Conversio* ist als Nachfolger des Theodoricus Hotto (Otto), sodann Osbald genannt. Auch die Zeit ihrer Tätigkeit ist genau festgelegt, die des ersten auf die Zeit des Erzbischofs Adalram (821–836) und die des letzteren auf die Zeit von Liupram (836–859) und Adalwin (859–873).²²⁹ Nach diesem Zeitpunkt konnte hingegen Salzburg infolge des Auftretens von Method keinen Bischof in seine östliche Provinz schicken.

Die Lösung des Problems: Die beiden Listen haben nichts miteinander zu tun. Bereits Váczy fiel auf, daß Kotapertus (Godapert), der mit Theodoricus identifizierte Nachfolger von Dietricus im 10. Jahrhundert in Karantanien lebte,²³⁰ vermutete aber eine Lücke zwischen den zwei Namen. Die Salzburger Liste der karantanischen Bischöfe stammt im ganzen aus dem 10–11. Jahrhundert. Von den benachbarten Namenlisten²³¹ reicht die der Herrscher von Otto I. bis Heinrich III. (mit Nennung des ungarischen Königs *Stephanus rex* und seiner Gattin *Kysla regina*), die Bischofslisten von Regensburg, Passau und Freising enthalten ausnahmslos Namen aus dem 10–11. Jahrhundert. Eine Ausnahme bildet nur die Namenliste der Salzburger Kirchenhäupter, die indessen vom Hl. Rupert ganz bis zum 12. Jahrhundert reicht.

Aus all dem geht klar hervor, daß Theodoricus nicht mit dem in der Namensform des 10–11. Jahrhunderts aufgezeichneten Dietricus identisch sein kann, daß Modestus kein Vorgänger des Theodoricus war, da beide anderswo tätig waren, daß die richtige Liste der Nachfolger von Theodoricus in der *Conversio* erhalten blieb und schließlich, daß die wahrlichen Nachfolger des Modestus in dem im 10. Jahrhundert erneuerten Bistum von Kärnten die von Salomon über Dietrich bis

²²⁴ *Conversio VIII. . . «commendantes illo episcopo regionem Carantanorum et confines eorum occidentali parte Drave fluminis, usque dum Dravus fluit in amnem Danubii.»* (M. Koš 133, 35–134, 1).

²²⁵ P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 220. — Dagegen stammt die Feststellung, daß das wirkliche Missionsgebiet von Theodoricus doch nicht das Land der Karantaner, sondern Pannonien war, auch von ihm (a. a. O. 222).

²²⁶ Ebd. 221. Anm. 1.

²²⁷ Ebd.

²²⁸ *Conversio V.* (M. Koš 130, 5–,).

²²⁹ Ebd. IX. (M. Koš 134, 13–24).

²³⁰ P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 221. Anm. 2.

²³¹ MGH *Necr. Germ. II.* 45–46. *Liber confraternitatum recentior*, col. 1–12.

Godapert aufgezeichneten Kirchenhäupter waren. Folglich ist die Konzeption eines gemeinsamen karantanisch-pannonischen Bistums von Theodoricus nicht mehr haltbar. Theodoricus muß als solcher angesehen werden, was er war: Missionsbischof der Provinz Pannonia Superior.

Durch Obiges gelangt man endlich zur Identifikation des mit dem Cundpaldkelch beerdigten Bischofs. Den voraussätzlichen Besitzer des Kelches kann man nur mehr unter den aus der *Conversio* gekannten Salzburger Chorbischöfe suchen. In den Salzburger Bischofslisten, den verschiedenen westlichen Nekrologen sind Theodoricus und Hotto nicht erwähnt, offenbar sind beide in ihrer Provinz dahingeshieden. Der Name ihres Nachfolgers ist in dem *Confraternitates Augiensis* unter den aus Karantanien stammenden Presbytern in der Form «*Osbaldus eps.*» erhalten geblieben.²³² Daraus kann man jedoch höchstens auf die Herkunft des Osbald folgern oder darauf schließen, daß er früher karantanischer Presbyter war, keineswegs aber darauf, daß er sich auch in Karantanien betätigt hätte.

Mit den letzteren beiden Bischöfen hat man im übrigen nichts zu tun. Hotto ernannte nämlich nach 821 Adalram zum Nachfolger des Theodoricus, sein Nachfolger Osbald wurde dagegen erst unter Liupram (836—856) Bischof²³³ — die Wirkungszeit von Hotto umfaßte daher wenigstens 12—15 Jahre. In dem zwischen 829 und 830 Passau überlassenen Gebiet westlich der Raab konnte folglich weder er noch sein Nachfolger begraben worden sein.

DIE LETZTEN AWARISCHEN KAGANE PANNONIENS

Wer waren diejenigen, die Theodoricus bekehrt hatte? Laut der *Conversio* die Slawen und die Awaren. Dies modifiziert J. Cibulka dahin, daß es nur Slawen waren, da die Awaren sich gar nicht bekehren lassen wollten.²³⁴ Entgegen ähnlichen Meinungen können wir als Tatsache festlegen, daß die ersten Erfolge der Salzburger Mission eben in den herrschenden Kreisen des Awarentums zu verzeichnen sind.

Im Schlußakkord der Awarenkriege unterwarf sich der Tudun, Vasallenfürst der Awaren in Pannonien im August 803 feierlich Karl d. Gr. in Regensburg.²³⁵ Der Nachfolger des im Jahre 796 getauften, jedoch später sich erhobenen Tudun war offenkundig ein Vertrauensmann der Franken und dürfte sich bereits früher getauft haben lassen. Von seiner späteren Taufe wissen wir nämlich nichts — sein Würdennamen (in den karolingischen Jahrbüchern und Urkunden in der üblich verzerrten Form)²³⁶ «*Cotani*» kommt in der Fürstenliste des Salzburger *Liber confraternitatum recentior* unmittelbar nach dem Namen des Tassilo III. und seines Sohnes Theodo,²³⁷ folglich in den Jahren um 800 vor. Davon, daß der Tudun in der Salzburger Liste mit dem im Jahre 796 aus politischen Gründen in Aachen getauften Tudun identisch wäre, den einige Monate darauf die Franken ermordet haben, weil er abtrünnig und zum Verräter wurde, kann nicht die Rede sein.

Zwei Jahre später, 805 berichten die Quellen, daß auch die höchsten Würdenträger der Awaren sich taufen ließen. Der Kagan erhielt in der Taufe den Namen Theodorus. Zu welcher

²³² MGH *Libri confr.* p. 283. col. 434, 3. P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 222, Anm. 2.

²³³ *Conversio* IX. (M. Koš 134, 10—25).

²³⁴ J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 321 «die Awaren die Bekehrung zum Christentum ablehnten».

²³⁵ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 803 (SRG 118); *Ann. Lobienses* a. 803 (MGH SS I. 230); *Ann. Mettenses* a. 803 (MGH SS XIII. 32).

²³⁶ Bereits Z. GOMBOCZ: MNy 12 (1916) 98 hat richtig erkannt, daß die Ausdrücke in den verschiedenen Manuskripten, wie *Todamus*, *Zodan*, *Zotan*, *Zotanus* die verzerrten Formen des Würdennamens *Tudun* sind. Die Sammlung kann ich mit dem Namen

Cotani ergänzen, der sich gut den Formen *Tundun*, *Rodanus* und *Zotan* anschmiegt. Da die Quellen keinen Zweifel aufkommen lassen, daß in diesen Fällen wirklich der *Tudun* verstanden werden muß, kann nicht als Personennamen: «über einen Fürsten namens Zotan» (B. SZÓKE: Arrabona 1 (1959) 87), «über einen Tudun namens Zotan» (A. ALFÖLDI: SZIE I. a. a. O. 168) oder gerade «über den Tudun Zoltán» (T. NAGY: Budapest műemlékei II. Budapest 1962. 75) gesprochen werden.

²³⁷ MGH *Necr. Germ. II.* p. 12. col. 30. *Ordo ducum vivorum cum coniugibus et liberis.*

Gelegenheit sich seine Taufe hätte ergeben können, darauf kommen wir noch zurück. Daß sie in Pannonien erfolgte und offenbar von Theodoricus vollzogen wurde, ergibt sich fast zweifellos daraus, daß der Kagan den kaiserlichen Hof bereits als Christ betrat.

Der heidnische Nachfolger des noch in diesem Jahr verstorbenen Theodorus wurde am 21. September 805 im Fließchen Fische (aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach) von demselben Bischof Theodoricus auf den in der Salzburger Kirche zu dieser Zeit aufgekommenen alttestamentarischen Namen,²³⁸ Abraham getauft. Dies war ein so großes Ereignis, daß es in den Salzburger und auch Regensburger Jahrbüchern gleicherweise aufgezeichnet wurde.²³⁹ Als ein entscheidendes Problem in unserer Forschung gilt die Frage, wer diese Theodorus bzw. Abraham genannten Kagane waren, wie sie nach Pannonien gelangt sind und warum sie sich erst im Jahre 805 taufen ließen.

In der spätarwarischen Geschichte findet sich keine andere Angabe, die man auf so viele Art und so voreingenommen beurteilt hätte, als die auf diese Kagane bezügliche Aufzeichnung des Jahres 805. Durch die genannte Stelle erfährt man,²⁴⁰ daß der Capcanus, Fürst der Hunnen ganz am Anfang des Jahres 805 durch die bedrängte Lage seines Volkes veranlaßt (*propter necessitatem populi sui*) den Kaiser in Aachen aufsuchte und mit der Begründung, daß das Verbleiben auf den früheren Stammessitzen (*in pristinis sedibus*) wegen der Angriff der Slawen unmöglich wurde, trug ihm die Bitte um ein Niederlassungsgebiet vor. Der Kaiser schenkte Gehör der Bitte des christlichen Fürsten Theodorus, wies seinem Volke als Siedlungsstätte das Gebiet zwischen Sabaria und Carnuntum zu und entließ ihn selbst reich beschert.

Die historische Literatur stimmt sozusagen einheitlich in bezug auf die folgenden Annahmen überein: 1. das bezeichnete Gebiet war das «letzte» geschlossene awarische «Reservat»; 2. diese «Awarenreste» wurden vom Kaiser infolge der Behelligungen der pannonischen Slawen «versammelt» angesiedelt; 3. übereinstimmend mit der *Conversio* lebten folglich spätestens bis 805 in Westungarn östlich der Raab bereits überall in überwiegender Mehrheit Slawen.²⁴¹ Allein in der einschlägigen archäologischen Literatur tauchten zuletzt Meinungen auf, wonach in dieser Quelle nicht von pannonischen, sondern von den aus dem nördlichen Niederösterreich oder der Südslowakei flüchtenden Awaren die Rede sein dürfte.²⁴²

Die Lösung der Frage ergibt sich von selbst, aus dem angeführten Text bzw. aus seiner Fortsetzung und vor allem aus dem Range des Theodorus und Abraham. Betrachten wir zuerst den letzteren.

Sehen wir in dem Awarenreich nicht einen unorganisierten Chaos, sondern eine türkisch-mongolische nomadische Staatsorganisation — was es, wie wir es weiter unten sehen werden, auch sicherlich war —, so wird die wahre Bedeutung der vielfach angeführten Stelle leicht verständlich. Ein jeder Nomadenstaat, so auch der awarische, bestand aus Stämmen bzw. Teilen die ein Bündnis bildeten. Im allgemeinen hat sich das Volk des Hauptherrschers im wirtschaftlichen und strategi-

²³⁸ Ähnlichen alttestamentlichen Namen begegnet man häufig in den Namenlisten der 8–9. Jahrhunderte der Salzburger Kirche, z. B. Abraham, Daniel, David, Helias, Iacob, Isaac usw.

²³⁹ *Ann. Iuvav. mai. suppl.* a. 805 (MGH SS III. 122) «*Hoc anno baptizatus est Caganus vocatus Abraham XI. Kalend. Octobris*». *Ann. S. Emmerami Ratisb. mai.* a. 805 (MGH SS I. 93) «*Abraham caganus baptizatus super Fiskaha*».

²⁴⁰ Grundquelle: *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 805 (SRG 119–120), doch übernehmen bzw. erwähnen das Ereignis auch andere Annalen: *Ann. Einhardi* a. 805. (MGH SS I. 191); *Ann. Maximiani* a. 805 (MGH SS XIII. 23); *Ann. Mettenses* a. 805 (MGH SS XIII. 33).

²⁴¹ Jüngstens z. B. J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 319–320;

²⁴² I. KOVRIG: Das awarenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Alattyán. Arch. Hung. XI. Budapest 1963. 236. Laut Gy. TÖRÖK: FA 14 (1962) 83–92 baten die Awaren von Sopronkőhida, als sie im Jahre 805 aus dem nördlichen Teil der Südwestslowakischen Tiefebene flohen, «auf dem Aachener Reichstag» (?) um ihre Ansiedlung. Diese Vermutung gründet er auf die aus Zsitvabesenyő (Bešenov) stammende Parallele der Rindermaskenbestattung von Sopronkőhida. — Da uns jedoch solche «Masken»-Bestattungen bisher aus den awarischen Gräberfeldern vor 800 nicht bekannt sind, und die beiden angeführten Beispiele aus der Mitte des 9. Jahrhundert stammen, kann ich seinem Gedanken nicht folgen.

schen Mittelpunkt des Reiches niedergelassen. Die einzelnen Teile und die Teilfürsten genossen eine verhältnismäßige Selbständigkeit.²⁴³

An der Spitze des spätawarischen Reiches, als das Land in das Blickfeld der karolingischen Politik geriet, standen im Jahre 782 zwei Großfürsten: der *Kagan* und der *Jugurrrus* — offenkundig der sakrale Hauptherrscher und der Heerführer (vgl. die altungarischen Würdenträger: *kündü* und *gyula* usw.). Die westlichen Quellen bezeichnen sie als *principes Hunorum*.²⁴⁴ Kagan, ein Würdennamen türkischen Ursprunges, ist in den großen türkischen Nomadenreichen bei den Türken, Uiguren, Chasaren der Titel des Hauptherrschers.²⁴⁵ Seine Gemahlin ist — bei all diesen Völkern und auch bei den Awaren die Fürstin — die *Katun*.²⁴⁶ *Jugurrrus* kann mit dem uigurischen Würdennamen *jyruš* verglichen werden.²⁴⁷

Im Innenkrieg des Jahres 795 wandten sich die zwei Würdenträger gegeneinander und fanden ihren Tod. Während die Kaganwürde indessen wieder besetzt wurde, hört man nichts mehr von dem *Jugurrrus*. Bis zu dem Hauptsitz (*Hunorum regia, regia cagani*) des Kagans (in den Quellen: *princeps Hunorum, rex Avarorum, cakanus rex, princeps*) und seiner Gattin, der Katun²⁴⁸ (*regina*) gelangen die fränkischen Heere zum ersten und letzten Male im Jahre 796. Dieser Fürstensitz lag östlich von der Donau, irgendwo unweit von der Theiß, — offenbar im Stammesgebiet des Volkes des Kagans.

Den westlichen Teil des Awarenreiches beherrschte der *Tudun*.²⁴⁹ Darüber, daß sein Rang niedriger war, lassen die karolingischen Quellen keinen Zweifel aufkommen (*regulus, unius ex primoribus Hunorum*, sodann später nach seinem Gebiete: *princeps Pannoniae*). Seine Würde dürfte etwa dem ungarischen *horka* entsprochen haben, auch sein Landesteil scheint diesem gleich, seine Macht erstreckte sich auf Westungarn, Niederösterreich und die Südwestslowakei, sowie auf einen Teil des Drau—Save-Zwischenstromgebietes.

Von dem *tarcan*, einem Teilfürsten des östlichen Teiles des Awarenreiches, wahrscheinlich des Gebietes jenseits der Theiß und des südlichen Alföld, hören wir erst im Verlaufe des gegen die Tiefebene 796 geführten Feldzuges.²⁵⁰ Der Tarkan huldigte mitsamt seinen Großen ebenfalls vor Pippin. Tarkan ist ein häufig vorkommender Würdentitel türkischen Ursprunges (*tarzan*, vgl. ung. *tárkány*). Die fränkische Bezeichnung dieses Ranges (*ex primatibus*) entspricht in den Nomadenreichen der Würde eines «Vizekönigs, Teilfürsten» niedrigeren Ranges.²⁵¹ Interessant und von Wichtigkeit ist, daß der örtliche Vertreter des bulgarischen Khanats, der die Theißegend zur Huldigung zwang, laut einer Inschrift von Omurtag, der aus der Sippe *Kuviar* stammende *One-gaban*, ebenfalls die Würde eines Tarkans bekleidete.²⁵² Ob er ein bulgarischer Tarkan oder ein sich den Bulgaren unterwerfener Aware war, ist nicht bekannt. Wichtiger als dies ist, daß in der Quelle die traditionelle örtliche Würde enthalten ist.

²⁴³ Gy. NÉMETH: A honfoglaló magyarság kialakulása (Die Entstehung des landnehmenden Ungartums). Budapest 1930. 15—16.

²⁴⁴ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 782 (SRG 60); a. 796 (ebd. 98); *Ann. q. d. Einhardi* a. 782 (SRG 59); a. 790 (ebd. 87).

²⁴⁵ F. LÁSZLÓ: KCSA III/1. 1940. 1—39. Z. GOMBOCZ: a. a. O. 100.

²⁴⁶ F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 16—17.

²⁴⁷ Gy. NÉMETH: a. a. O. 103. Laut Z. GOMBOCZ: a. a. O. 97 eine ungewisse handschriftliche Form, laut F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 22 ist uns über seine Rolle nichts näheres bekannt.

²⁴⁸ Die einzige Erwähnung der awarischen Katun: MGH *Poetae latini aevi Carolini* p. 116. *De Pippini regis victoria avarica*. 6. Strophe: «*Catunae mulieri, maledictae coniugi*».

²⁴⁹ Laut Z. GOMBOCZ: a. a. O. 99 ist die Herkunft des Würdennamens nicht geklärt, laut Gy. NÉMETH: a. a. O. 213 von türkischer Herkunft, F. LÁSZLÓ:

a. a. O. 27 erwähnt auch einen westtürkische Tudun.

²⁵⁰ MGH *Poetae latini* a. a. O. p. 117. 10. Strophe «*Tarcan*».

²⁵¹ Gy. NÉMETH: a. a. O. 213 und 256—257. A. ALFÖLDI: MNY 28 (1932) 205—220; F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 12. Laut der Inschriften von Orkhon und laut Menandros gab es sowohl im östlichen wie auch im westlichen Türkenreich Tarkanen. In der Inschrift von Kültegin sind die Tarkanen Würdenträger des linken Flügels, dem anscheinend auch ihre Anordnung im Awarenreich entspricht. (A magyarok elődeiről és a honfoglalásról — Über die Vorfahren der Ungarn und über die Landnahme, hrsg. Gy. GYÖRFFY, Budapest 1958. 28, 39, 41, 46 und Anm. 42. Übersetzt von Zs. KAKUK und Gy. MORAVCSIK.)

²⁵² G. FEHÉR: Les monuments de la culture proto-bulgare. Arch. Hung. VII. Budapest 1931. S. 146. Nr. 1.

Aus dem Obigen ist ersichtlich, daß die Würdenträger des aus bunten ethnischen Mosaiken, verschiedenen Teilen bestehenden Awarenreiches, genauso wie in anderen Nomadenreichen, über kleinere oder größere Völker und bestimmte Stammesgebiete herrschten. Eine Ausnahme bildete diesbezüglich selbst der Kagan nicht.²⁵³

In Kenntnis all dieser läßt sich auch die Angabe des Jahres 805 befriedigenderweise bewerten. Im ersten Teil der Quelle (gestützt auf die Aufzeichnung anfangs 805) wird Theodorus *capcanus* genannt, im zweiten Teil (Ende 805), ferner in den Salzburger und Regensburger Aufzeichnungen aus derselben Zeit wird von Abraham mehrere Male, als *caganus* Erwähnung gemacht. Diese beiden Würdentitel halten mehrere Forscher nicht für identisch.²⁵⁴ Nach A. Alföldi war der ursprüngliche Rang von Theodorus Kapkan und erst als er Vasall wurde, erhielt er vom fränkischen Hof das Amt eines Kagans.²⁵⁵

In den überlieferten Manuskripten zeigt sich jedoch der Unterschied nicht so entschieden. In mehreren Manuskripten wird auch Theodorus *caganus*, *capanus*, in anderen indessen auch Abraham *capcanus*, *capanus* genannt. Dadurch wird die kaum bestreitbare Tatsache bestätigt, daß es sich hier um Personen handelt, die in der gleichen Würde einander gefolgt haben. Andererseits kann von einer fränkischen Rangerhöhung kaum die Rede sein, da Abraham bereits gewählter Kagan war, als er einen seiner Vornehmen für die Anerkennung seiner Würde zum Kaiser entsandt hat.

Ein unbedingter Unterschied zwischen den zwei Würden läßt sich auf Grund des Textzusammenhanges und der Manuskripte schon deshalb nicht beweisen, da von der Würde des awarischen Kapkans weder früher noch später eine Erwähnung gemacht wird. Wäre jedoch das Gegenteil richtig, so änderte auch dies nicht vieles an der Situation. Das Wort *qapqan* wurde nämlich (obwohl es in den späteren Nomadenstaaten auch als Personen-, Familien- ja sogar als Stammesnamen vorkommt) von den Türken, Awaren und Bulgaren als Titel gebraucht. Als solches ist es das Attribut der Würde *qayan* bzw. gleichwertig mit diesem.²⁵⁶ Das zweite Glied des Wortes Khan (*qan*) ist das Synonym von Kagan²⁵⁷ und bezeichnet in den großen Nomadenreichen immer die höchste Würde. Das Formenpaar *qayan* — *qan*, das den Hauptherrscher bedeutet, kommt im Türkischen oft mit einem Attribut vor, aber in diesen Fällen ist immer von derselben Würde die Rede.²⁵⁸ Das Formenpaar wurde vielfach zusammengezogen und als einheitlicher Titel als *qayan qan* und *qan qagan* gebraucht.²⁵⁹ Nimmt man diese Erscheinung, ferner die zusammengehörenden Formenpaare *qatun* — *qayatun* und *qan* — *qayan*²⁶⁰ in Betracht, so kann im Titel der Awarenkagane auch ein Formenpaar *qap qayan* — *qap qan* vorausgesetzt werden.

Welche Erklärung auch immer richtig sei, steht es außer Zweifel, daß Theodorus nach der Angabe vom Jahr 805 als der Hauptherrscher der Awaren anzusehen ist, was die lateinische Be-

²⁵³ F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 24.

²⁵⁴ Es verdient im Zusammenhang damit die verzweigten Fäden der Auslegung der Quelle aus dem Jahr 805 zumindest aus den hier zitierten Arbeiten vorzuführen. Laut G. NAGY: a. a. O. 352 würde Theodor im Jahre 803, Abraham indessen erst 805 auftreten. Beide nennt er Fürsten. Bei J. SZALAY—L. BARÓTI: a. a. O. 68 wird dieser eigentümliche chronologische Irrtum wiederholt, ebenda werden Theodor und Abraham für Kagane der Awaren gehalten. L. BALICS: a. a. O. 241—42 sondert den «christlichen Kapkan, namens Theodor» scharf ab von dem laut seiner Ansicht früher dethronisierten und um seine Macht zurückzugewinnen sich jetzt demütigenden und getauften Kagan Abraham. P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 222 legt die Quelle richtig aus, seiner Meinung nach geht Kagan Theodor im Jahre 805 bereits als Christ nach Aachen. J. CIBULKA: a. a. O. 168 schreibt lediglich von dem christianisierten Kapkan Theodor, und nicht von seinem Nachfolger. Laut B. SZÓKE: a. a. O.

87 erhielt der «Fürst namens Capcan» (als Personennamen) deshalb einen Besitz in der Westungarischen Tiefebene (im Jahre 805!), da dieses Gebiet weder an Zalavár-Mosaburg noch an Nyitra oder Moravia angehört hat — eine Projektion der um 40 Jahre späteren Situation. Nach Gy. SZÉKELY: Magyarország története (Geschichte Ungarns). I. Budapest 1964. 26 erhielt der im Jahre 805 getaufte Tudun einen Platz zur Niederlassung usw.

²⁵⁵ A. ALFÖLDI: SZIE I. a. a. O. 168.

²⁵⁶ D. SINOR: JRAS 88 (1954) 174—178.

²⁵⁷ F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 3 und 7.

²⁵⁸ F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 6. Die zur Bezeichnung des chinesischen Kaisers und des Herrschers von Tibet die in gleicher Weise gebrauchten Formen sind *tab-yač qayan* — *tabyač qan* bzw. *tüpük qayan* — *tüpük qan*.

²⁵⁹ F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 8.

²⁶⁰ Ebd. 16.

zeichnung *princeps Hunorum* eindeutig beweist. Vom Kagan berichten dagegen die karolingischen Quellen zwischen 797 und 805 kein einziges Mal. Der Fürst der Awaren des von den Franken besetzten Pannoniens war zwischen 795 und 803 immer der Tudun, der *princeps Pannoniae*.

Ein Fürst vom Range eines Kagans oder Kapkans lebte folglich im Gebiet des eroberten Pannoniens früher nicht. Aber es geht aus der Quelle klar hervor, daß er aus der Fremde gekommen war, verlangte und erhielt er doch ein zur Niederlassung geeignetes Gebiet. Nach seinem unerwarteten Tode wählten die mit ihm eingetroffenen Vornehmen (*optimates*) nach der in den Nomadenreichen, so auch im Awarenreich «seit je gebräuchlichen Art» (*priscum eorum ritum*) seinen Nachfolger.²⁶¹ Hiernach verlangte er die Anerkennung seiner Herrscherwürde vom Kaiser des Westens, gleichwie die Kagane der östlichen Nomaden — obwohl sie bereits den Titel des Kagans faktisch führten — die Anerkennung vom chinesischen Kaiser erhielten.²⁶² Genau dies geschah im Jahre 805: für seine Taufe erhielt Kagan Abraham die Investitur vom Kaiser.

Wie gesagt, huldigte zwischen 797 und 805 kein einziger Kagan vor dem Kaiser. Der wichtigste Beweis für das hier Erörterte wäre demnach, wenn wir nach 805 gleichzeitig dem den Franken unterworfenen Kagan und Tudun begegnen würden. Und wahrlich im November 811 trifft aus Pannonien eine awarische Gesandtschaft in Aachen ein. Ihr Führer, der die vielumstrittene, zweifelsohne in verzerrter Form auf uns gebliebene *canizauci*-Würde trägt,²⁶³ trägt jedoch in dieser Benennung u.E. die Würde des Khans. Eine dieser entsprechende Würde ist die lateinische Bezeichnung *princeps Avar(or)um*. — In seiner Gefolgschaft befinden sich der Tudun und andere Vornehme (*et tudun et alii primores*).²⁶⁴

Ich denke, es glückte uns mit all dem Gesagten wahrscheinlich zu machen, daß in den Jahren 804—805 der Kagan und sein Gefolge aus einem Gebiet außerhalb der Reichsgrenze nach Pannonien eingezogen waren. Durch seine Taufe und Huldigung gewann er die Oberhoheit über die Tudune Pannoniens wieder. Seine Ansiedlung berührte jedoch nicht den Landesteil der Tudune, die damals bedeutsame Teile Westungarns noch besaßen.

Wie gesagt, lag der Fürstensitz der awarischen Kagane nach der übereinstimmenden Behauptung der westlichen Quellen im Donau—Theiß-Zwischenstromgebiet unweit von der Theiß. Diese Gegend wurde nach 796 nicht mehr von den Franken behelligt. Die Awaren im Alföld bewahrten den byzantinischen und bulgarischen Quellen nach und zwar unter der Leitung des «Basileus»²⁶⁵ (und des Tarkans) noch fast ein Jahrzehnt lang ihre Unabhängigkeit.

Die Ursache der Flucht des Kagans und seines Gefolges ist in der Quelle angegeben: *propter infestationem Sclavorum*. Dies wird im allgemeinen mit «ständiger Belästigung», «Bedrängnis», «Verfolgung», «Behelligung», «ständige Angriffe» seitens der Slawen oder mit ihren «Zwistigkeiten» mit den Awaren übersetzt, — wobei selbstverständlich immer an die Slawen Pannoniens gedacht wird. Das Wort *infestatio* steht jedoch in der Einzahl, deshalb kann es in dieser Bedeutung für einen einmaligen Einbruch, Angriff, ein einmaliges Eindringen aufgefaßt werden. Dieser Angriff konnte dem Kagan und seinem Volk lediglich in der Theißgegend zugestoßen sein, da der Fürstensitz, das Stammesgebiet sich dort befand.

Die Awaren in der Theißgegend wurden um die Jahre 804—805 wahrlich von einem verhängnisvollen Angriff heimgesucht. Den Feldzug des im Trüben fischenden bulgarischen Khans Krum gegen die im Alföld gelegenen Teile des untergehenden Awarenreiches setzt die Forschung

²⁶¹ Über einen ganz ähnlichen Thronbestieg F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 9—14.

²⁶² F. LÁSZLÓ: a. a. O. 15.

²⁶³ Z. GOMBOCZ: a. a. O. 98., ungewisse handschriftliche Form.

²⁶⁴ *Ann. Regni Franc.* a. 811 (SRG 135).

²⁶⁵ Ein schlagender Beweis hierfür scheint die

Aussage eines awarischen Kriegsgefangenen vor dem bulgarischen Khan Krum zu sein, als er bei der Darlegung der Ursachen ihrer Niederlage (offenkundig nicht allein von den Franken, in erster Linie aber von den Bulgaren erlitten) an erster Stelle die schlechten Berater ihres βασιλέως beschuldigte. *Suidae Lexicon* I. (ed. A. ADLER, Lipsiae 1928) 483—484.

im allgemeinen eben auf das Jahr 804 oder 805.²⁶⁶ Noch interessanter sind in diesem Zusammenhang die Voraussetzungen, wonach Krum gerade durch die Aufruhr der den Awaren unterworfenen Slawen zur Macht verholfen wird.²⁶⁷ Die fränkischen Annalen nennen die Angreifer in diesem Falle sicherlich dem awarischen Wortgebrauch entsprechend *Slavi*, was zu dieser Zeit auch auf die bereits slawisierten Bulgaren paßt, was jedoch gleichzeitig natürlich auch bedeuten kann, daß die Slawen der südlichen Teile des Alföld sich im Laufe des Feldzuges neben die Bulgaren gestellt haben,²⁶⁸ oder daß das «bulgarische» Heer gerade aus slawischen Kriegern und Aufständischen gebildet worden ist. Noch wesentlicher als diese Benennung ist die Tatsache, daß anfangs des 9. Jahrhunderts uns über einen anderen Angriff gegen die Awaren in der Theißgegend nichts bekannt ist.

Unter den gegebenen Umständen war der slawisch-bulgarische Angriff für die Awaren offenbar viel ärger, als die Herrschaft der Franken. Krum raubte die Awaren aus (insbesondere waren die awarischen Prunkgürtel bei den Bulgaren beliebt)²⁶⁹ und hob aus der männlichen Bevölkerung Krieger aus für die bulgarisch-byzantinischen Kriege.²⁷⁰ Ersetzte der Herrschaft des Kagans ein Ende, das Gebiet wurde unter der Bulgarenherrschaft von einem Tarkan regiert.

In diesem Zusammenhang wird es verständlich, daß der letzte Awarenkagan der Theißgegend mit seinen Vornehmen und seinem Gefolge gleich zu Beginn des Angriffes auf fränkisches Gebiet entflohen,²⁷¹ wo der Tudun, wenn auch als Vasall, aber an der Spitze seines Volkes bleiben konnte. Karl nahm, wie wir sahen, den Kagan und sein Volk auf, mit der Vorbedingung, daß der Kagan sich taufen läßt. «Theodorus» ging bereits als Christ nach Aachen. Nach seinem Tode ließ sich auch sein Nachfolger sofort taufen (die Optimates des Theodorus waren daher noch Heiden!) und sicherte seine Würde und Oberhoheit auf diese Weise über die pannonischen Awaren.

Der Kaiser hat noch in Aachen das Siedlungsgebiet dem Kagan und seinem Gefolge zugewiesen. Dies konnte er sich ruhig leisten. Im Jahre 791 verwüstete, verbrannte und entvölkerte das von ihm persönlich geführte Heer das westliche awarische Grenzgebiet zwischen Carnuntum und Sabaria.

²⁶⁶ Hinsichtlich dieses Ereignisses stimmt die neuere historische und archäologische Literatur im allgemeinen überein. F. DVORNIK: *Les Slaves, Byzance et Rome au IX^e siècle*. Paris 1926. 34—; Gy. MORAVCSIK: *Byzantinoturcica I*. Berlin 1958. 72 und 109; B. HÓMAN: *Magyar történet (Ungarische Geschichte) I*. Budapest 1935. 76 und 79; G. FEHÉR: *Les monuments*. a. a. O. 128; *Ders.*: *A bolgár-törökök szerepe és műveltsége (Die Rolle und die Kultur der Bulgar-Türken)*. Budapest 1940. 16 und 70; *Ders.*: *Arch. Ért.* 83 (1956) 36; N. MAVRODINOV: *Arch. Hung.* XXIX. Budapest 1943. 221; N. S. DERŽAVIN: *Die Slawen im Altertum*. Weimar 1948. 228; E. NIEDERHAUSER: *Bulgária története (Geschichte Bulgariens)*. Budapest 1959. 16—17; D. ANGELOV: *Kurze Zusammenfassung der Geschichte der bulgarischen Gebiete und des bulgarischen Staates (Antike und Mittelalter in Bulgarien)*. Berlin 1960) 41; T. NAGY: a. a. O. 75; — gegen sie nimmt P. VÁCZY: a. a. O. 215, Anm. 1. Stellung. — Hinsichtlich der Einzelheiten sind leider die Angaben der angeführten Verfasser überhaupt nicht befriedigend. Darin stimmen sie im allgemeinen überein, daß der Feldzug gegen die Awaren im Theißgebiet zu Anfang der Regierungszeit Krum's stattgefunden hat, aber sie setzen den Beginn seiner Herrschaft auf die Jahre 802, 803 oder 804. Dementsprechend wird der Feldzug von der Mehrheit der Autoren auf 804, von anderen wiederum auf das Jahr 805 datiert. Am über-

zeugendsten für mich ist die Argumentation von G. FEHÉR (*Les monuments*. a. a. O. 150), wonach Krum erst im Herbst des Jahres 804 die Macht ergriff, und unmittelbar danach auch der Angriff erfolgte. Dies steht nämlich chronologisch in vollem Einklang mit dem karolingischen Jahrbuch, laut dem der Kagan bereits in den Tagen nach dem 14. Januar 805 in Aachen eintraf, mußte folglich Ende des Jahres 804 aus seiner Heimat geflüchtet haben.

²⁶⁷ E. NIEDERHAUSER: a. a. O. 16—17; Gy. SZÉKELY: a. a. O. 26 schreiben gleichfalls von dem Aufbruch der slawischen Untertanen der Awaren.

²⁶⁸ G. FEHÉR: *A bolgár-törökök szerepe*. a. a. O. 17—18; *Ders.*: *Acta Arch. Hung.* 5 (1958) 273—.

²⁶⁹ I. KOVRIG: a. a. O. 237.

²⁷⁰ G. FEHÉR: *Les monuments*... a. a. O. 82 und 128. Die Angabe ist jedenfalls ein Beweis dafür, daß Krum die awarischen Krieger noch vor Beginn des byzantinisch-bulgarischen Krieges in sein Heer eingereiht hat!

²⁷¹ Leider bin ich einstweilen nicht in der Lage meine Ergebnisse auch archäologisch zu begründen, nachdem die wichtigsten spätawarischen Gräberfelder Nordwestungarns (Bágyog, Mosonszentjános, Mosonszentpéter, Nemesvölgy), wie auch ein Großteil der awarischen Funde der Theißgegend noch unveröffentlicht sind.

THEODORICUS UND PETÓHÁZA

Die auf das Jahr 805 bezügliche Angabe der Annalen berichtet von der Ansiedlung derjenigen Awaren, auf deren Gebiet Petóháza liegt. Die nördliche und südliche Grenze des Gebiets ist in der Quelle selbst festgesetzt. Auf Grund unserer heutigen Kenntnisse kann die Westgrenze wahrscheinlich in dem Flößchen Fische, in dem Abraham getauft wurde, aber jedenfalls in dem von Gy. Török in Sopronkőhida erschlossenen awarischen Gräberfeld aus der Frankenzeit (9. Jahrhundert),²⁷² die Ostgrenze in Dör bei Csorna, wo völlig gleiche Gräber²⁷³ aufgefunden worden sind, festgelegt werden. Mag es ein eigenartiger Zufall sein, oder vielleicht auch nicht, doch liegt im geographischen und zugleich Verkehrsknotenpunkt dieses Gebietes gerade Petóháza. Daß in Petóháza und seiner Umgebung bereits anfangs des 9. Jahrhunderts awarische Siedlungen und awarische Gräberfelder waren, wurde schon gesagt. Auf Grund der Verkehrs- und geographischen Lage ist demnach nicht ausgeschlossen, daß der Fürstensitz des Kagans Abraham gerade hier lag.

Da nach den ungeschriebenen Regeln der frühmittelalterlichen christlichen Mission zunächst immer der Fürst, die Familie und Umgebung des Fürsten getauft werden mußten,²⁷⁴ um dadurch für das Volk ein Beispiel zu stellen und einen feudalen Druck auszuüben, so liegt es nahe das kirchliche Zentrum des seine Funktion unter den Awaren ausübenden Salzburger Bischofs Theodoricus ebenfalls auf dem Fürstensitz des Kagans zu suchen.

Der im Jahre 799 unter die Awaren gekommene Theodoricus hat die Christianisierung des Landes erfolgreich begonnen und weitergeführt. Die Salzburger Kirche konnte aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach seiner Missionstätigkeit verdanken, daß der Tudun der Awaren zu den ersten christlichen Duces gehörte. Auch die Taufe des Kagans Theodorus vor seiner Fahrt nach Aachen dürfte sein unbekannt vollbrachtes Werk gewesen sein, da doch der Kagan früher ebenso außerhalb des Wirkungskreises der pannonischen kirchlichen Missionstätigkeit gelebt hat, wie die mit ihm eingetroffenen Vornehmen. Als seine Leistung muß auch die Taufe Abrahams angesehen werden, von der wir ganz bestimmt wissen, daß sie in Pannonien stattgefunden hat.

Im Besitz all dieser Angaben können wir Theodoricus für den Bischof der Awaren halten und wenn unsere Folgerungen richtig sind, müssen wir in ihm auch den Besitzer des aus dem 8. Jahrhundert aus Salzburg stammenden Cundpaldkelches sehen. Nach seinem in den 820er Jahren eingetretenen Tode begleitete den Bischof Theodoricus — meiner Annahme nach — der Cundpaldkelch auf seine letzte Ruhestätte, in das Grab, das in der auf dem Fürstensitz der spätawarischen Kagane erbauten Holzkirche ausgehoben wurde.

²⁷² B. SZÓKE: SSZ 9 (1953) Nr. 3—4. 55—68; Gy. TÖRÖK: FA 14 (1962) 83—; Gy. TÖRÖK: Ein Gräberfeld aus dem 9. Jahrhundert (Sopronkőhida). Vervielfältigtes Manuskript seines am 24. Oktober 1963 gehaltenen Vortrages auf dem IV. Internationa-

len Slawischen Archäologischen Seminar, S. 3—4.

²⁷³ Die Ausgrabung des Verfassers im Jahre 1957.

²⁷⁴ J. L. CSÓKA: SZIE I. 280—281 mit zutreffenden Beispielen.

RECENSIONES

BEMERKUNGEN ZUR BAUGESCHICHTE DER BASILIKA SAN SALVATORE ZU BRESCIA ATTI DELL'OTTAVO CONGRESSO DI STUDI SULL'ARTE DELL'ALTO MEDIOEVO. Bd. I—II. Milano

1962, Casa Editrice Ceschina

Das Werk, dem wir die untenstehenden Bemerkungen hinzufügen möchten, stellt einen selbständigen Band dar, der sich den Akten des VIII. Frühmittelalterlichen Kongresses des Jahres 1959 (Verona-Vicenza-Brescia) anschliesst. Der als fünfte selbständige Publikation erschienene Band I. unter dem Titel «Stucchi e mosaici alto medioevali» der im Jahre 1949 begonnenen erfolgreichen Kongressreihe zeugt im Vergleich zu den früheren, von einem gewissermassen geänderten Profil der in Rede stehenden VIII. Session. Diesmal traten nämlich die Teilnehmer mit einer bestimmten Zielsetzung zusammen: zur Erörterung der frühmittelalterlichen Stuckverzierungen und Mosaiken. Das Thema richtete sich nach den neuen, aktuellen Forschungen: den in der Basilika San Salvatore von Brescia entdeckten Stukkos und Fresken, den in Verona und Vicenza unlängst freigelegten spätantiken-frühmittelalterlichen Mosaiken, und es steckte sich die umfangreiche kunsthistorische Erörterung dieser hochwichtigen neuen Funde zum Ziel. Rund die Hälfte der Berichte, zwölf Vorträge analysieren die mit den Kunstdenkmälern der Basilika San Salvatore von Brescia zusammenhängenden Probleme. Es ist daher durchaus begründet, dass auf die Akten des Kongresses mit dem Titel «La chiesa di San Salvatore in Brescia» diesmal ein eigener Band II. folgt. In dem hinsichtlich der Ausstattung die höchsten Ansprüche befriedigenden Band werden die Ausgrabungen, die Baudenkmäler und die Freskenfragmente durch den Leiter der Ausgrabung G. Panazza, und die Stuckverzierungen durch A. Peroni beschrieben und analysiert.

Bis zur jüngsten Vergangenheit war die Basilika San Salvatore ein mit 6 Paar sekundär verwendeten, verschiedenen antiken Säulen in drei Schiffe geteilter, im Verlauf der Jahrhunderte vielfach umgestalteter Bau. Das Hauptschiff war zur Zeit der Renaissance mit einem Tonnengewölbe überdeckt, zur gleichen Zeit wurden in der Struktur des Gebäudes (z.B. Abtragen und Umbau der Apsiden) und an dem Äusseren (z.B. Fenster) auch bedeutsame Bauänderungen vorgenommen. Die ursprünglichen Eigentümlichkeiten des Stils wurden durch die mehrfachen Umänderungen und Anbauten wohl gestört und verdeckt, aber sie verschwanden nicht endgültig. So wird es verständlich, dass auf Grund der historischen und örtlichen Überlieferungen das wissenschaftliche Interesse für das uralte Gebäude bereits frühzeitig geweckt wurde: zuerst führte 1878 P. Da Ponte Grabungen im Hauptschiff durch, sodann im Jahre 1940 nahm G. Chierici Forschungsarbeiten in der Kirche vor. Die planmässige Wiederherstellung des Baudenkmals wurde 1956 begonnen. Das Tonnengewölbe wurde abgetragen und der hölzerne Dachstuhl auf Grund der zum Vorschein gekommenen Balkenöffnungen wiederhergestellt. Ebenfalls wurde der grösste Teil der späteren Anbauten abgerissen, sowie innen und aussen der Mörtel abgeschlagen. Im Zuge dieser Arbeiten kamen solche Interesse erregende Bauteile zum Vorschein, die im wesentlichen die Wiederherstellung der frühmittelalterlichen Teile der Basilika ermöglichen. Zur Authentisierung des Gebäudes und der Kunstdenkmäler wurden im Inneren des Gebäudes, mit kürzeren Unterbrechungen von G. Panazza geführt, neue systematische Grabungen vorgenommen, die bis 1961 dauerten.

Im folgenden möchte ich mich in erster Linie mit den Ausgrabungen, den hierbei gemachten Beobachtungen und den zum Vorschein gekommenen Funden befassen. Meine Bemerkungen gründen sich vor allem auf die angeführte Monographie, die ich mit den Angaben der früheren Berichte des Ausgräbers und einigen Beobachtungen der an Ort und Stelle gemachten kurzen Besuche in den Jahren 1962 und 1964 ergänze.¹

Über den Gang der Ausgrabungen veröffentlichte Panazza Vorberichte;² diese ergänzen die Monographie an mehreren Stellen mit Angaben, die vom Gesichtspunkt der Archäologie aus zuweilen nutzbarer sind. Seine theoretischen Ergebnisse modifizierten sich wesentlich mit dem Fortschreiten der Freilegungen, was bei einer grossangelegten Ausgrabung wohl natürlich ist. Und wenn ich mit meinen Bemerkungen dennoch eher seine ersten Berichte zu unterstützen versuche, so bedeutet dies bei weitem nicht das Entgegengesetzte des obigen Satzes, sondern dass ich seine auf Grabungsbeobachtungen fussenden historischen Folgerungen für verlässlicher halte, als die kunsthistorisch-stilkritischen Theorien, die die spätere Ergebnisse determinierten. Doch sei mir gestattet hierzu noch etwas hinzuzufügen. Da infolge objektiver Schwierigkeiten die Ausgrabungen nicht überall die Zielsetzungen des Jahres 1958 (z.B. die Erschliessung des sich der Basilika anschliessenden Klostergebäu-

¹ Ich spreche meinen Dank Dr. G. PANAZZA, dem Direktor der Musei Civici e Pinacoteca von Brescia aus, der so freundlich war mich persönlich zu führen und die Besichtigung der Funde zu ermöglichen.

² G. PANAZZA: Ricerche in S. Salvatore di Brescia (Beiträge zur Kunstgeschichte und Archäologie des

Frühmittelalters, Graz—Köln 1961) 139—153, Le scoperte in S. Salvatore in Brescia. Arte lombarda V (1960) Nr. 1. 13—21, La basilica di S. Salvatore in Brescia. Arte lombarda V (1960) Nr. 2. 162—186 und L'arte dal secolo VII. al secolo XI (Storia di Brescia I. Brescia 1964) 521 ff.

des) erreicht hatten, können die in der Monographie niedergelegten Ergebnisse des Jahres 1961 — darin stimme ich dem Verfasser zu — nicht als abgeschlossen gelten, was sich gleichzeitig auch auf unsere Bemerkungen bezieht. Dies um so mehr, da dem über San Salvatore erschienenen und in erster Linie der sorgfältigen Beschreibung und Analyse der Kunstdenkmäler gewidmeten Band offenkundig eine Zusammenfassung der eigentlichen archäologischen Ausgrabungen und Funde folgen wird.

Die Monographie gibt nämlich nur einen skizzenhaften Überblick über die Ausgrabungen, der nicht immer ausreicht, um sich hinsichtlich der Kontrolle und der archäologischen Schlüsse ein befriedigendes Bild zu schaffen. Bisher wurde z.B. kein umfassender Grundriss veröffentlicht, aus dem das Verhältnis zwischen den gegenwärtig bestehenden und den im Zuge der Ausgrabungen zum Vorschein gekommenen Mauern und Gebäuden zu entnehmen wäre bzw. einen solchen gibt es nur aus den früheren Jahren der Forschungen.³ Auf Grund der Monographie lässt sich daher das Verhältnis des gegenwärtigen Gebäudes zu dem renaissancezeitlichen, romanischen, zwei frühmittelalterlichen und dem unter dem ganzen Komplex gelegenen römischen Gebäude nicht klären. In den bisher veröffentlichten Planzeichnungen sind die Forschungsgrenzen nur ausnahmsweise angezeigt. Da die erhalten gebliebenen Skizzen von den Ausgrabungen des Da Ponte, unter anderen der Lageplan der Gräber auf den neuen Grundrissen noch nicht angegeben oder auf sie noch nicht übertragen sind, ist es kaum möglich, die früheren Grabungen von den jetzigen oder von den durch Grabplünderungen gestörten Schichten zu unterscheiden. Über die durch Ausgrabungen festgesetzten Mauern geben die Berichte und die Monographie bisher bloss in der Regel bereits erläuterte oder ergänzte Grundrisse bekannt, über die Konstruktion der Mauern und die Schichtenverhältnisse wurden jedoch bis jetzt Durchschnittsrisse noch nicht publiziert.⁴ Die einzelnen Bauperioden, Fussbodenniveaus usw. dokumentiert zwar Panazza mit ausgezeichneten Fotos, aber es kann aus diesen ziemlich komplizierten Schichten — da die alten und neuen Forschungsflächen den Lesern nicht bekannt sind — nicht einmal mit Hilfe der ausführlichen Beschreibungen (ja auch nicht durch Besichtigung an Ort und Stelle) ein visuelles Bild gewonnen werden. Wohl schenkt zwar Panazza den ausgegrabenen Funden grosse, gebührende Aufmerksamkeit, aber die Reproduktionen in dem den Kunstdenkmälern gewidmeten Werk vermögen bloss Kostproben zu geben; ihre ausführliche Beschreibung, hauptsächlich die Beschreibung ihrer Bergungsumstände und Fundzusammenhänge steht noch aus. — Es dünkt uns folglich, als wären in der Monographie die archäologischen Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung ein wenig in den Hintergrund gedrängt, was wir um so mehr bedauern, da dadurch die Baugeschichte offenbar von der Kunstdekoration abhängig geworden und zwar in eine Abhängigkeit der kunstgeschichtlichen Theorien geraten ist, die von den Grabungsbeobachtungen mehr oder weniger doch unabhängig sind.

Die in San Salvatore durchgeführte Ausgrabung ging mit nicht gewöhnlichen Schwierigkeiten einher, erforderte zahlreiche bravurvolle Lösungen, da man im Inneren der engen und statisch unsicheren Kirche an mehreren Stelldurcheine Reihe von Schichten bis zu einer Tiefe von über 3 m hindurchdringen musste. Das Ergebnis war, dass sich untereinander 3 Gebäude entfalteten. Es stellte sich von dem obersten der heutigen Basilika (II.) heraus, dass sie ursprünglich ein wahrscheinlich durch 12 Säulenpaare in drei Schiffe geteiltes grosses Gebäude mit 3 Apsiden war. Der Rhythmus der Säulen der Basilika ist — wie Panazza es richtig feststellt — typisch frühchristlich; das Gebäude selbst mit seiner Mauertechnik und seinen Fenstern erinnert an die Basiliken von Ravenna, Grado, Parenzo usw. Die zum grössten Teil bis auf heute aufrechtstehenden Mauern des Gebäudes schmücken die neuerdings entdeckten Stukkos und Fresken, von denen bereits die ersten Berichte feststellten, dass sie mit den wichtigsten Denkmälern der italisch-langobardischen Kunst des 8. Jahrhunderts: den Kirchen S. Maria della Valle von Cividale und S. Maria foris portas von Castelseprio eng verknüpft sind. Auf Grund dieser Verbindungen, der archäologischen Beobachtungen, der Paläographie der auf den Mauern gefundenen Inschriften, in erster Linie aber auf Grund der historischen Angaben, die sich auf den Bau der Basilika beziehen, vertrat der Ausgräber bis Ende 1959 den Standpunkt: «che ormai più nessuno potrà negare sia quella fondata nel 754 da re Desiderio e della regina Ansa.»⁵

Etwa 50–60 cm unter dem Ziegelfussbodenbelag der II. Basilika kam eine kleinere Kirche mit drei Apsiden, wahrscheinlich von der Form eines lateinischen Kreuzes zum Vorschein (I. Kirche). Ihr mit Steinplatten bedeckter Fussboden wurde den Beobachtungen nach einmal erneuert oder verbessert. In der Aufschüttungserde über dem Fussboden kamen in Bruchstücken auch Freskenüberreste derselben I. Kirche zum Vorschein. Diese Kirche unbekannten Namens datierte Panazza in seinen ersten Ausgrabungsberichten — auf Grund der in den Fussboden eingebauten Steine aus dem 5–6. Jahrhundert und auf Grund der unter dem Fussboden gefundenen archäologischen Funde ebenfalls aus dem 5–6. Jahrhundert (also mit objektiver archäologischer Methode) — auf eine rund um 100–150 Jahre frühere Zeit als die II. Basilika, auf die erste Hälfte des 7. Jahrhunderts. Nach den neuesten Beobachtungen setzt sich diese I. Kirche in keinerlei Weise in der II. fort, lediglich ihre Trockenmauerung diente der daraufgebauten neuen Basilika als Fundament. Unter dem äusserst mangelhaften und beschädigten Fussbodenniveau der I. Kirche kamen aus verschiedenen Zeiten stammende ausgeplünderte Gräber zum Vorschein. Auf Grund der Grabform kann bei einigen die nähere Zeit vermutet werden, doch ist — in Unkenntnis der Schichtenverhältnisse der Grabschächten — ihre bauhistorische und relativ-chronologische Lage nicht immer klar.

Unter dem Fussbodenniveau der heutigen Kirche kam in 260–270 cm-Tiefe ein grossangelegtes römisches Gebäude hervor. Sein Fussbodenniveau wird durch die an mehreren Stellen unbeschädigt aufgetauchten Mosaikflächen und Säulenbasen angegeben. Das mächtige Gebäude von einer bisher bereits 40 × 40 m-Ausbreitung hat für uns nur als *terminus post quem* ein Interesse. Den Ausgrabungsbeobachtungen nach fiel dieses Gebäude an der Wende des 4–5. Jahrhunderts einer Feuerbrunst zum Opfer.

Die Entstehung und Datierung der sich zwischen dem römischen Fussbodenniveau und dem Fussbodenniveau der I. Kirche befindlichen 210 cm dicken Schicht stellt die entscheidende Grundlage der Baugeschichte

³ In bezug auf den Zustand im J. 1958 siehe G. PANAZZA: *Ricerche* a. a. O. Abb. 1 und 2, im J. 1959. — G. PANAZZA: *Le scoperte* a. a. O. Abb. A und B.

⁴ Die Monographie enthält z. B. auch nicht alle

von archäologischem Gesichtspunkt aus wichtigen Durchschnittsrisse des einen Berichtes (G. PANAZZA: *La basilica* a. a. O. Abb. D und E).

⁵ G. PANAZZA: *Ricerche* a. a. O. 19.

te der I. Kirche dar — als solche gilt sie auch für den Ausgräber. Die grundlegende Frage besteht darin, wie diese Schicht: durch eine gleichzeitige Aufschüttung oder geschüttete Füllerde oder aber auf dem Wege der beiden zustandgekommen ist? In seinem letzten Bericht und in seiner Monographie neigt der Ausgräber der Ansicht zu, dass die ganze Niveauerhöhung von 210 cm eine künstliche Aufschüttung wäre, die unmittelbar dem Bau der I. Kirche vorangegangen sei. Diese Annahme liesse sich dadurch erhärten, dass — den letzteren Untersuchungen nach — in verschiedenen Tiefen der Schicht Fundmaterial aus etwa der gleichen Zeit (in erster Linie barbarische Scherben und Kämme) vorkam, und somit bekäme man die Datierung der ganzen Aufschüttung durch den darin gefundenen spätesten Fund.

Dieser Argumentation können wir nicht vorbehaltlos zustimmen. Die Ausgrabungsbeobachtungen von Panazza deuten nämlich auf eine Schichtung hin; in seinen ersten Berichten wird auf Schritt und Tritt von Schichten gesprochen (z.B. Brandschicht, Schicht über den Fussbodenbelag, mittlere Schicht, obere Schicht usw.), die mit den in seinen Berichten und in der Monographie angegebenen verschiedenen Tiefenangaben gut übereinstimmen. Auch statisch allein ist es unwahrscheinlich, dass man bei dem Bau einer neuen Steinkirche das darunterliegende feste Steingebäude mit einem mehr als 2 m dicken losen Schutt bedeckt hätte. Auch mit der Annahme könnte man dies nicht begründen, dass sich im Umkreis des Baugrundes der Kirche seit der Römerzeit eine Niveauerhöhung von solchem Masse gebildet hätte. Es lässt sich nämlich schwer vorstellen, dass eine solche Niveauerhöhung allein die Fläche des seit dem 5. Jahrhundert in Ruinen liegenden Gebäudes nicht berührt hätte. Doch weist Panazza — wie ich bereits erwähnt habe — in seinen Ausgrabungsbeobachtungen systematisch darauf hin, in welchem Niveau der Schichtenreihe je eine Fundgruppe in grösserer Anzahl vorkommt. Es sind eben die Funde, die uns veranlassen mit der neueren archäologischen Datierung des Ausgräbers gerade in den ausschlaggebendsten Punkten nicht einverstanden zu sein, weil diese Funde unserer Meinung nach die Schichtenverhältnisse der Aufschüttungserde widerspiegeln. Untenstehend möchte ich die hierauf hinweisenden Angaben kurz zusammenfassen.

Aus der 50–60 cm dicken Schicht über dem ursprünglichen Fussbodenniveau des römischen Gebäudes kamen Münzen aus dem 3–4. Jahrhundert, römische Glasbruchstücke, Eisenschlüssel usw. zum Vorschein. Darüber befindet sich ein im ganzen Kircheninnern beobachtbares (in den Zeugenwandüberresten auch heute noch sichtbares) festes Niveau (Fussboden?), der die spätrömische Schuttschicht prinzipiell abgeschlossen hat. Dieses Niveau, das sich vom Fussbodenniveau der I. Kirche in der Tiefe von etwa 170–220 cm befindet, nenne ich Schicht D. Darin vorkommende barbarische Funde sind in den Berichten nicht erwähnt, ja nach der Beschreibung der römischen Funde ist auch ungewiss, ob das Gebäude das Ende des 4. Jahrhunderts erreicht hätte? Das Schlusswort in dieser Frage können die Münzen und das Scherbenmaterial aussprechen — soviel ist jedoch wahrscheinlich, dass man es hier mit einer zerstörten spätrömischen Zerstörungsschicht und einem darüber entstandenen neuen Niveau zu tun hat. Dies würde gleichzeitig von vornherein die Annahme ausschliessen, dass die frühmittelalterlichen Bauten rechtlich oder statisch etwas mit den im 6–7. Jahrhundert nicht mehr sichtbaren Gebäuderuinen zu tun hätten, wofür den Beweis ausser dem neuen Niveau, das das römische Gebäude überdeckt, auch die vom römischen Gebäude abweichende Orientierung der I. Kirche erbringt.

Die noch restliche 170 cm dicke Schicht kann jedoch auch kaum eine gleichzeitige Aufschüttung sein, da 1. kein einziger Bericht bisher Funde unter dem Fussbodenniveau der I. Kirche bis zur Tiefe von etwa 40–60 cm erwähnt, was lediglich damit erklärt werden kann, dass in Wirklichkeit dies — und zwar nur dies — die künstliche Niveauerhöhung (Schicht A) darstellt, die dem Bau der Kirche vorangegangen, richtiger ausgedrückt: im Laufe des Baues entstand. 2. Aus der unter 90 cm befindlichen, von mir C genannten Schicht kamen die für die darüber gelegene (hier B genannte) Schicht charakteristischen barbarischen Funde nach den Beschreibungen immer in dem Umkreis der Pfeilerfundamente zum Vorschein, sind demnach stratigraphisch nicht authentisch. 3. Das zwischen 40–80 cm befindliche, für die Schicht B charakteristische barbarische Fundmaterial kommt bei weitem nicht nur im Bereich der Kirche vor. Im Jahre 1896 kamen in der Nähe des der Basilika San Salvatore angehörenden Klosters S. Giulia bei der Grundierung eines Gebäudes eine barbarische Keramik von genau derselben Stempelverzierung, sowie Kamm, Eisenschere usw. zum Vorschein,⁶ wie diejenigen sind, die im Kircheninnern von Da Ponte an bis zu den heutigen Ausgrabungen gefunden wurden. Es wird durch diesen Umstand sehr erschwert, dass man die Theorie über die Aufschüttung akzeptiere. 4. Unter 90 cm (Schicht C) kamen solche Funde hervor, die aus einer früheren Zeit stammen als die Schicht B mit der gestempelten Keramik. Dies weist von neuem darauf hin, dass wir im Kircheninnern mit einer natürlichen Schichtung rechnen können. Die Zeitbestimmung dieser Schichten ist auf Grund der als Muster vorgeführten, ausgewählten Funde nicht leicht, doch nicht unmöglich.

In der von 90 bis 170 cm reichenden dicksten Schicht C sind folgende Funde zeitbestimmend: eine frühchristliche Lampe, die auf Grund ihres Christusmonogramms nicht aus dem 4., sondern aus dem 5. Jahrhundert stammen kann; das Bruchstück einer Elfenbeinschnitzerei mit der Darstellung eines Amorino, die der Bestimmung des Ausgräbers nach dem 5–6. Jahrhundert angehört, sowie eine Bronzefibel aus der Völkerwanderungszeit. Da die absolute Zeitordnung der in der Monographie gegebenen neuen Baugeschichte in erster Linie auf dieser Fibel beruht, müssen wir uns mit diesem Problem eingehender befassen. Die kleine Fibel mit halbkreisrunder Kopfplatte und dreieckigem Fuss betrachtet Panazza — gestützt auf eine Studie von H. Kühn — als einen, unter dem Fussbodenniveau der I. Kirche befindlichen spätesten zeitbestimmenden Fund und bezeichnet diesen als eine sog. Fibel von Tridentino-Typ. Der Typ von Tridentino ist nach H. Kühn ein spätlangobardischer, der in den Jahren 650–700 gebräuchlich war. Diese Datierung ist auch in sich schon labil, da er doch die charakteristische norditalisch–alpinische Fibelgruppe nicht aus örtlichen archäologischen Grundlagen (z. B. mit Hilfe von authentischen italienischen Grabfunden) datiert, sondern mit Hilfe eines für verwandt angesprochenen rheinländischen, Fibel enthaltenden Grabes. Die Fibeln von Tridentino hielten N. Åberg, L. Franz, früher E. Schaffran, neuerdings J. Werner für einen prälangobardischen (ostgotisch–alpenländischen, ostgotisch–römischen, ostgotisch–langobardischen) Typ, also jedenfalls für einen aus dem 6. Jahrhundert oder höchstens

⁶ P. RIZZINI: Supplemento agli oggetti barbarici Civici Musei di Brescia, Brescia 1914) 37–38 und Abb. raccolti nei civici Musei di Brescia (Illustrazione dei 1–14 auf der Tafel.

aus dem frühen 7. Jahrhundert. — Diese Frage hat jedoch für uns keine besondere Bedeutung, da unsere Fibel nicht von Tridentino-Typ, sondern eine typische ostgermanische Form aus dem 5–6. Jahrhundert in spätromischer technischer Ausführung ist. Offenbar veranlasste letzteres J. Werner, dass er unsere in San Salvatore gefundene Fibel für eine «ladinische Fibel» hält und ihre Zeit auf das 6–7. Jahrhundert bestimmt. Die Fibel ist in der Wirklichkeit mit jener Fibel von Tissens-St. Hippolyt und von Korb verwandt,⁷ die Kühn — offenbar — unbegründet zu den Fibeln von Tridentino eingereiht hat, dies dürfte auch Panazza getäuscht haben. Zu ihrer Datierung genügen zwei Angaben. Eine ausgezeichnete, mit ihr parallele Form kennen wir aus Ostia,⁸ also aus einer Stadt, die lange Zeit hindurch unter ostgotischer Herrschaft stand, von den langobardischen Gebieten indessen weit entfernt war. Ihr gutes Vorbild in Form und Technik kennen wir ferner aus den Funden des panonischen Castells Intercisa aus dem 5. Jahrhundert,⁹ das zugleich auch ihre Zeit bestimmt, da über das 5. Jahrhundert hinaus in Pannonien kaum davon die Rede sein konnte, dass für Germanen in spätromischer Technik Schmuckgegenstände hergestellt werden.

Die mit den 3 spätromischen Münzen (aber mit welchen?) und zusammen mit der Keramik von einglätter Verzierungen zwischen 100 und 150 cm zum Vorschein gekommene kleine Fibel ostgermanischen Typs befindet sich demnach in der Schicht C auf ihrem richtigsten Platz, ihre Zeit liegt im 5. Jahrhundert oder in der ersten Hälfte des 6. Jahrhunderts. Die dicke Schicht C über dem Niveau D können wir auf Grund der Zeugnisse der bisher mitgeteilten Funde für eine solche aus der prälangobardischen (spätantik-ostgotischen) Zeit und aus dem 5–6. Jahrhundert halten.

Die Beurteilung der zwischen 40 und 90 cm gelegenen Schicht B wird dadurch erschwert, dass die bisherigen Beschreibungen von hieraus bloss Funde und Tiefenangaben erwähnen. Da sich jedoch diese Schicht — wie wir gesehen haben — auch ausserhalb der Kirche fortsetzt, ja nach den Angaben ganz bis zu dem auf rund 150 m weit gelegenen römischen Theater reicht und auch ziemlich dick ist, muss sie etwas enthalten. Es müssten ihr Spuren von Pfostenhäusern, Erdhütten, Abfallgruben oder irgendwelche andere Objekte angehören. Die Funde der Schicht enthalten nämlich Scherben, Knochenkammfragmente, einen Eisenhammer, eine Schere usw., gehören demnach — wie dies bereits J. Werner richtig erkannte — unbedingt einer Siedlung an.

P. Rizzini gab den Funden des Jahres 1896 an der Kirche S. Giulia eine noch ziemlich weite Datierung und setzte sie auf die Zeit zwischen das 5. und 9. Jahrhundert. Die eingläteten Scherben von San Salvatore bestimmte M. Bertolone für gotisch, die eingestempelten für langobardisch, dieser Meinung schloss sich auch der Ausgräber an. J. Werner, der zur Bestimmung der Zeit ersucht wurde, hält sie in der Hauptsache für eine langobardische Keramik und bestimmte ihre Zeit auf Ende des 6. und auf die erste Hälfte des 7. Jahrhunderts. — Die in grossen Zügen stichhaltige Datierung Werners können wir in Kenntnis des Scherbenmaterials, der sich unlängst erheblich vermehrten Denkmäler der langobardischen Keramik von Pannonien, ferner des Materials und der Ornamentik der langobardischen Grabkeramik in Italien ein wenig weiter verengen. Das auf dem grösseren Teil der vorgeführten Scherben vorkommende einglätete Netz, das eingeritzte Wellenlinienbündel und die waagerechte Rippenverzierung (letztere sind keine mediterranischen Amphorenfragmente wie es Werner dachte, sondern eine bei den Langobarden und Gepiden bereits vor 568 sehr verbreitete Topfverzierung), und schliesslich, doch nicht in letzter Reihe die eingestempelten Muster auf den Scherben sind ausnahmslos allgemein auf der langobardischen Keramik bereits vor 568 anzutreffen. Für die Zeitbestimmung halte ich besonders wichtig die eingläteten Muster, weil diese bereits in der späten langobardischen Töpferei Pannoniens auch selten anzutreffen sind, in Italien hingegen kommen sie im allgemeinen in den frühesten Gräbern vor, ferner das eindeutig «barbarische» schwarzgraue Material der Scherben, das unbedingt dem in den langobardischen Gräberfeldern Italiens beobachtbaren Prozess vorausgeht, wo man die langobardischen Formen und die Verzierungen in die spätromische Technik übertragen hat. Auf Grund all dieser können wir das langobardische Fundmaterial der Schicht B von San Salvatore für die Nachlassenschaft der Brescia besetzenden ersten langobardischen Eroberer halten und ihre Zeit auf das letzte Drittel des 6. Jahrhunderts, höchstens auf die ersten Jahrzehnte des 7. Jahrhunderts, also auf die Zeit des Alichis festsetzen. Die bisher publizierten Funde von dort überleben keineswegs die ersten Jahrzehnte des 7. Jahrhunderts. Mit dieser Datierung stehen auch die mit Punktkreisen verzierten Knochenkämme in Einklang.

Auf Grund der Funde in der Füllerde besteht also zwischen dem *terminus post quem*, der für den Bau der I. Kirche in den letzten Arbeiten des Ausgräbers vorgeschlagen wurde: Ende des 7. — Anfang des 8. Jahrhunderts — und zwischen derjenigen Datierung, die von ihm früher fixiert und von mir jetzt nachträglich vorgeschlagen wird: Ende des 6. und Beginn des 7. Jahrhunderts — genau ein Jahrhundert Unterschied. Angesichts dessen, dass unter dem Fussboden der I. Kirche kein Fund aus späterer Zeit zum Vorschein gekommen ist, lässt sich der Bau der I. Kirche auf Grund der bisher veröffentlichten Funde und Angaben in einer späteren Zeit als das mittlere Drittel des 7. Jahrhunderts kaum vorstellen. In der von Paulus Diaconus im 7. Jahrhundert als Zentrum des langobardischen Adels erwähnten Stadt Brescia,¹⁰ die gleichzeitig gewiss auch ein Bischofssitz war,¹¹ dürften zu dieser Zeit offenbar bereits mehrere Steinkirchen existiert haben.

Den hier in Vorschlag gebrachten *terminus post quem* stellte — wie wir gesehen haben — eigentlich Panazza fest und er hielt bis 1959 daran fest. Die kunstgeschichtliche Schau des Jahres 1959 lenkte jedoch die Aufmerksamkeit bald in eine andere Richtung: betont wurden seither fast ausschliesslich der Ursprung und die Datierung der Fresken und Stukkos der II. Basilika. Die Richtung der neuen Anschauung wurde in erster Linie durch die kunstgeschichtliche Theorie von G. de Frankovich angegeben, wonach die Fresken und Stuckverzierungen des mit San Salvatore eng verwandten Tempietto von Cividale (und die Kirche selbst) als eine Schöpfung der karolingischen Renaissance des 9. Jahrhunderts gehalten wurden. Von dieser Annahme, zu der sich zahlreiche Forscher bekannten, ging die methodologisch unannehmbare Folgerung hervor, dass wenn die Verzierungen der II.

⁷ H. KÜHN: Festschrift Fritz Fremersdorf. Köln 1960. 123 ff. Taf. 29, 23 und Taf. 30, 25.

⁸ Ausgestellt im Museum zu Ostia.

⁹ Unveröffentlicht, im Museum zu Dunaujváros.

¹⁰ Paulus Diaconus: Hist. Lang. V. 36.

¹¹ G. P. BOGNETTI: La Brescia dei Goti e dei Longobardi (Storia di Brescia I. a. a. O.) 395, — über den im Jahre 679 erwähnten Bischof Deusdedit ebd. 421.

Basilika von San Salvatore aus dem 9. Jahrhundert sind, so sollte offenkundig auch das Gebäude selbst aus dem 9. Jahrhundert stammen. Und wenn sich dies so verhält, so könnte — nach der neuen Theorie — nur die völlig zerstörte I. Kirche jenes Kloster von San Salvatore sein, das laut der Urkunden der letzte langobardische König Desiderius und seine Gemahlin Ansa errichtet haben, während die bis heute stehende Kirche offenkundig gleichaltrig mit den Fresken und Stuckverzierungen wäre. Die archäologische Begründung der neuen Theorie besteht in der Annahme, dass die 210 cm dicke Aufschüttung unter der I. Kirche planmässig zu gleicher Zeit, künstlich erfolgt wäre und die Datierung des Geschehens auf das 8. Jahrhundert fand eine scheinbare Stütze in der von H. Kühn gegebenen Datierung der Fibel «von Tridentino» in der Schicht C.

Aber man findet in der Wirklichkeit innerhalb der beiden frühmittelalterlichen Bauperioden, die die neue kunsthistorische und archäologische Datierung insgesamt auf 50—60 Jahre verengt, auch weiterhin keinen verlässlichen Anhalt zur Datierung der beiden Kirchen. Unter den marmornen Fussbodentrümmern der I. Kirche kamen auch sekundär umgemeisselte Steine zum Vorschein. Ihr Grossteil besteht nach der Bestimmung von Panazza aus römischen Inschriftensteinen, Sarkophagen aus dem 5—6. Jahrhundert und einem schönen Jonas-Relief, das er auf dieselbe Zeit datiert. Das einzige Bruchstück, mit dem er neuerdings die Datierung des Fussbodens in das 8. Jahrhundert zu unterstützen versucht, sind einige Fragmente des Paares des berühmten Pfaureliefes von Brescia. Nun wäre aber nach einer neuen gründlichen Kunstanalyse¹² das berühmte Pfaurelief selbst eine Schöpfung aus dem 6. Jahrhundert (diese Datierung erwähnt in seinen ersten Berichten auch der Ausgräber), steht daher in völligem Einklang mit allen anderen Hausteinen des Fussbodens. Wohl ist diese Datierung noch nicht gesichert, aber auch so darf sich die Baugeschichte nicht auf solche Reliefs stützen, in deren Zeitbestimmung Abweichungen von 200 Jahren möglich sind, insbesondere dann nicht, wenn man bedenkt, dass nach den Beobachtungen der I. Fussbodenbelag zu einem gewiss späteren Zeitpunkt ausgebessert oder erneuert wurde. Auch mit der Untersuchung der Grundzeichnung der beiden Kirchen kommt man nicht weit. Sowohl die lateinische kreuzförmige Anordnung der I. Kirche als auch die basilikale der II. Kirche stellen eine derartige Grundrissform dar, die nach den sorgfältigen Studien des Ausgräbers mehrere Jahrhunderte hindurch nebeneinander lebten.

Angesichts dieser Schwierigkeiten wird es vielleicht gewissermassen verständlich, dass sich der Schwerpunkt der Untersuchungen auf die Fresken und Stukkos der II. Basilika verlegt hatte. Die ersteren wurden durch Panazza mit imposanter Materialkenntnis beschrieben und analysiert, bei den letzteren versah A. Peroni dieselbe Arbeit. In einem Zeitalter jedoch, aus dem nur sehr wenig Funde uns überliefert wurden, dünkt uns, dass die Zeitbestimmung und stilkritische Analyse der Fresken und der Stukkos eine schwere Arbeit sei. Da man diese nur mit solchen Fresken vergleichen kann, deren Alter unbekannt oder bestritten ist (und bei welchen ist dies nicht der Fall), ergeben sich in ihren Datierungen (und dies bezieht sich nicht nur auf San Salvatore) auch auf Grund von genauesten Stilanalysen Schwankungen von mehreren hundert Jahren (in unserem Fall das 8., 9., 11. Jahrhundert). Wie schwankend die Methoden sind, genügt es auf die mit dem Freskenzyklus von Brescia verwandten Fresken von Castelseprio hinzuweisen, mit deren Zeitbestimmung sich nach und nach ein Schrifttum beschäftigt, das bereits einer ganzen Bibliothek gleichkommt.

Die sich nach der stilkritischen Datierung richtende Baugeschichte hat sich letzten Endes folgendermassen gestaltet: Die I. Kirche ist mit dem Kloster identisch, dessen Bau unter der Herrschaft von Desiderius, im Jahre 758 begonnen wurde, doch auf Grund seines doppelten Fussbodenbelags ist es nicht ausgeschlossen, dass ihn einige Jahre früher (?) bereits König Liutprand in Gang gesetzt hatte.¹³ Um etwa ein halbes Jahrhundert später entstand die auf einem 50—60 cm höheren Niveau stehende heutige Basilika, die auf Grund ihrer Fresken und Stukkos eine Schöpfung der karolinischen Renaissance darstellt. Auf ihren Neubau verweist eine von Ludwig d. Frommen im Jahre 814 bekräftigte Urkunde, in der sie *monasterium novum* genannt wird. — Dieser Baugeschichte haften jedoch auf Grund der bisher mitgeteilten Angaben und Funde schwere Widersprüche an. Betrachten wir die wichtigeren von diesen.

Keine einzige Urkunde, Chronik oder irgendeine andere Quelle ist uns bekannt, die auf den Bau oder Umbau, eventuell Neubau bzw. Erneuerung der Basilika San Salvatore im 9. Jahrhundert hinweisen würde. Auch was den Ausdruck *monasterium novum* betrifft, ist es nicht völlig gesichert, ob er sich auf die Basilika selbst bezieht; er könnte auch die Benennung des noch nicht freigelegten Klostergebäudes sein. Andererseits deutet das Wort *novum* nur darauf hin, dass an dieser Stelle ein neues Kloster oder eben ein neueres an Stelle eines älteren gebaut wurde; mehr als dies besagt er jedoch nicht. Wäre es wohl denkbar, dass ein kaum vor einem halben Jahrhundert erbautes königliches Kloster nicht länger als 50—60 Jahre lang bestanden hätte und während dieser kurzen Zeit man den Fussboden immerhin einmal erneuert, also ausgebessert hätte, und es dennoch so stark zugrunde gegangen wäre, dass man es völlig abbauen und an seiner Stelle auf einem 50 cm höheren Niveau ein neues errichten musste?

Ich halte vom Gesichtspunkt der Baugeschichte der II. Basilika aus auch den Umstand nicht für massgeblich, dass die Bezeichnung *novum* zuerst im Jahre 814 gebraucht wird. Das eine von Peretarit um das Jahr 672 erbaute Kloster in Ticinum wurde nämlich nach dem Zeugnis von Paulus Diaconus auch im späten 8. Jahrhundert noch *novum* genannt,¹⁴ genauso wie man diese Bezeichnung für die Basilika San Salvatore noch im 12. Jahrhundert angewendet hat. Gerade auf Grund der beiden obigen Beispiele stimme ich in vollem Masse der Äusserung von G. P. Bognetti zu, der in der in Rede stehenden Urkunde aus dem Jahre 814 eine offenkundige Lakune erblickt und glaubt den richtigen Ausdruck als *quod vulgo appellatur monasterium novum* wiederherstellen zu dürfen.¹⁵ Aus der Bezeichnung *novum* geht demnach bloss ein relativer (vielleicht im Vergleich zu einem früheren Kloster ein relativ neuer) Zustand, keineswegs aber ein Baudatum hervor. In der Stiftsurkunde aus dem Jahre 758 und in ihrer Bekräftigung aus d. J. 760 konnte das im Bau befindliche — den mächtigen Massen nach

¹² A. TAGLIAFERRI: Il pavone del Museo Cristiano di Brescia (Miscellanea di Studi Bresciani sull'alto Medioevo, Brescia 1959) 55—71.

¹³ Die Authentizität der in der historischen Datierung Verwirrung verursachenden angeblichen Inschrift von Liutprand wird auch vom Verfasser bezweifelt.

Wie wir es mit Dr. TAGLIAFERRI zusammen feststellen konnten, ist die «Inschrift» eine aus dem Gesetzbuch Liutprands entnommene plumpe Zusammenstellung.

¹⁴ Paulus Diaconus: Historia Lang. V. 34.

¹⁵ Storia di Brescia I. a. a. O. 458.

offenkundig viele Jahre hindurch gebaute — königliche Kloster vor seiner Fertigstellung überhaupt noch nicht *novum* genannt werden. Um so mehr konnte es später in der Volkssprache oder in einer Quelle einige Jahrzehnte später so erwähnt werden, obwohl diese Bezeichnung in den späteren Quellen nicht allgemein ist.

Gegenüber dem sich auf den Bau im 9. Jahrhundert beziehenden Negativum zeugen die Urkunden des Jahres 758 und 760, eine Chronik aus der Zeit nach 883 und die aus 1438 überlieferten, auf frühere Angaben zurückgreifenden, kirchlichen Aufzeichnungen übereinstimmend davon, dass das Kloster und die Kirche San Salvatore in Brescia von Desiderius und Ansa gegründet und erbaut worden sind; von einem späteren Bau eines neuen Klosters sprechen keinerlei Angaben. Man kann kaum bezweifeln, dass diese Dokumente sich auf das bestehende und nicht gänzlich abgetragene Kloster beziehen. — Meiner Ansicht nach ist dies die entscheidende Angabe, an die sich alles andere richtet. Alle relativ chronologische Angaben, ob dabei die Rede von einem früheren kirchlichen Gebäude, von einer Bemalung und Stuckarbeit aus dieser oder einer späteren Zeit, einem Umbau usw. ist, alles kann und muss an diesen Punkt fixiert aus dem Gebäude selbst entnommen werden.

In der letzten Abfassung der Baugeschichte sind die obigen urkundlichen Angaben auf die I. Kirche bezogen. Auf diesem Gebiet entstehen jedoch in einem Punkt des Stiftungsbriefes vom Januar 758 Schwierigkeiten, in dem nämlich unter anderem berichtet wird, dass zum Bau des Klosters König Aristulf auch die früheren Gebäudereste dem Desiderius überlassen hat.

Daraus geht klar hervor, dass auf der zum Bau des neuen Klosters ausgewählten Stelle ein königliches bzw. ein in Gemeinbesitz befindliches Gebäude gestanden war. Zusammenhängend gelesen, kann die Stelle unserer Meinung nach auf ein viel früher gebautes, jedoch bereits auffälliges königliches oder fürstliches Kloster und Kirchengebäude hinweisen, offenbar auf die I. Kirche des 7. Jahrhunderts. Die Monographie bezieht indessen diesen Text auf die in gemeinschaftlichem bzw. königlichem Besitz befindlichen römischen Ruinen, wobei der Verfasser mit dem Schluss schuldig bleibt, dass demnach die 210 cm dicke Aufschüttungserde samt ihren sämtlichen Funden erst aus dem Jahre 758 stammen sollte. Diese gewissermaßen unwahrscheinliche Annahme steht mit den Grabungsbeobachtungen so stark im Gegensatz, dass wir von einer weiteren Analyse absehen können.

Noch einige weitere Probleme. In den bisher veröffentlichten Dokumenten fand ich keine völlig beruhigende Angaben darüber, ob die grosse Freskenkomposition, die die Wand des Hauptschiffes bedeckt, völlig gleichaltrig ist. Im Feld Nr. 2 der südlichen Wand des Hauptschiffes ist nämlich eine in der Mitte in zwei Teile geschnittene grosse Figur zu sehen, deren oberer Teil von der oberen Saumverzierung der Komposition bedeckt ist, die die Wand schmückt, doch sind die Spuren der späteren Freske an der Gestalt selbst zu erkennen. Hier hat man es zweifellos mit zwei aufeinander gemalten Freskenschieden zu tun. Auf dieses Problem geht das Werk nicht ausführlich ein. Was bedeutet diese doppelte Freskenschicht? Von den zahlreichen Möglichkeiten dringt die Annahme in den Vordergrund, dass sie vielleicht den einzigen Überrest einer früheren Bemalung der gegenwärtigen Basilika darstellt, wodurch die Ansichten über eine spätere Entstehung des gegenwärtigen Freskenzyklus, sagen wir: über den Ursprung aus dem 9. Jahrhundert, erhärtet werden könnten.

Den unteren Saum des Freskenzyklus schliesst über der Säulenarkade ein inschriftliches Band ab. Wie die Bandinschrift zu lesen und zu lösen wäre, darüber findet man in der Monographie leider nur eine sehr wortkarge Unterweisung. Das Ergebnis der einen Untersuchung datiert die Buchstaben auf das 8., das der anderen auf die Zeit vom Ende des 7. bis zur Mitte des 9. Jahrhunderts. Bedenken erhebt das an einer Stelle des südlichen Hauptschiffes klar lesbare Fragment: *REGNATEM DESIDERIUM*, das sich nur auf den in den Urkunden angegebenen Stifter beziehen lässt. Die Buchstaben haben mit der langobardischen Hofrustika und nicht mit der karolingischen Schreibweise Ähnlichkeit. Die bestrittene Fortsetzung dieses Textes, ferner andere interessante historische Textfragmente (z.B. *POPS EQUI VI REGNANTUM*) bergen noch solche historische Möglichkeiten,¹⁶ die von der Geschichte der Basilika San Salvatore jedenfalls zumindest ebensoviel wie die Kunstüberreste verraten.

Die Beobachtungen und die neuen Annahmen kann ich im folgenden zusammenfassen:

1. Unter der I. Kirche lagen vier Schichten verschiedenen Alters übereinander. Von unten nach oben zu: D. spätrömischer Schutt (4–5. Jahrhundert) und ein darüber entstandenes neues Niveau. C. spätantik-ostgotische Aufschüttungserde aus dem 5–6. Jahrhundert. B. langobardische Siedlung aus der Zeit von Alichis, letztes Drittel des 6. Jahrhunderts, Anfang des 7. Jahrhunderts. A. Aufschüttung vor dem Bau der I. Kirche. — Diese Schichtenreihe lässt sich in dem völlig bereinigten Kircheninnern nicht kontrollieren, über die Richtigkeit der Annahme können nur die ausserhalb der Basilika vorgesehenen Neugrabungen entscheiden.

2. Die I. Kirche wurde im mittleren Drittel — wenn nicht in der ersten Hälfte — des 7. Jahrhunderts erbaut. In ihrem Fussboden, den man später ausgebessert oder erneuert hat, wurden spätantik-frühchristliche Hausteine eingebaut. Die Wände dieser Kirche waren bereits von Fresken bedeckt.

3. Nach dem Abtragen der I. Kirche und des Klosters liessen zum Teil unter Verwendung ihrer Fundamente Desiderius und Ansa in den Jahren nach 758 für ihre Tochter Ansilperga die zum Teil bis heute bestehende prächtige, königliche Basilika, die ein um 50 cm erhöhtes Niveau, Ziegelfussbodenbelag und drei Schiffe hat, sowie das Kloster erbauen. Aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach waren die Wände der Basilika bereits zur Zeit des Desiderius mit Fresken (und einer auf den Stifter verweisenden Inschrift?) geschmückt, über die jedoch nicht mit Sicherheit behauptet werden kann, ob sie mit dem jüngst freigelegten und für ein spätes Werk gehaltenen grossen Freskenzyklus identisch sind.

Die Basilika San Salvatore zu Brescia stellt demnach die bisher monumentalste, erhalten gebliebene Schöpfung der langobardischen Baukunst in Italien dar.

Die Zeit, die Bauperioden und die verschiedenen Schichten der Wanddekoration eines durch archäologische Ausgrabungen und kunstdenkmälerische Wanduntersuchungen freigelegten tausendjährigen Baukomplexes werden durch objektive Untersuchungen bestimmt. Diese sind: die genaue Klärung der inneren und äusseren Schichten der Kirche; die Festlegung des Verhältnisses der Schichten, Fussböden und Gräber zueinander.

¹⁶ Z. B. die von G. P. BOGNETTI angenommene Bischofsche Lesung, wonach die Fortsetzung des Desiderius-Textes *HLV (dovicus)* auf Ludwig d.

Frommen hinweise und diese datiere die obere Freskenschicht (*Storia di Brescia I. a. a. O. 459–460*).

der; die aus den Schichten und Gräbern zum Vorschein gekommenen Funde, ferner die eingehende Untersuchung der Grabformen und Bestattungssitten; die genaue Festsetzung der relativen Reihenfolge der einzelnen Bauperioden — mögen diese sich in den Fundamenten, Fußböden, Mauern oder im Mörtelputz zeigen — und ihr Vergleich mit den Schichten, Gräbern usw.; die sorgfältige epigraphische Analyse der zum Vorschein gekommenen Inschriften, Buchstaben, Namen und Texte. Hinsichtlich der geklärten relativen Zeitordnung, der Bauperioden und der *termini ante* und *post quem* der eventuellen absoluten chronologischen Anhaltspunkte weisen uns die Urkunden und historischen Quellen zurecht, die dem Skelett Leben verleihen. Erst nachdem die Tatsachen derart festgesetzt wurden, kann es zu der kunsthistorischen Untersuchung des Komplexes kommen: zur Analyse der Grundrissverbindungen, des Dekorationsstils, der malerischen und plastischen Denkmäler; zur Klärung der Stileffekte, der künstlerischen Kreise, der Meister und Werkstätten. Möge die letztere Aufgabe auch noch so viel Anziehungskraft haben, so lässt sich die effektive Reihenfolge der Veröffentlichung des Fundmaterials — ohne sich der Gefahr auszusetzen, ungewisse Ergebnisse zu erzielen — schwer umwenden.

Das sind die Gesichtspunkte, die mich zu den obigen archäologischen Bemerkungen veranlasst haben. Und diese sind es, weswegen man mit grosser Erwartung den weiteren Ausgrabungen des Professors Panazza und der gesamten Mitteilung aller seiner Ausgrabungsbeobachtungen entgegen sieht. Sie werden die Analyse der in gegenwärtiger Monographie so musterhaft veröffentlichten, schönen und wichtigen Kunstdenkmäler bestimmt in würdiger Aufmachung ergänzen.

I. BÓNA

N. KALICZ. DIE PÉCELÉR (BADENER) KULTUR UND ANATOLIEN, *Studia Archaeologica* II. Budapest 1963.

Depending on the Center human-shaped vases, as guiding finds, the author states that the numerous ceramic forms, decorative elements, and object types, as well as certain customs of the Pécel culture show a close relationship with the relics of the Anatolian and Aegean Bronze Age (in Anatolia Early Bronze 2 and 3, and in Greece Early Helladic). He points out that the Pécel culture is separated from the previous cultures in Hungary by very sharp, break-like differences. Thus we cannot speak about the development of the Pécel culture locally, in Hungary. The Anatolian and Aegean parallels are after all earlier, and moreover in many cases their local antecedents, or exactly their origin from Asia Minor or Palestine can be proved. On the basis of these the author supposes that components discussed in detail got to the Northern Balkans and to Hungary all from the southern territories, and therefore these, and the smaller or greater movements of peoples carrying them played a decisive role in the development of the Pécel culture. This is the more likely, since the territories situated north and northwest of Hungary from the viewpoint of the origin cannot be taken into consideration. The conception of the author is supported also by the observation, according to which the Tiszapolgár and Bodrogkeresztúr cultures show comparatively few Anatolian and Aegean connections as compared with our material of neolithic relics, while the Pécel culture following the former two shows again a much richer and closer relationship. On the basis of the well documented parallelisms of the finds it can hardly be denied that in the coming into existence of the Pécel culture actually forerunners to be sought in some of the phases of the Anatolian and Aegean Bronze Age had also a decisive role.

N. Kalicz did not follow some «fashion», when he was looking for the roots of the components of the Pécel culture in areas situated south of Hungary. This could not be the case in the first place, because in fact they can be found there. And it is already evident, on the other hand, that as from the so called «neolithic revolution» of the Later Stone Age up to the last period of the Bronze Age, among other things the rate of development of the prehistoric cultures in Hungary was also determined by the cultures of the eastern basin of the Mediterranean. That is to say, they conveyed continuously, but with a certain delay and impoverishment, towards Hungary the achievements of the great southern civilizations. It is clear that into this system, which today we can already draw up fairly well, sooner or later the Pécel culture has also to be fitted. Even so it was only to the disadvantage of our investigations in the field of primitive archeology that — although V. G. Childe had drawn our attention to the southern elements to be observed in the prehistoric cultures of Hungary and the Northern Balkans — we have been expending care only recently on synchronization directed to the South.

The author followed a method, according to which he did not compare the corresponding types of the Pécel culture one by one with the material of relics of the certain southern periods, but he pointed out the parallels in each case concentrated to a certain period or area. Thus we deal here not with eventual, or accidental agreements, but with the fact that in the case of the majority of the ceramic forms of the Pécel culture a possibility has been opened for a comparison promising good results.

We must, however, note that certain types which exist in periods 2 and 3 of the Anatolian Early Bronze Age, do not appear in the material of relics of the Pécel culture, although in the South they are as frequent, as those types which had actually reached there. Thus in the first place we have to mention the well known gold-plate type (P. Patay: *Arch. Ért.* 85 [1958] 37–45), the group of the characteristic two-handled vases (I. Kutzián: *Acta Arch. Hung.* 9 [1958] 155–190), as well as the burial in *pithos*. That opinion of the author according to which the urn and cremation burials of the Pécel culture would eventually imitate the southern *pithos* skeleton burials, cannot be accepted even as an assumption. In fact the *pithos* burial differs from the cremation burial only in that one circumstance that the body of the dead is consistently put in a jar without any cremation. This custom begins much earlier than the period of the Pécel culture, in Western Asia as well as in Southern Europe, and continuously survives for a very long time.

It is especially remarkable that the two-handled vases mentioned above get into our local cultures in the period immediately preceding the Pécel culture, as well as in the period immediately following the same. The situation is similar also with regard to the gold-plates, and partly to the *pithos* burials. In connection with the decision of this question the main difficulty is that — first of all in the case of the material of the earlier excavations — the material of relics of the Anatolian Early Bronze Age cannot be divided in a more detailed way. Certain types, on the other hand, undoubtedly lived during a longer phase of the Early Bronze Age. Several

forms are equally present for example in the whole period of Troy I—V, or Troy II—V (pp. 20, 34, 36, 38, 42, 48, 52, 54, 56).

In spite of this the latest research could draw a very sharp demarcation line between the second and third phase of the Anatolian Early Bronze Age, which can be dated around 2300. There are many signs pointing to the start of major movements of peoples at this time. One of their indirect or primary starting-areas was Northwestern Anatolia, and they spread exactly the characteristic relics of Troy II (J. Mellaart: *Anatolia* c. 4000—2300 B. C. Cambridge 1962. 46). Likely, the elements appearing in the Bodrogkeresztúr culture, definitely of southern origin, can be linked to this date, as the date of the events bringing about their spread. Thus the beginning of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture can be dated to 2300, or to a time very little after 2300. The already mentioned gold-plates support this chronology, all the more, because just these gold-plates are those finds of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture which are mostly of Anatolian character, and can mainly be held of Anatolian origin. The exact dating of the beginning of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture is in the first place therefore important, because this culture, as a direct forerunner of the Pécel culture, has a chronological role also for the latter. In fact this was the only safe foot-hold also for N. Kalicz with regard to the initial date of the Pécel culture.

In the course of the above mentioned Western Anatolian movements of peoples very likely major groups of peoples got over to the territories of European Turkey and also Bulgaria, and from there their effect spread farther to the north, including also the Bodrogkeresztúr culture. The settling population, however, lives further in the territory of Bulgaria, and then its relics play a part in the development of the Pécel culture around 2100. All this must therefore be presumed, because about 2100 no such sign can be pointed out in Anatolia, and especially in Northwestern Anatolia, which would refer to a strong movement of peoples towards Europe. And this is absolutely important, since about the year 2100 we are already in the direct vicinity of the use of writing also in Northwestern Anatolia, and in the case of the supposition of movements of peoples, evidence based only on the formal comparison of the archaeological finds is already no longer satisfactory.

By this conception we can, however, explain, why certain finds so characteristic of the Anatolian Early Bronze Age are missing from the Pécel culture. And in the earliest local Bronze Age they appear again therefore (cf. I. Bóna: *Alba Regia* IV, being in press), because they must be brought into connection with the already well-known great movements of peoples starting again about 1900.

The aboves, however, support the opinion of N. Kalicz regarding the initial date of the Pécel culture, to be placed to a time around 2100—2050. We only hold that assumption disputable according to which in the coming into existence of the Pécel culture around 2100 the direct influence and even appearance of movements of peoples starting out immediately from Anatolia, the vicinity of Troy, had a role.

N. Kalicz deals with the problem according to which certain specimens of the fisherman's barge-shaped vessels, small dishes with openwork base, and even the human-shaped vessels appeared in Palestine already about the year 3000, in the first place among the Ghassul finds. Later on they are also found in the Pécel culture, in almost exactly similar forms. We must presume by all means their existence of at least 1000 years, during which time they preserved their forms almost unchanged. In the case of these the circumstance gives us food for thought that simultaneously with the aboves among the finds of Ghassul we also know about such a tube-based vessel which could be compared with the Csóka finds, held much earlier than the Pécel culture, with exactly the same right and accuracy, as for example in the case of the fisherman's barge-shaped vessels (A. Jirku: *FuF* 17 [1941] 357—358). The same applies for the small house models which in Palestine are of the same age with the above three types, consequently with the parallels of the finds of the Pécel culture, while with us they are again much earlier (J. Perrot: *Atiqot* 3 [1961] 1 ff.). It is a pity, that the author did not analyze this question in greater detail. With the help of the more recent literature regarding the fisherman's barge-shaped vessels the problem, or part of it perhaps could have been solved. (R. B. Kallner-Amiran: *BASOR* 130 [1953] 11—14, and *Antiquity and Survival*, 2 [1957] 187 ff.; A. Jirku: *ZDMG* 106 [1956] 67 ff.; *IEJ* 11 [1961] 63; J. Perrot: *Archaeology* 12 [1959] 11, and *Atiqot* 3 [1961] 72—75. Also here, beside Azor, the dishes with open-work base were found together with fisherman's barge-shaped vessels and house models!)

A very interesting part of the work is the nearer investigation of the Center human-shaped vases, and the outlining of their symbolic-religious purpose. We can state that at the definition of the purpose of the earliest human-shaped vases, as well as the nature of the presentation itself research has not passed beyond the unproved conjectures. It is doubtless, however, that we have to look for the essence of the Center human-shaped vessels not on the basis of their burial and the ashes found in them, that is to say not on the basis of their use in the burial. After all they delineate two women and a child, while they contained the ashes of one child each and one grown-up woman (p. 17).

Very useful are the statements in connection with the idol-plastic of the Pécel culture. The relevant results of the author are in complete harmony with other investigations of similar character (G. F. Dales: *RAssyr.* 57 [1963] 21—40; *Arch. Ért.* [1963] 1 ff.).

We only mention a few deficiencies which do not disturb the essence. On p. 13 he writes about Minor Asian *menhir*-s (*Anat. Studies*, 11 [1961] Plate V b, d).

The Uny finds obviously originate not from graves, but similar to the Ossarn finds, from sacrificial pits, and this is why they are intact (cp. *Arch. Ért.* [1963] 1 ff.).

The Gezer finds quoted by N. Kalicz (p. 17) were held neolithic only at their time. Today we know already that they can also be dated to the local Early Bronze Age (*PEQ* [1937] 67 ff., *AJA* [1941] 116).

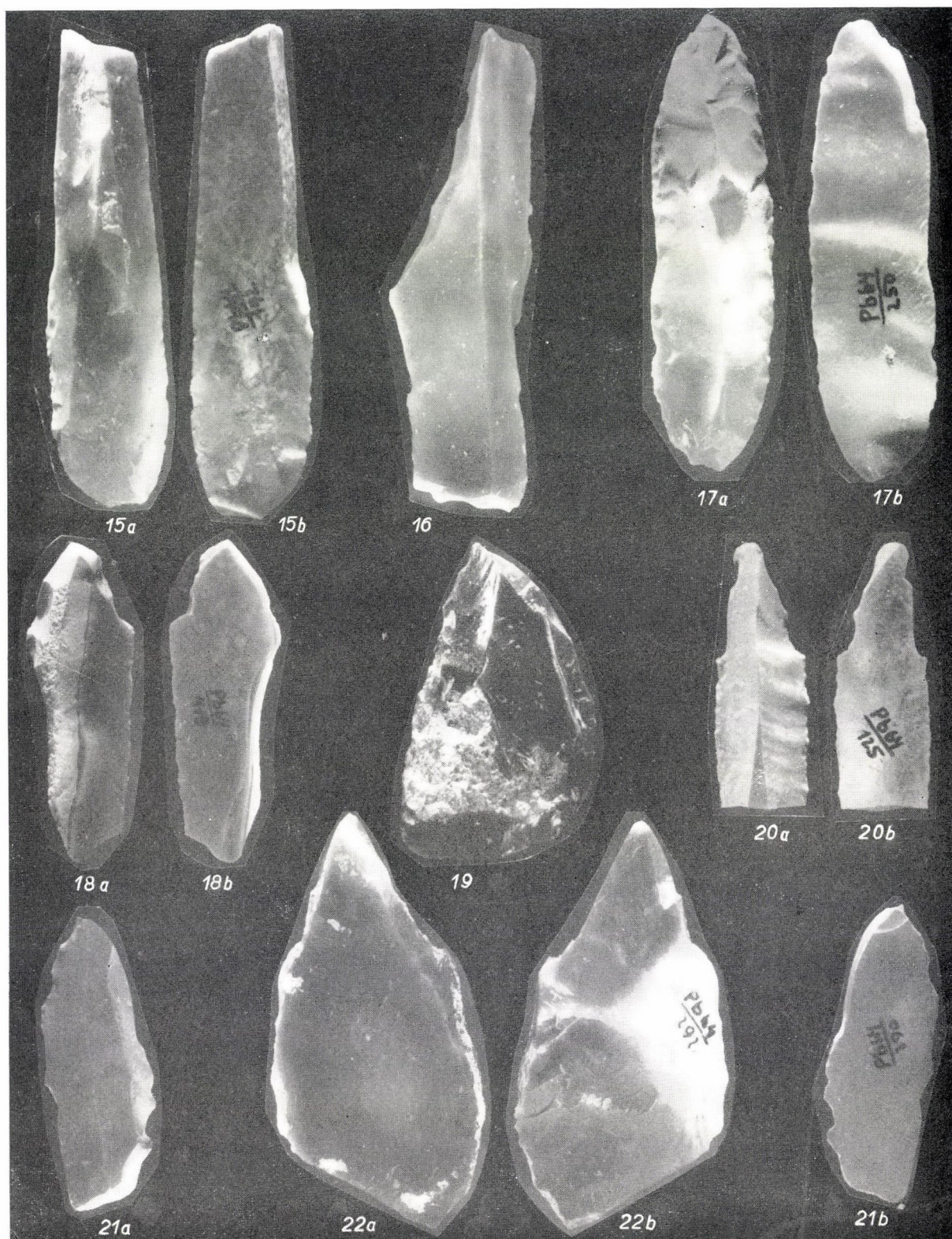
The author mentions Mesopotamian urn burials (p. 17). We have to note that these belong to the Old Babylonian period, consequently they are much later than the time of the Pécel culture.

In the text translated into German the way of writing of both Ištar and Boğazköy is incorrect. Especially the former is confusing, because it occurs on several occasions.

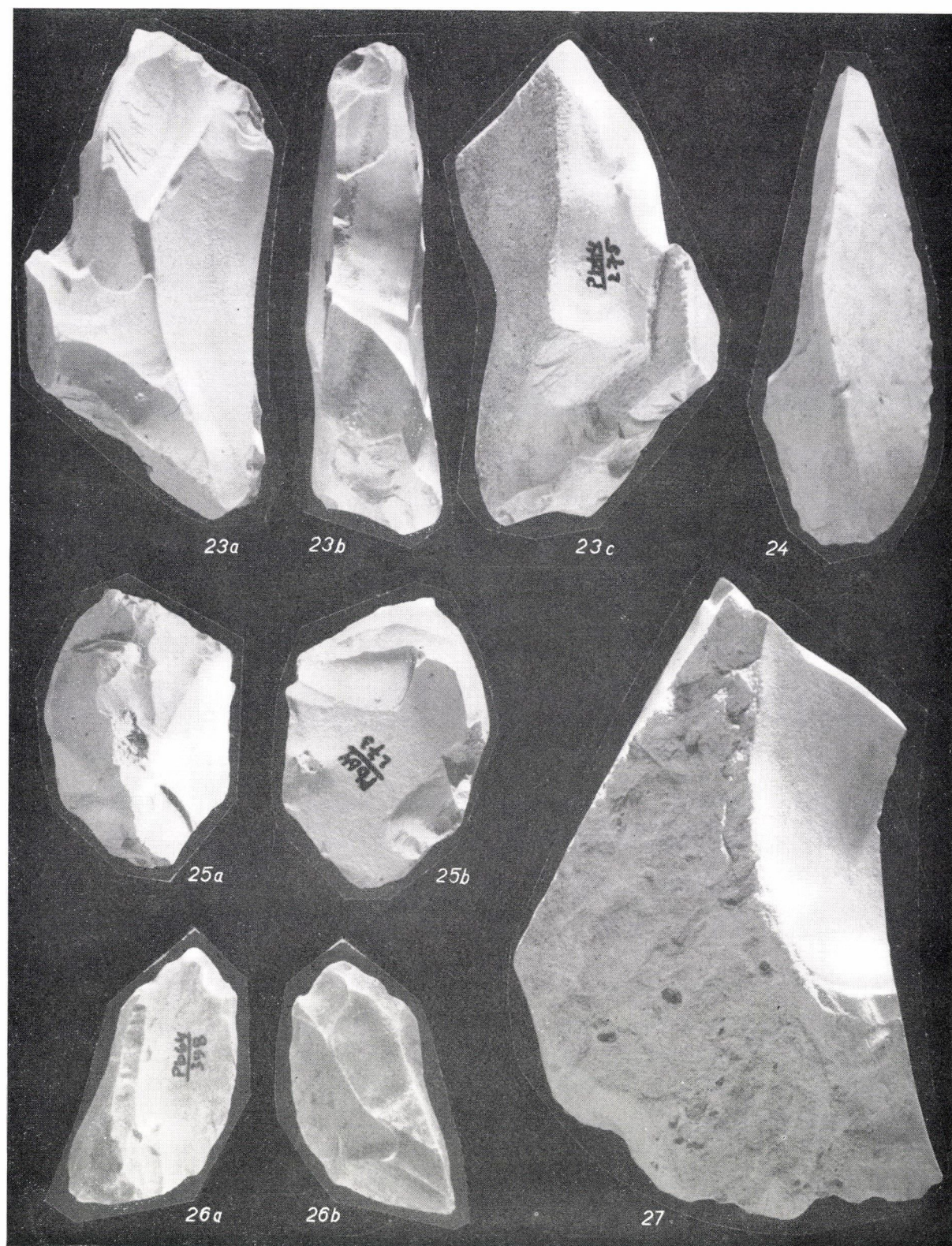
J. MAKKAY



Mt. Henye: 1. end-scraper — burin with terminal edge; 2. end-scraper with strangulated inverse retouch; 3. pointed end-scraper; 5. end-scraper with oblique working-edge; 4, 8, 12: end-scrapers with retouched edges; 6. thick end-scraper; 7. short end-scraper; 9—10. end-scraper with Aurignacian retouch; 11. wide end-scraper; 13. fan-shaped end-scraper; 14. end-scraper on large blade



Mt. Henye: 15. burin on obliquely truncated blade; 16. double burin on truncated blade; 17. flat burin on blade with Aurignacian retouch; 18. double terminal burin; 19. asymmetrical point-like terminal burin; 20. terminal burin on retouched blade; 21. double burin — end-scraper; 22. chisel-like terminal burin



Mt. Henye: 23. angle burin (b. caréné); 24. burin in inversely retouched blade; 25. flat burin on thick flake; 26. rabot — side-scraper — flat burin combination; 27. transversal burin



Mt. Henye: 28. angle burin (b. caréné); 29. core burin (b. caréné)



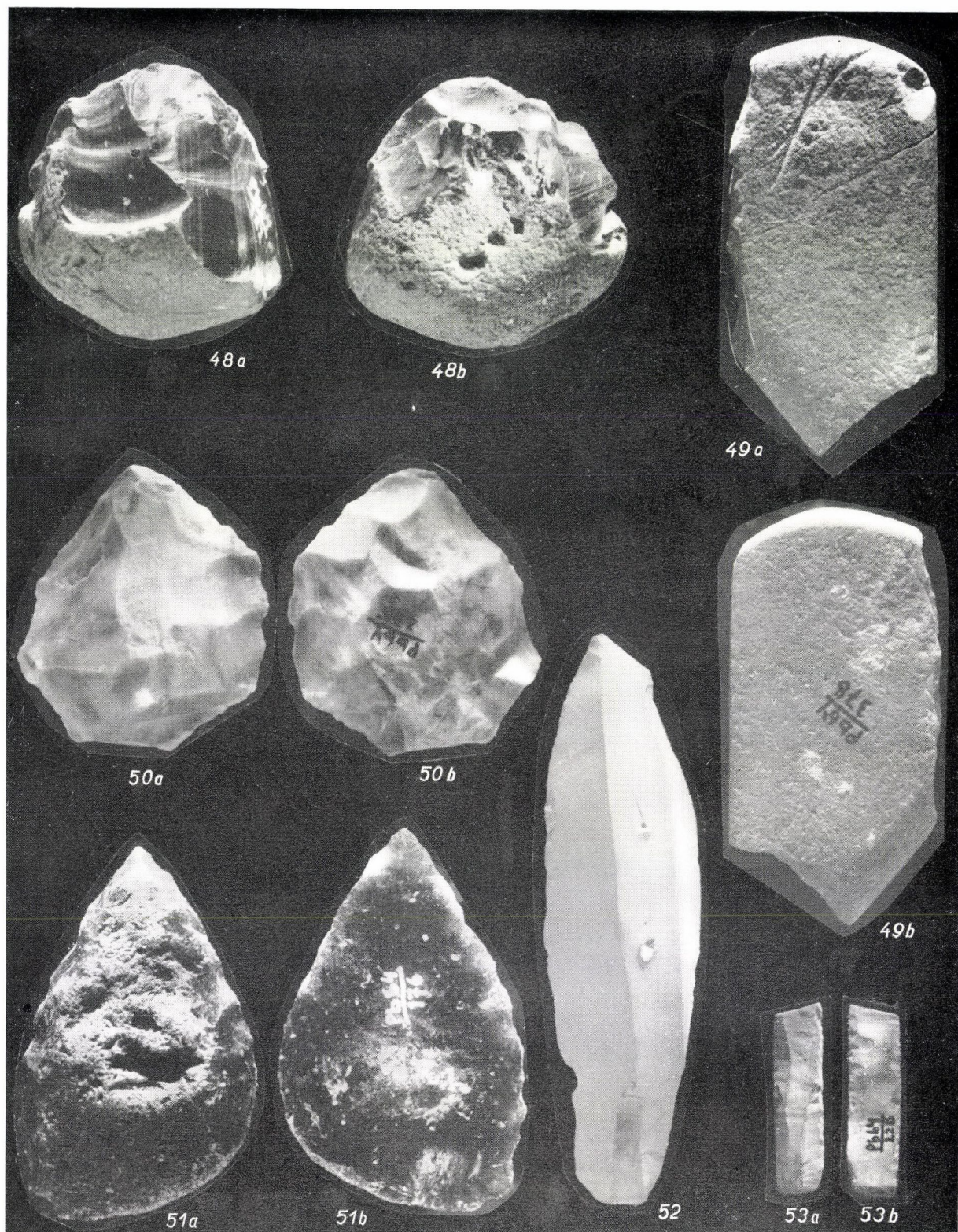
Mt. Henye: 30. double transversal burin; 31. double core burin



Mt. Henye: 32. angle burin; 33. conical core — rabot — side-scraper combination; 34. tanged burin or borer; 35. chopping-tool; 36. boat-shaped core edge; 37. core burin



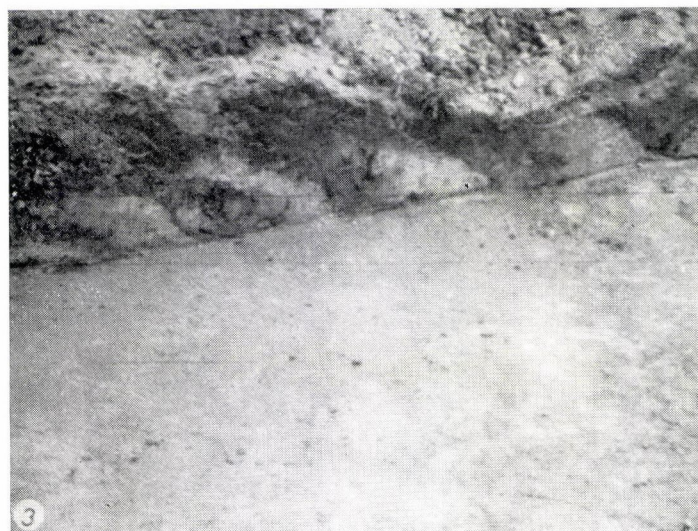
Mt. Henye: 38. Aurignacian blade with one edge retouched; 39. double burin made from the stump of a core; 40. blade with flat retouch; 41. borer on burnt blade; 42. Gravette-point; 43. chopping-tool; 44. truncated, backed pygmy blade; 45. fragment, with flat retouch; 46. double rabot; 47. backed pygmy blade



Mt. Henye: 48. chopping-tool; 49. polished retoucheur; 50. hand-axe; 51. mousteroid point with surface-retouch; 52. blade point with retouched base and end; 53. Dufour-lamella



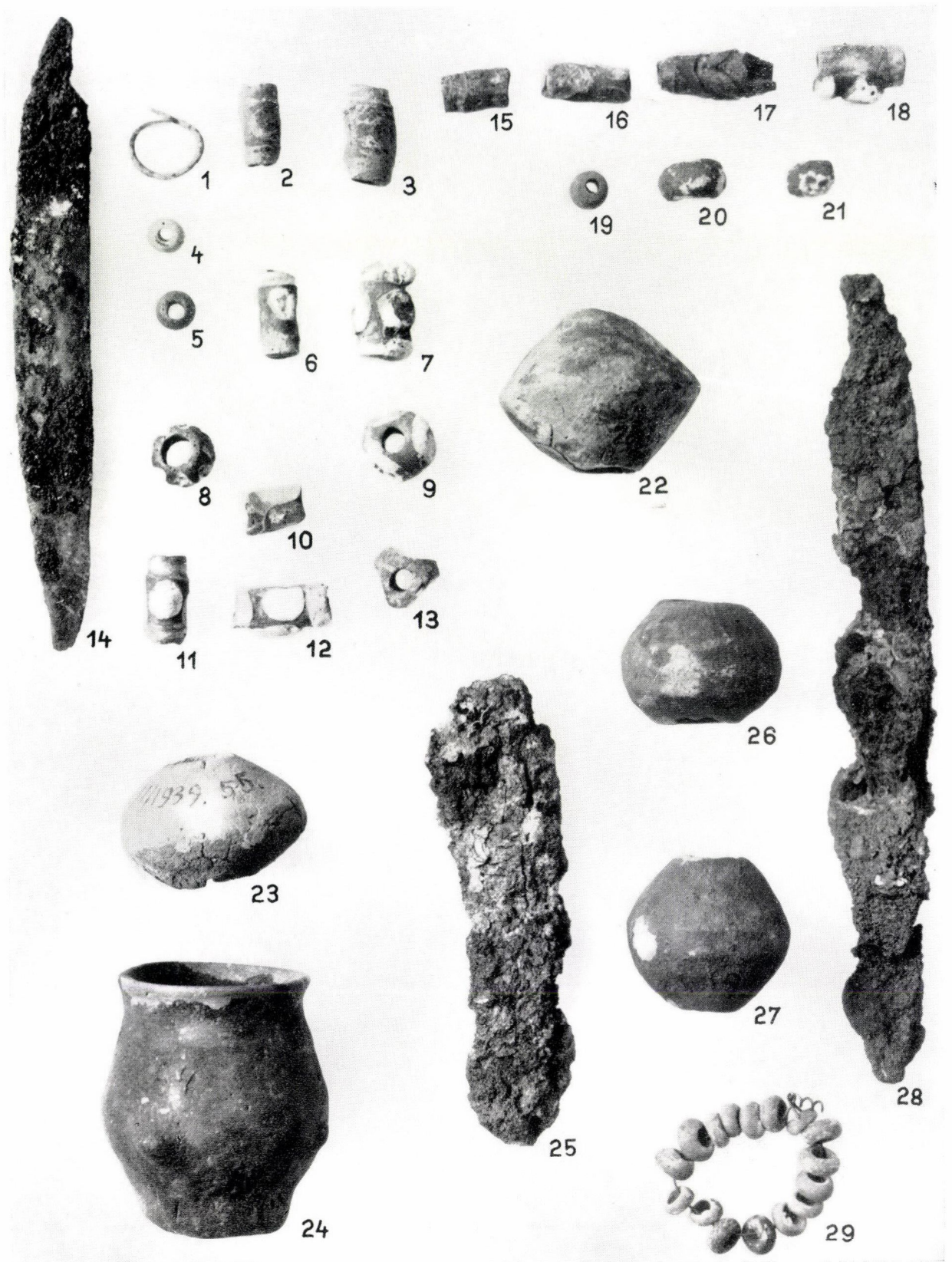
Mt. Henye: 54. lunar calendar or uterus-symbol; 55. unfinished uterus-symbol; 56. triangular amulet?
57. «Zinken»



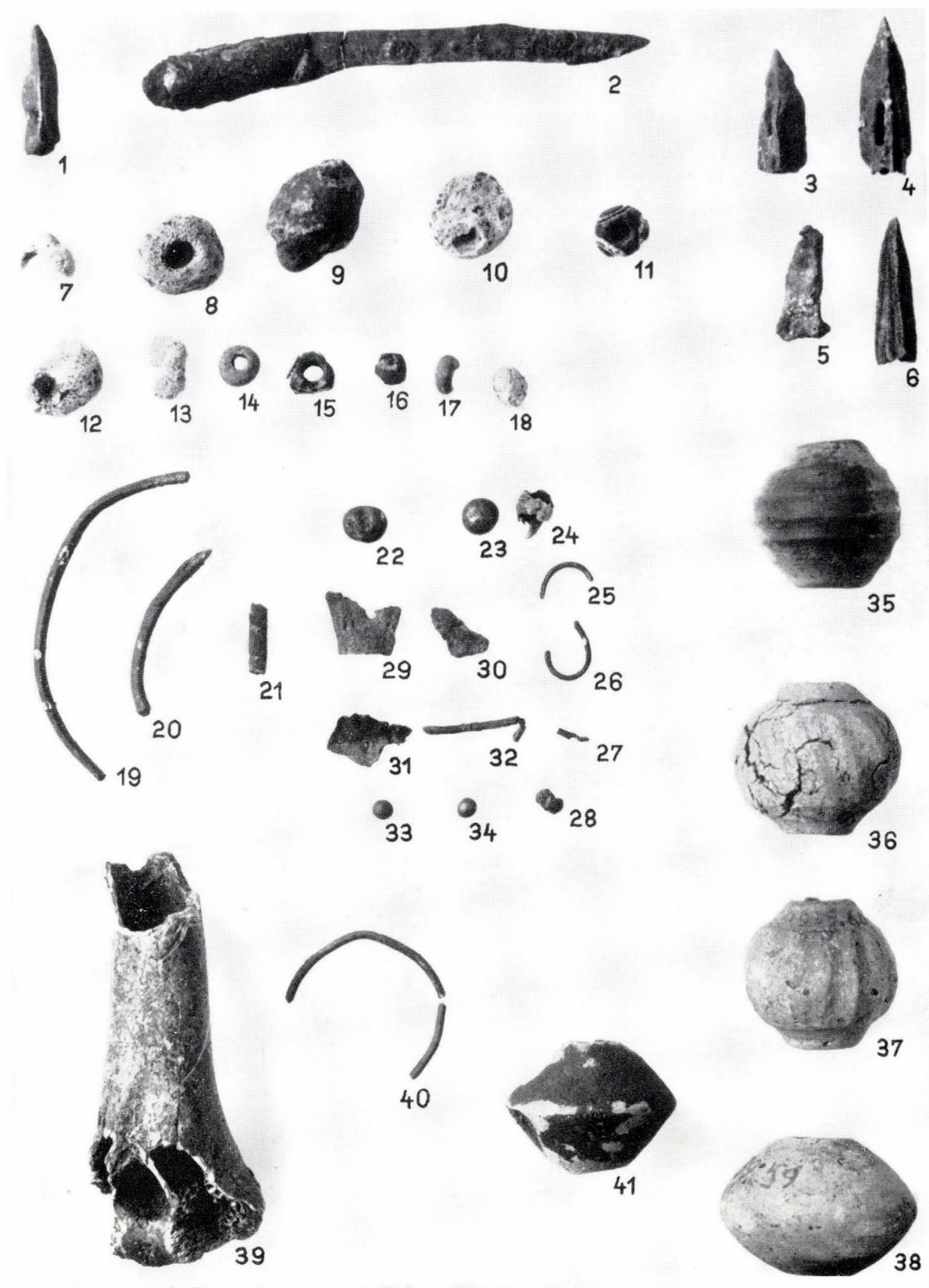
Mt. Henye: 1. mammoth mandible; 2. bone accumulation in the southern portion of trench A; 3. marks of the tractor which disturbed the loess horizon in trench G; 4. Excavation on Mt. Henye



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 1; 2—4: Grave 2; 5—6: Grave 9; 7: Grave 3; 8: Grave 15; 9: Grave 12; 10—11: Grave 19



Tápiószele. 1—13: Grave 22; 14: Grave 23; 15—21: Grave 36; 22: Grave 24; 23—24: Grave 44; 25: Graves 28—29; 26—28: Grave 31; 29: Grave 42



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 45; 2—39: Grave 48; 40—41: Grave 53



Tápószele. 1: Grave 56; 2: Grave 48; 3: Grave 60; 4—6: Grave 61; 7: Grave 58; 8—11: Grave 65; 12—16: Grave 66; 17: Grave 68; 18—19: Grave 70



Tápiószele. 1—4: Grave 71; 5: Grave 73; 6: Grave 75; 7—8: Grave 74; 9: Grave 83; 10—12: Grave 77; 13—15: Grave 82; 16—18: Grave 84



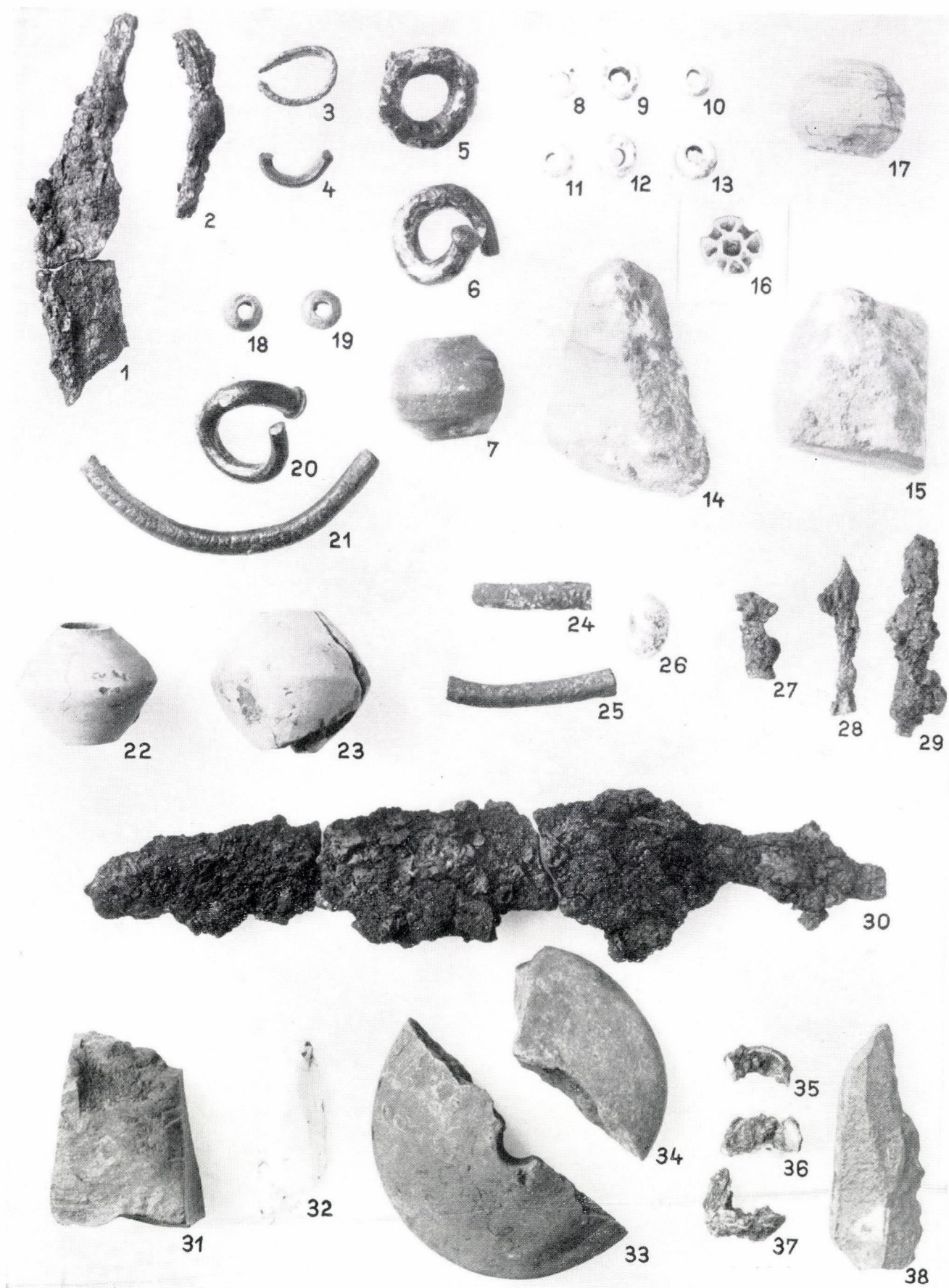
Tápiószele. 1—5: Grave 83; 6: Grave 89; 7, 16: vineyard of K. Rédei, stray; 8—13: Grave 90; 14—15: Grave 252



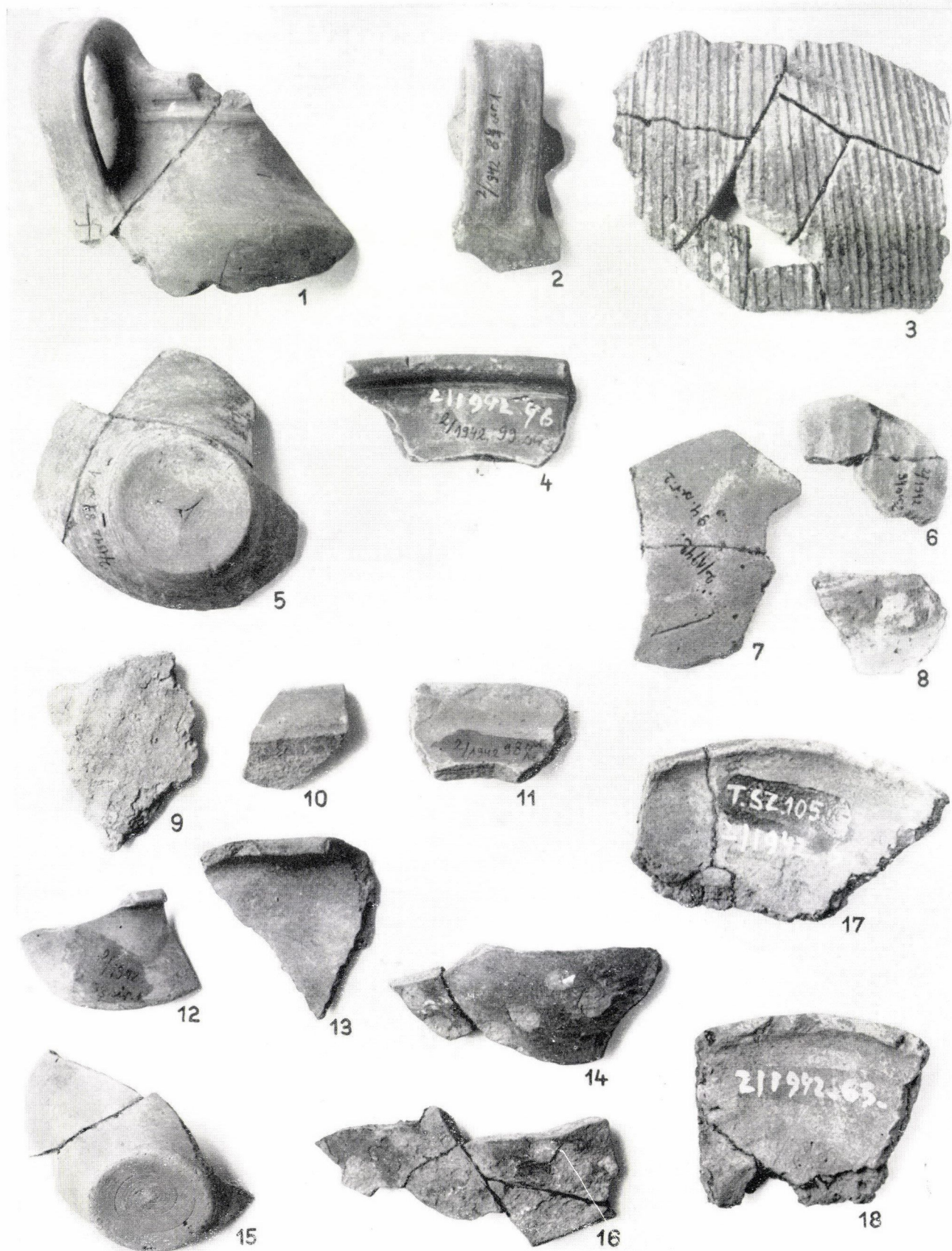
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 3; 2: Grave 30; 3, 5—6: Grave 74; 4: Grave 83



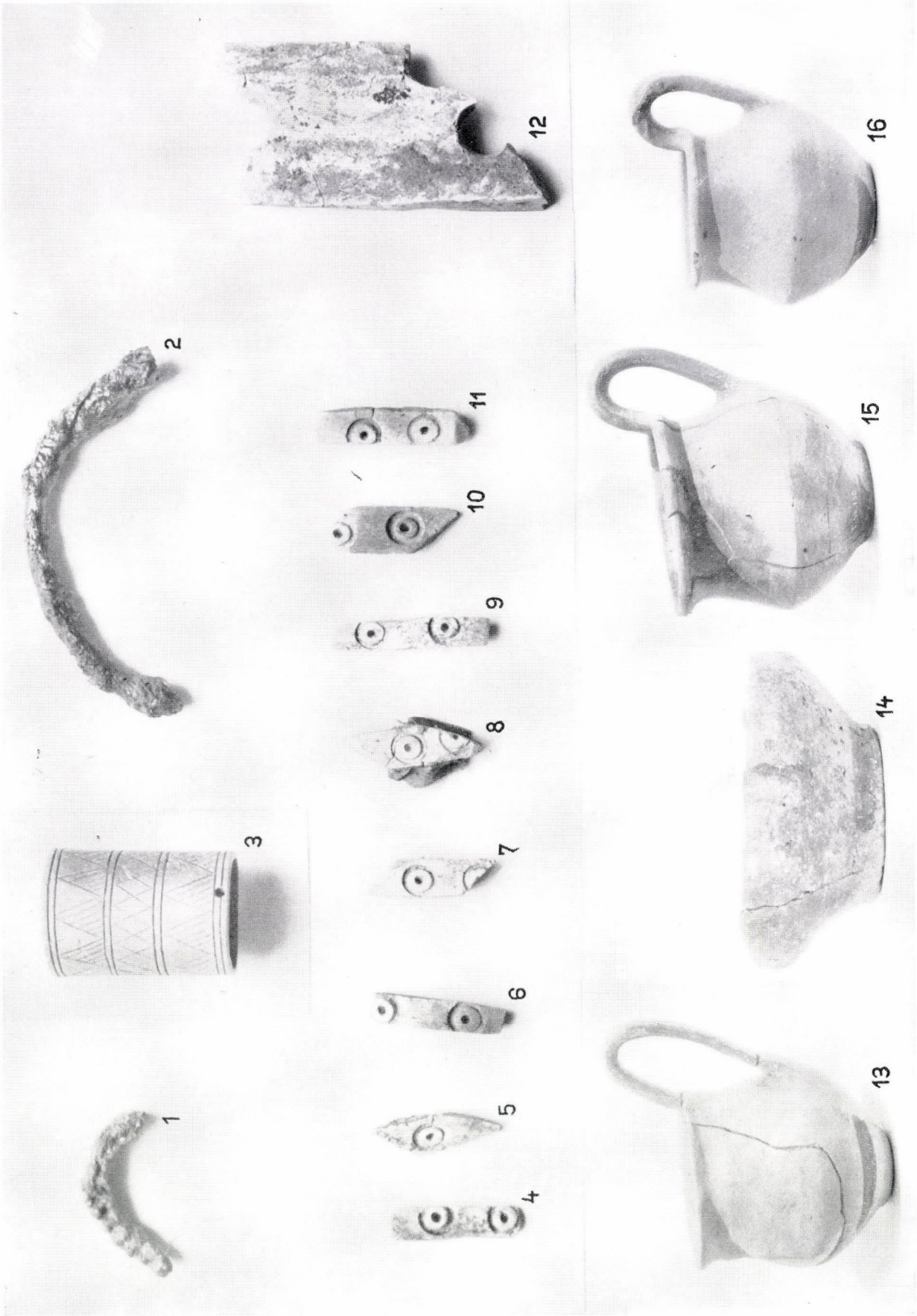
Tápiószele. 1—6: Grave 93; 7—15: Grave 99



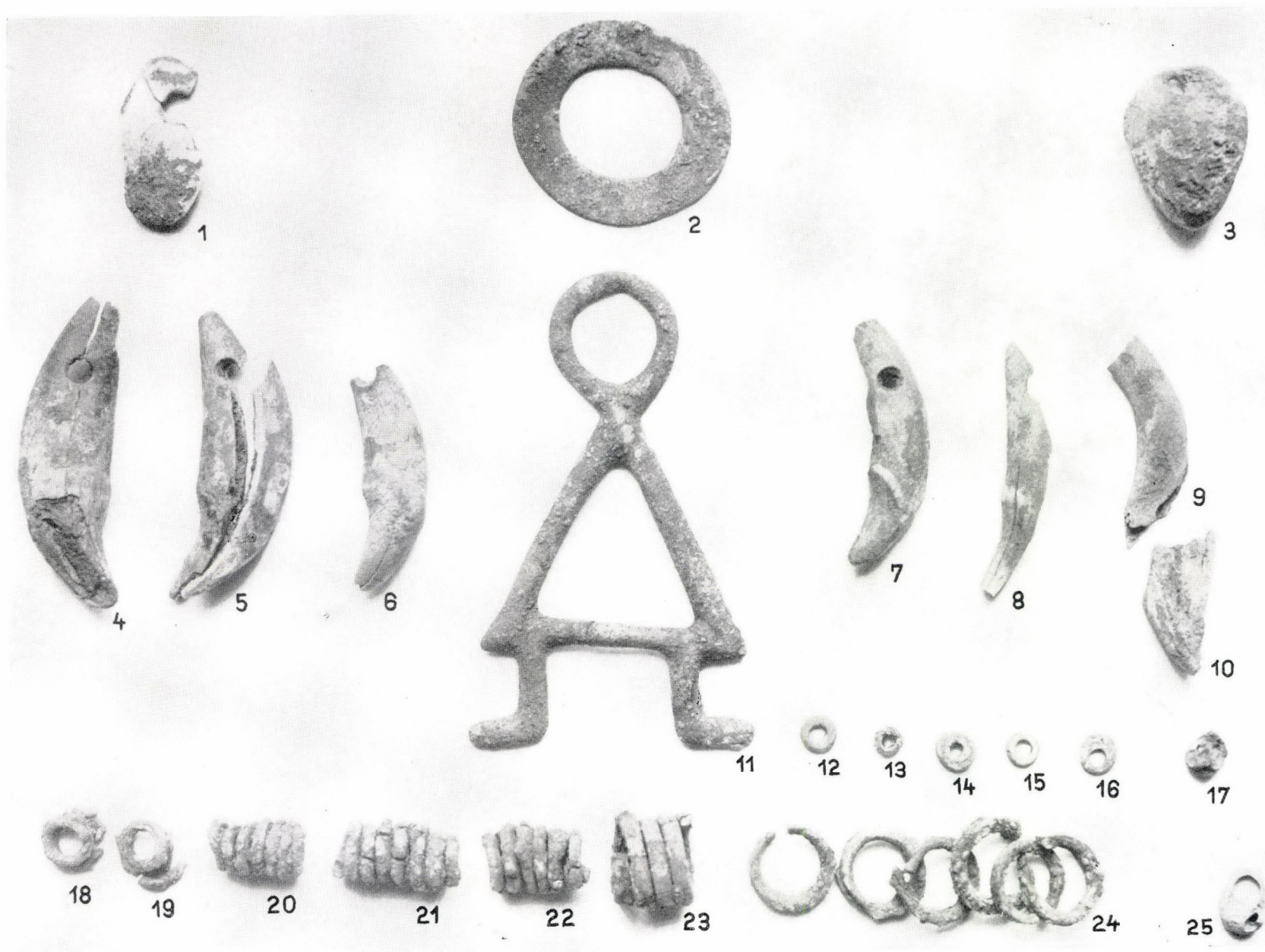
Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 106; 3: Grave 103; 4: Grave 105; 5—16: Grave 102; 17: Grave 100; 18—23: Grave 113; 24—26: Grave 115; 27—30: Grave 116; 31—38: Trench II (?)



Tápiószéle. 1, 17—18: Grave 115; 2, 5: Grave 93; 3: Trench II; 4: Grave 109; 6—8: Grave 104; 9—16: Grave 108



Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 125 (?); 3: Grave 113; 4—12: Grave 126; 13—15: Csíkos, stray; 16: Grave 173



Tápiószele, Grave 170



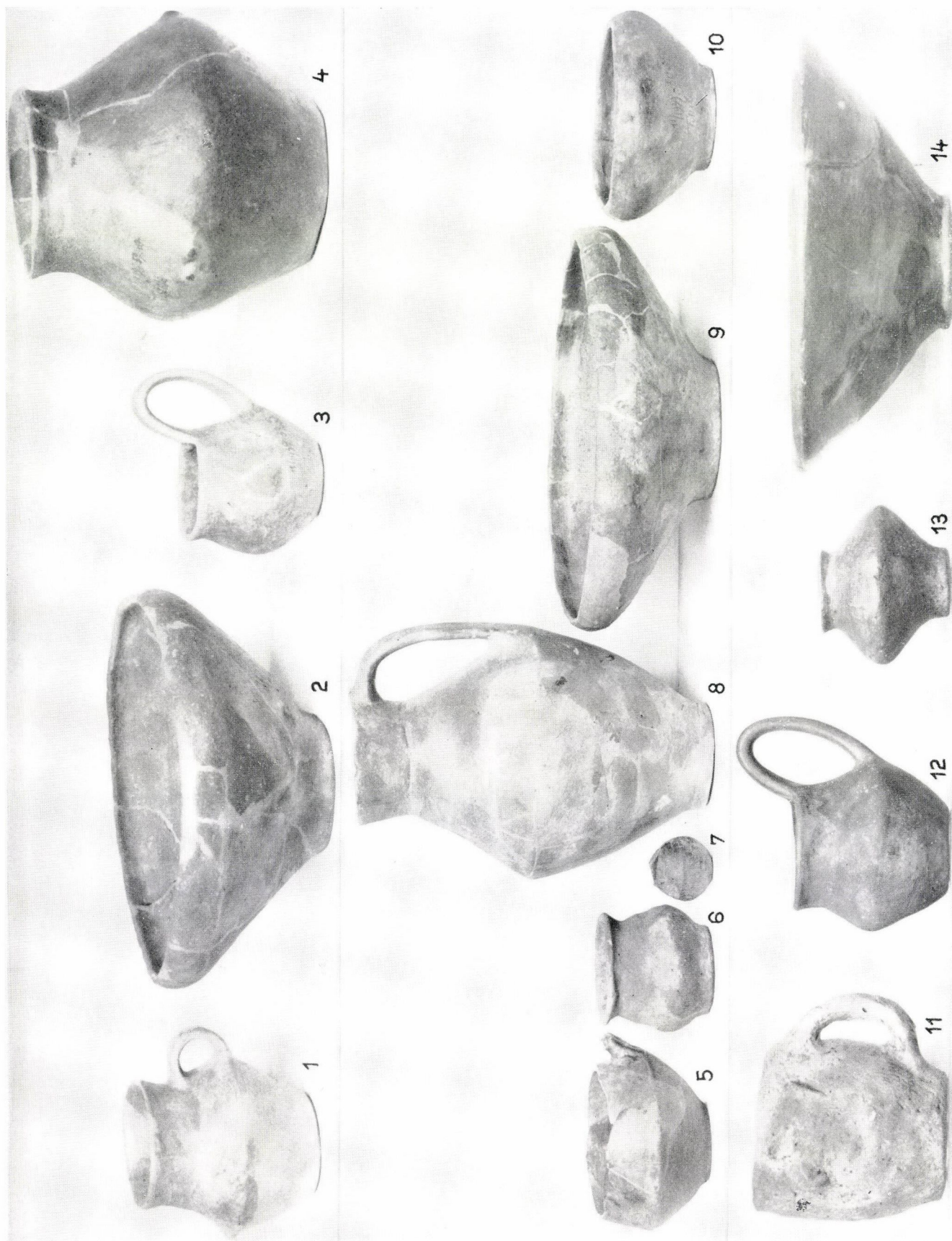
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 1; 2—4: Grave 2; 5—6: Grave 3; 7: Grave 4; 8: Grave 7 (?); 9: Grave 10; 10: Grave 13; 11: Grave 14; 12: Grave 15
13 Grave 16; 14—16: Grave 19; 17: Grave 22; 18: Grave 31.



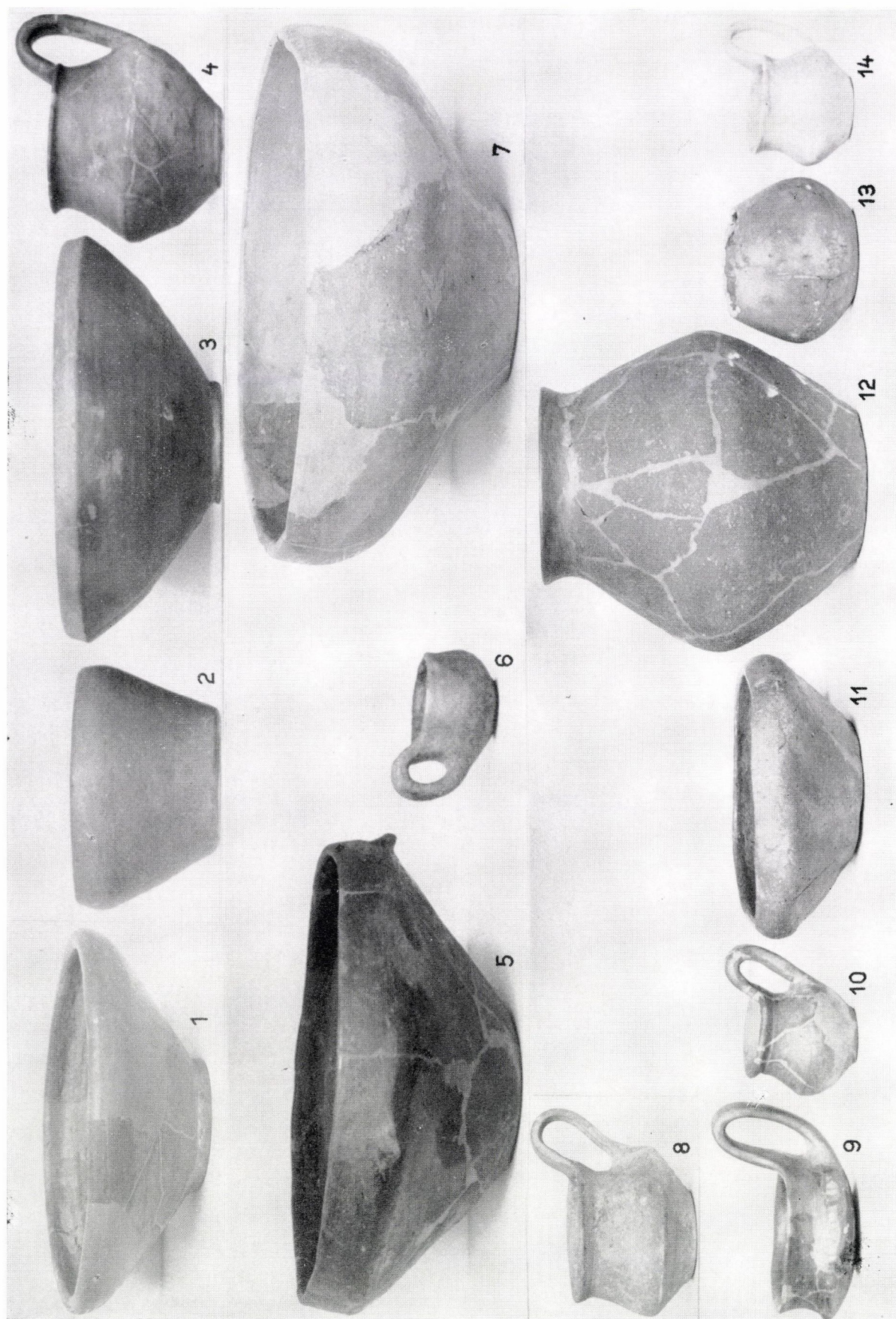
Tápiószéle. 1—3: Grave 24; 4—5: Grave 44; 6—8: Grave 30; 9—10: Grave 38; 11—12: Grave 37; 13—14: Grave 40; 15: Grave 41; 16: Grave 45; 17: Grave 47; 18—19: Grave 49



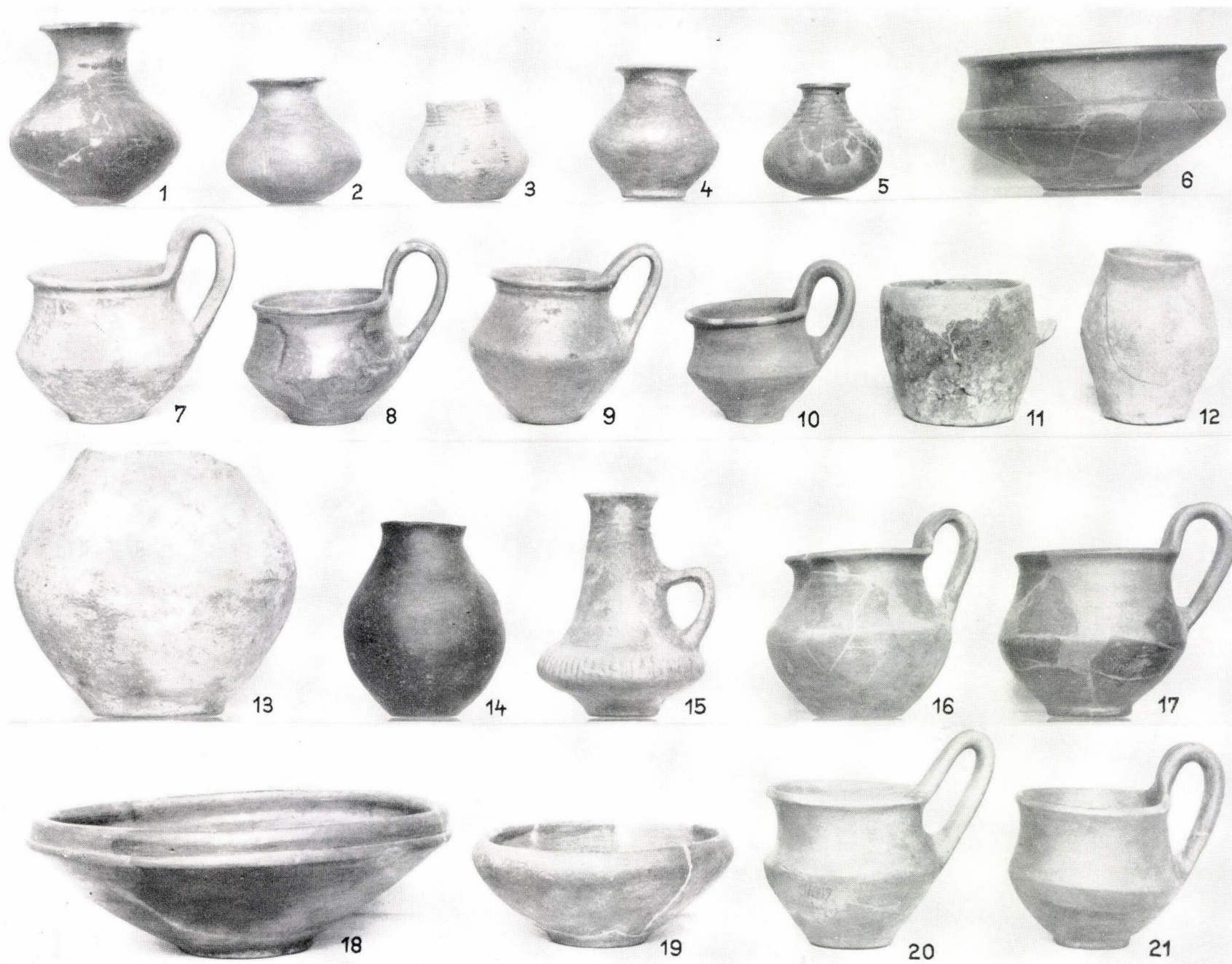
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 50; 2—3: Grave 53; 4—5: Grave 54; 6: Grave 55; 7—9: Grave 58; 10: Grave 67; 11: Grave 69; 12—14: Grave 70; 15—16: Grave 78; 17—19: Grave 82



Tápiószecsle. 1: Grave 61; 2—4: Grave 65; 5—10: Grave 66; 11: Grave 83; 12: Grave 84; 13: Grave 86; 14: Grave 88



Tápiószele, 1: Grave 101; 2—4: Grave 73; 5: Grave 74; 6: Grave 75; 7: Rédei vineyard, stray; 8: stray; 9—10: Grave 76; 11—14: Grave 77.



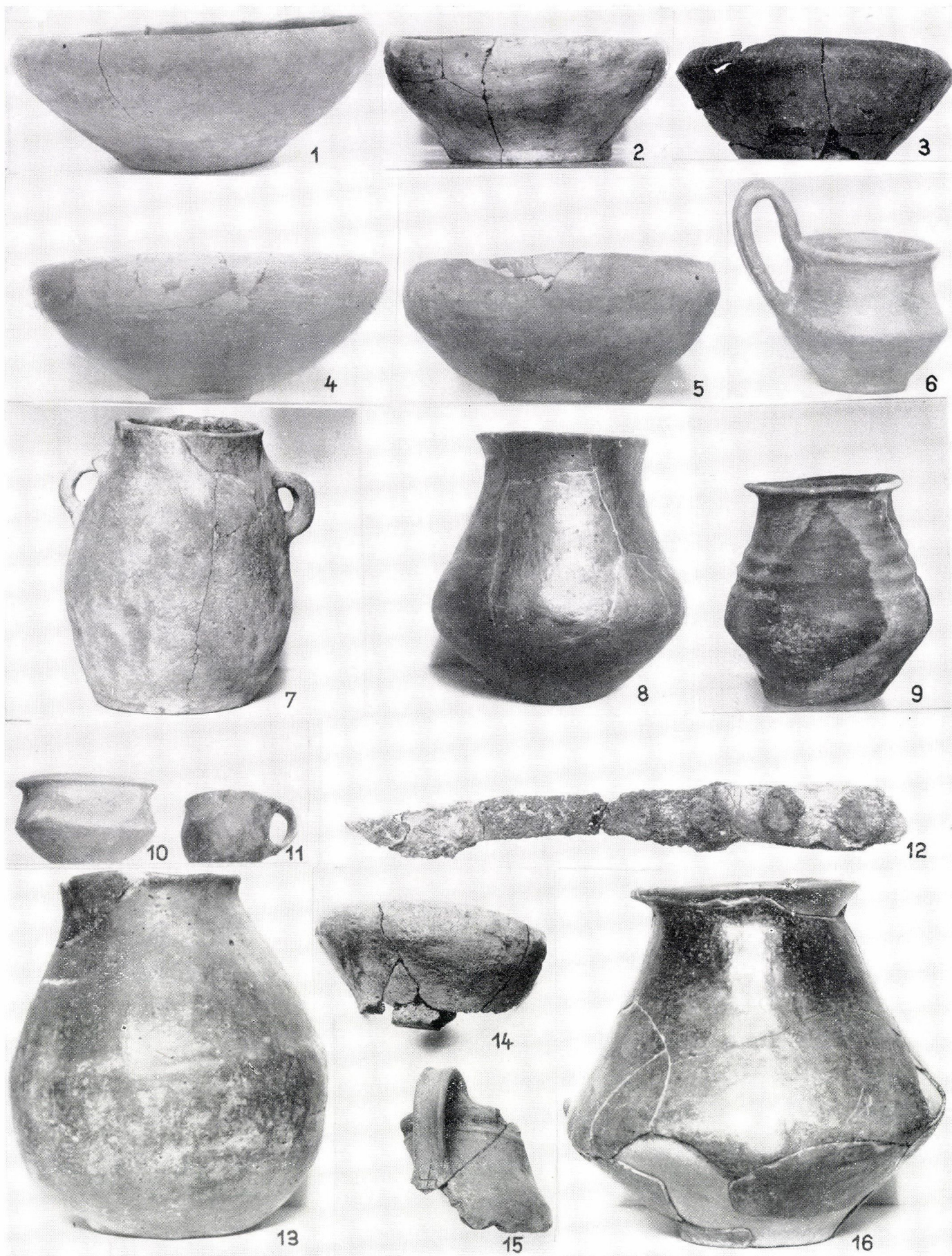
Tápiószele. 1, 5: Grave 113; 2, 9: Grave 100; 3, 11: Grave 109; 4: Grave 102; 6, 10: Grave 112; 7, 14: Grave 105; 8: Grave 111; 12: Grave 107; 13, 15: Grave 93; 16: Grave 96; 17: Grave 110; 18—21: vineyard of K. Rédei, stray



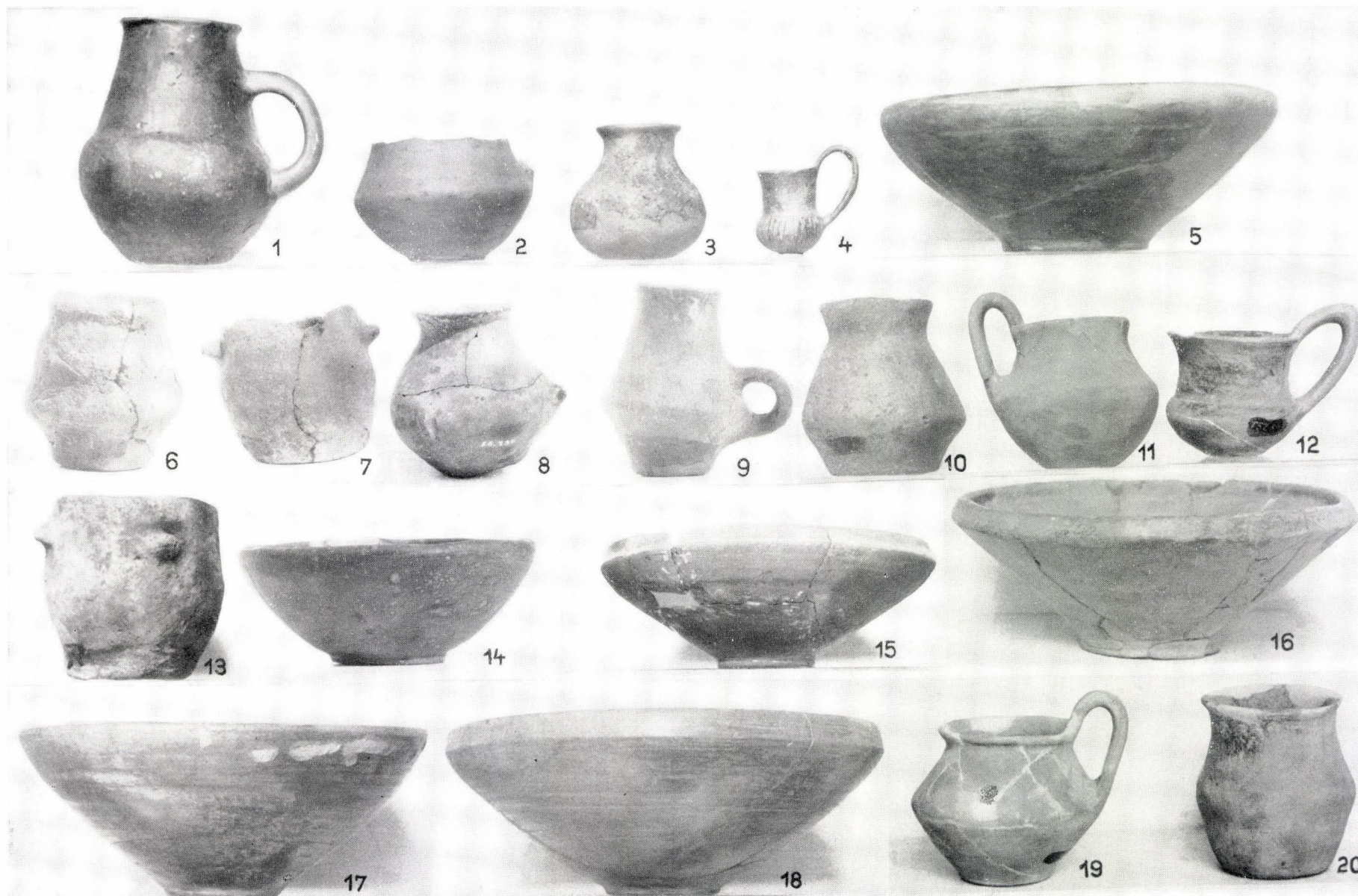
Tápiószele. 1, 6: Csikos, stray; 2: Grave 97; 3: Graves 28—29; 4: Grave 7 ?; 5: Grave 238;
7: Grave 211



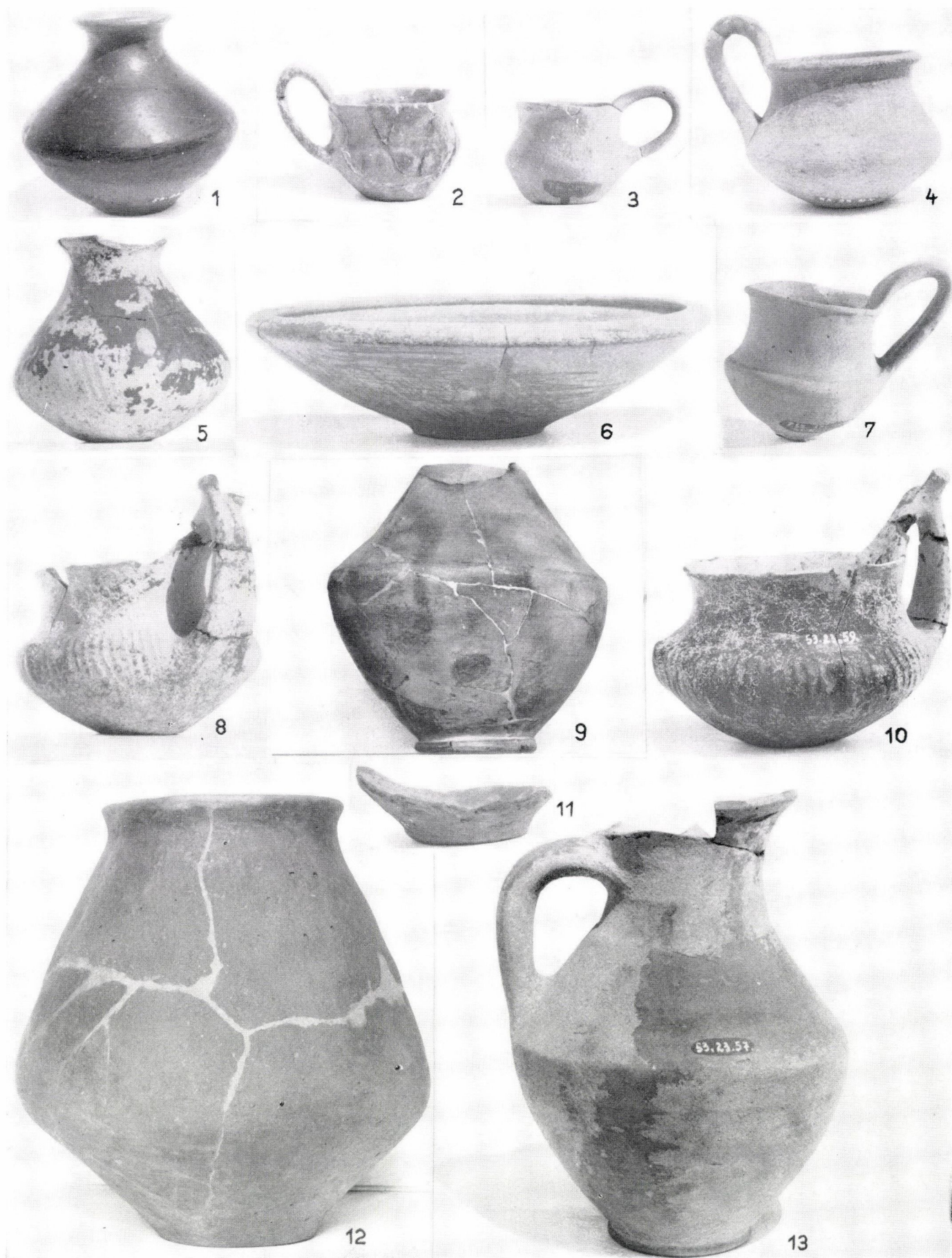
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 113; 2, 6: Grave 114; 3: Grave 116; 4: Grave 96; 5: Grave 100; 7: Grave 196; 8: Grave 136; 9: Grave 129; 10: Grave 166; 11: Grave 163; 12: Grave 164; 13: Grave 105; 14: Grave 93; 15: Grave 118; 16: Grave 90; 17: Grave 104



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 214; 2: Grave 190; 3: Grave 213; 4, 6, 10, 11, 13: Csikos, stray; 5: Grave 220;
7: Grave 147; 8: Grave 117; 9: Grave 184; 12: Grave 48; 14—15: Grave 115; 16: Grave 165



Tápiószéle. 1—3, 5: vineyard of K. Rédei, stray; 4, 9—10, 12: Csikos, stray; 6: Grave 220; 7: Grave 122; 8: Trench LXVIII; 11: Grave 209; 13: Grave 173; 14: Grave 172; 15: Grave 145; 16: Grave 177; 17: Grave 176; 18: Grave 171; 19: Grave 206; 20: Grave 184



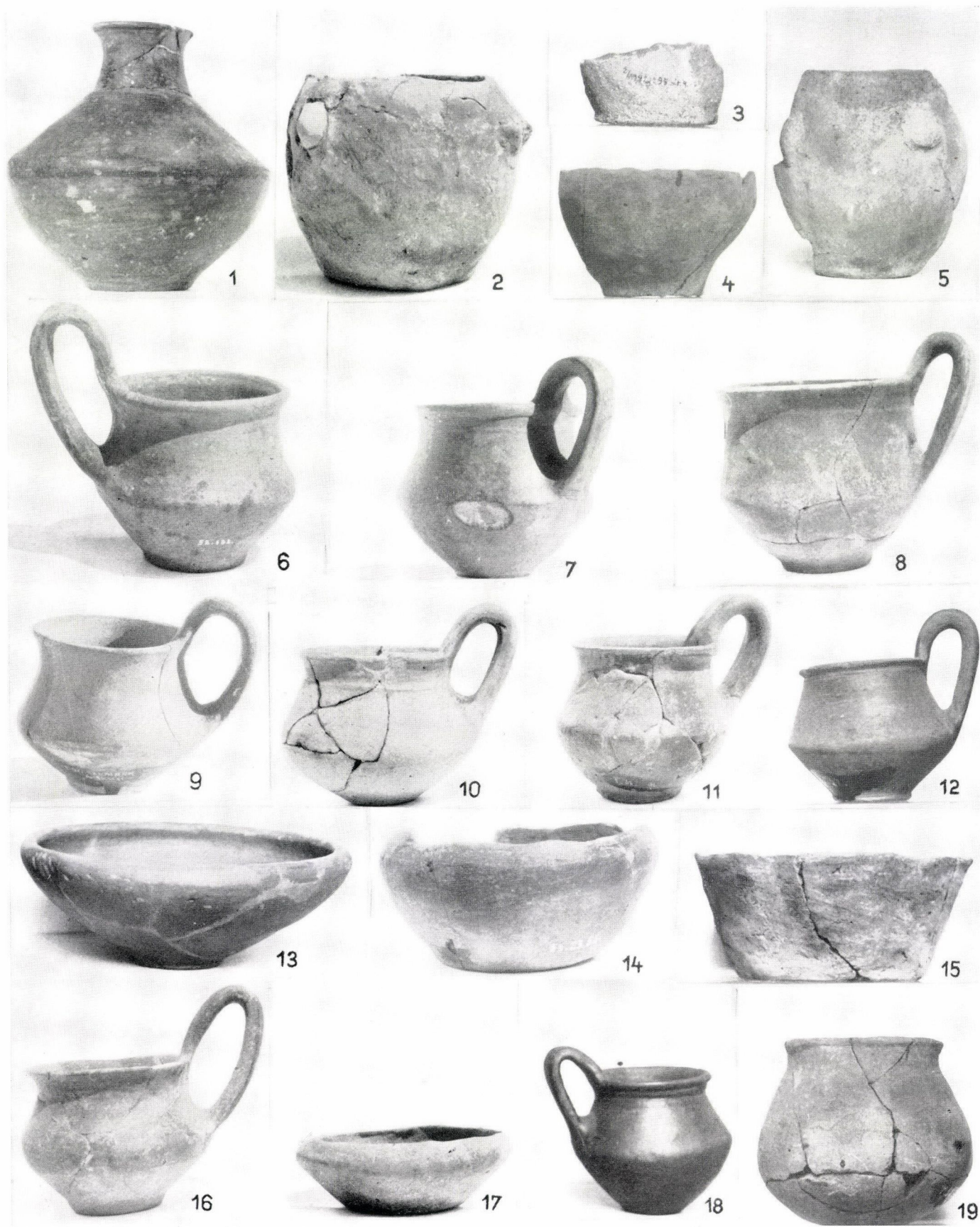
Tápiószéle. 1: Grave 190; 2: Grave 177; 3: Grave 225; 4: Grave 221; 5, 6, 8, 10, 13: Grave, 251;
7: garden of P. Miskolci, stray; 9: Grave 236; 11: Grave 242; 12: Grave 74



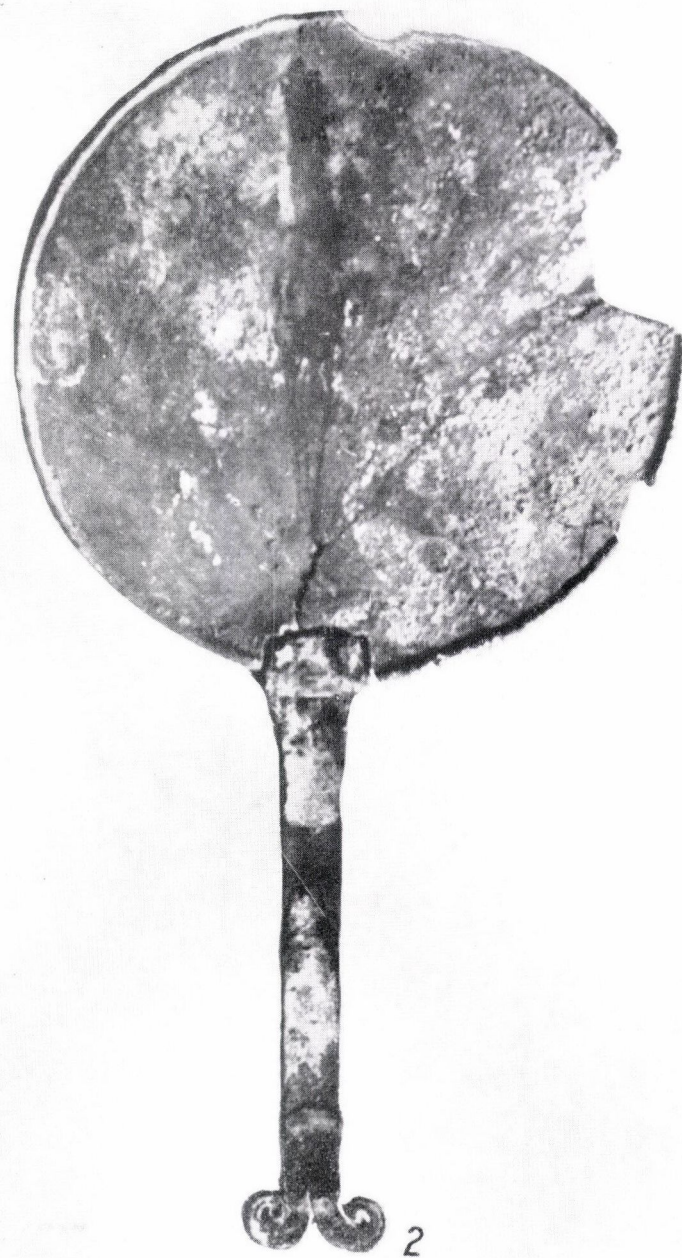
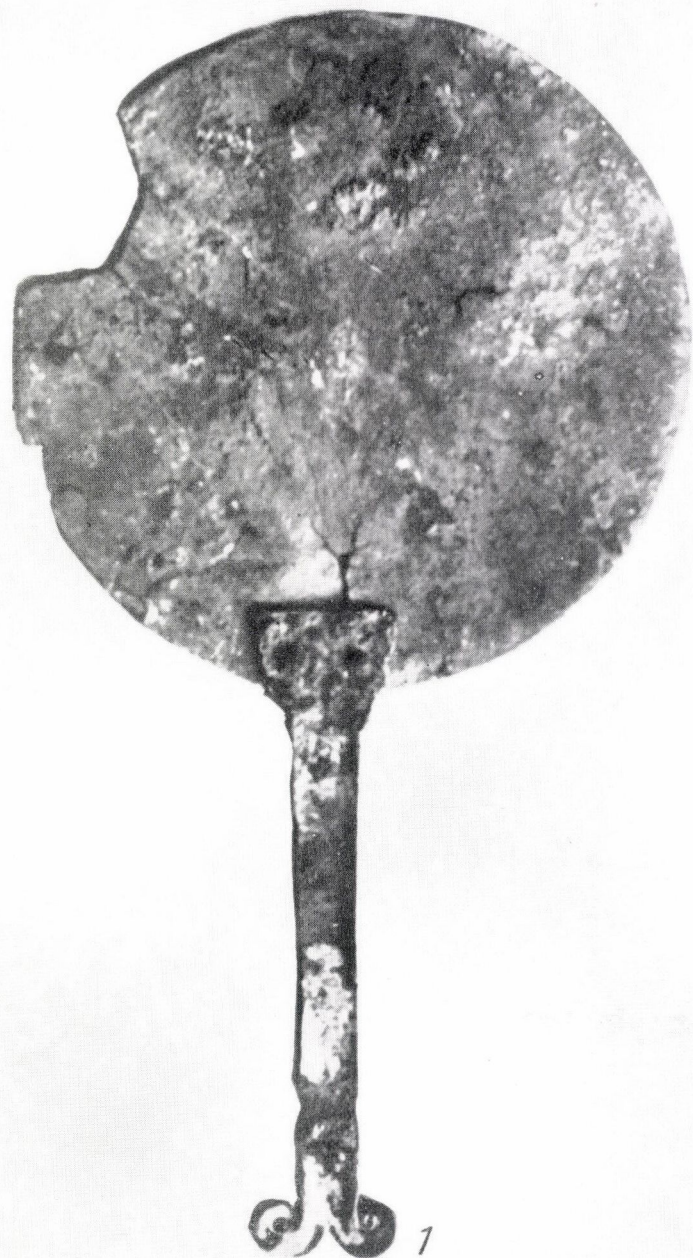
Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 100; 3: Grave 168



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 154; 2, 10: Grave 160; 3: Grave 140; 4: Grave 155; 5: Grave 162; 6: Grave 136; 7: Grave 153; 8: Grave 164; 9: Grave 171; 11, 14: Grave 176; 12: Grave 167; 13: Grave 180; 15: Grave 174; 16, 19: Grave 188; 17: Grave 194; 18: Grave 214



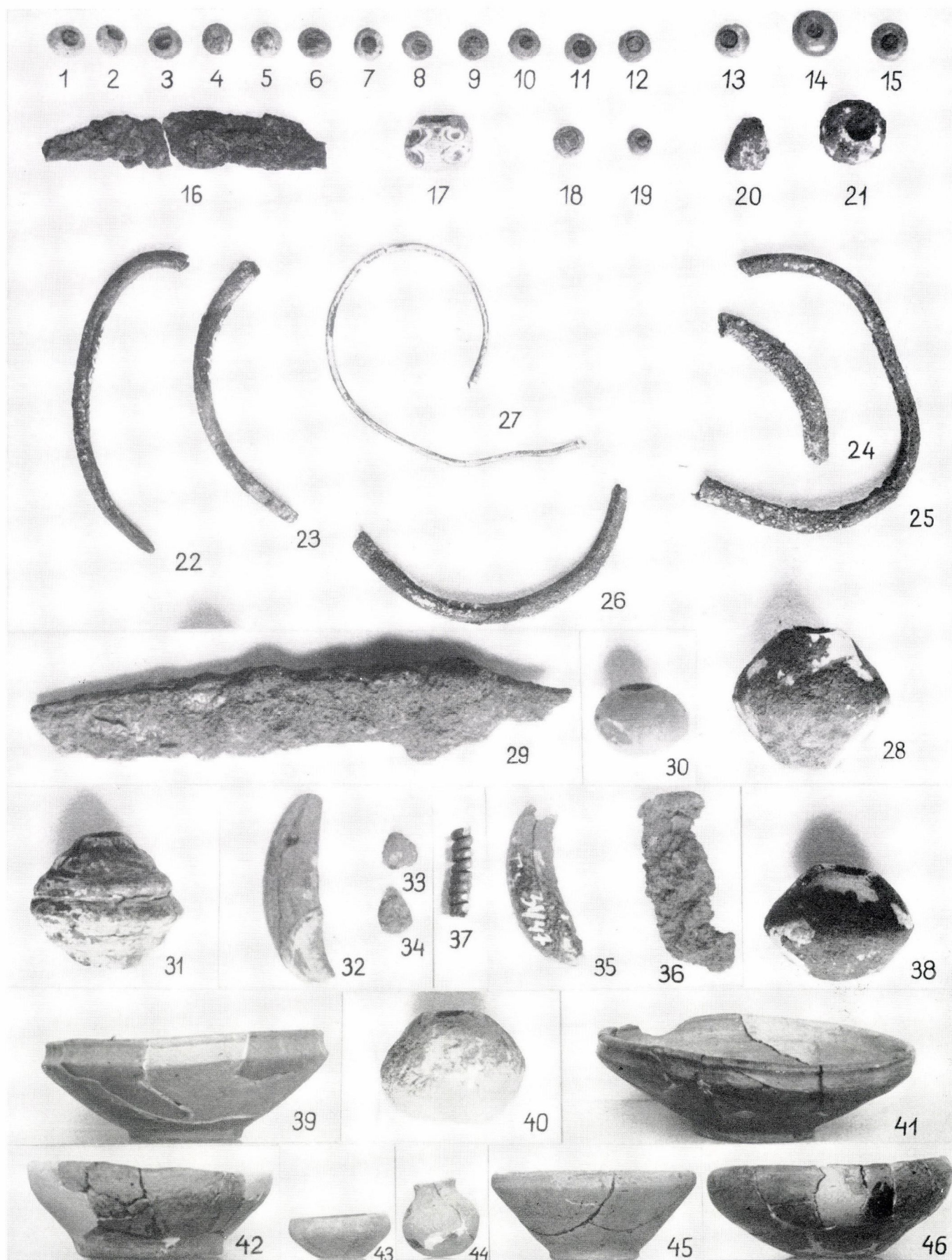
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 176; 2, 17: Grave 252; 3: Grave 105; 4: Grave 244; 5: Grave 241; 6, 8, 10–14; 16, 18–19: Csikos, stray; 7, 9: garden of P. Miskolczy, stray; 15: Grave 147 (?)



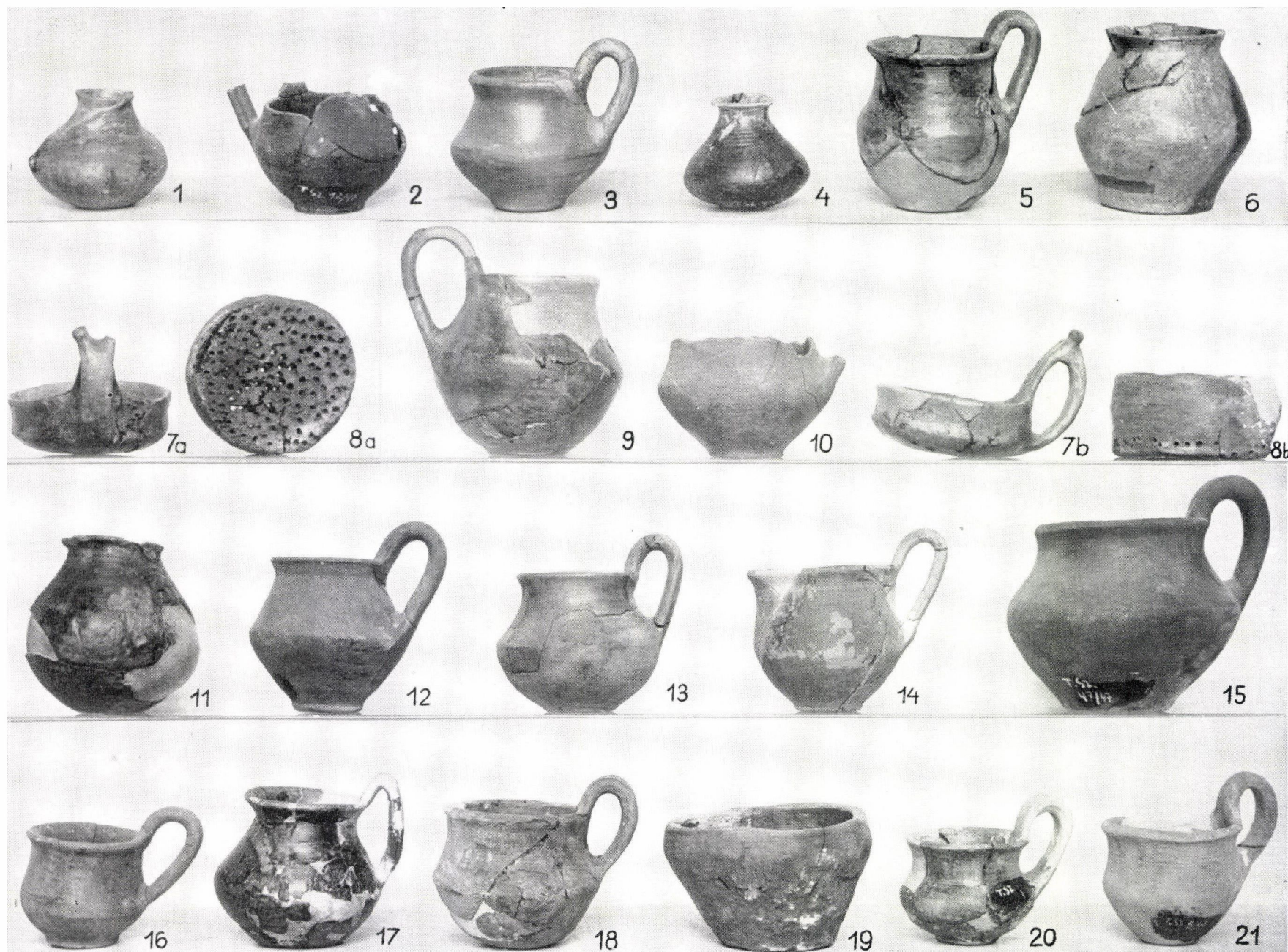
Tápiószele. 1—2: Rédei vineyard, stray



Tápiószele. 1, 7, 18—19: Grave 270; 2—6, 21: Grave 271; 8: Grave 254; 9—16, 20: Grave 282; 17: Grave 295; 22, 24: Grave 281; 23: Grave 301; 25: Grave 297. (1—22 1/1; 23—25: 1/4)



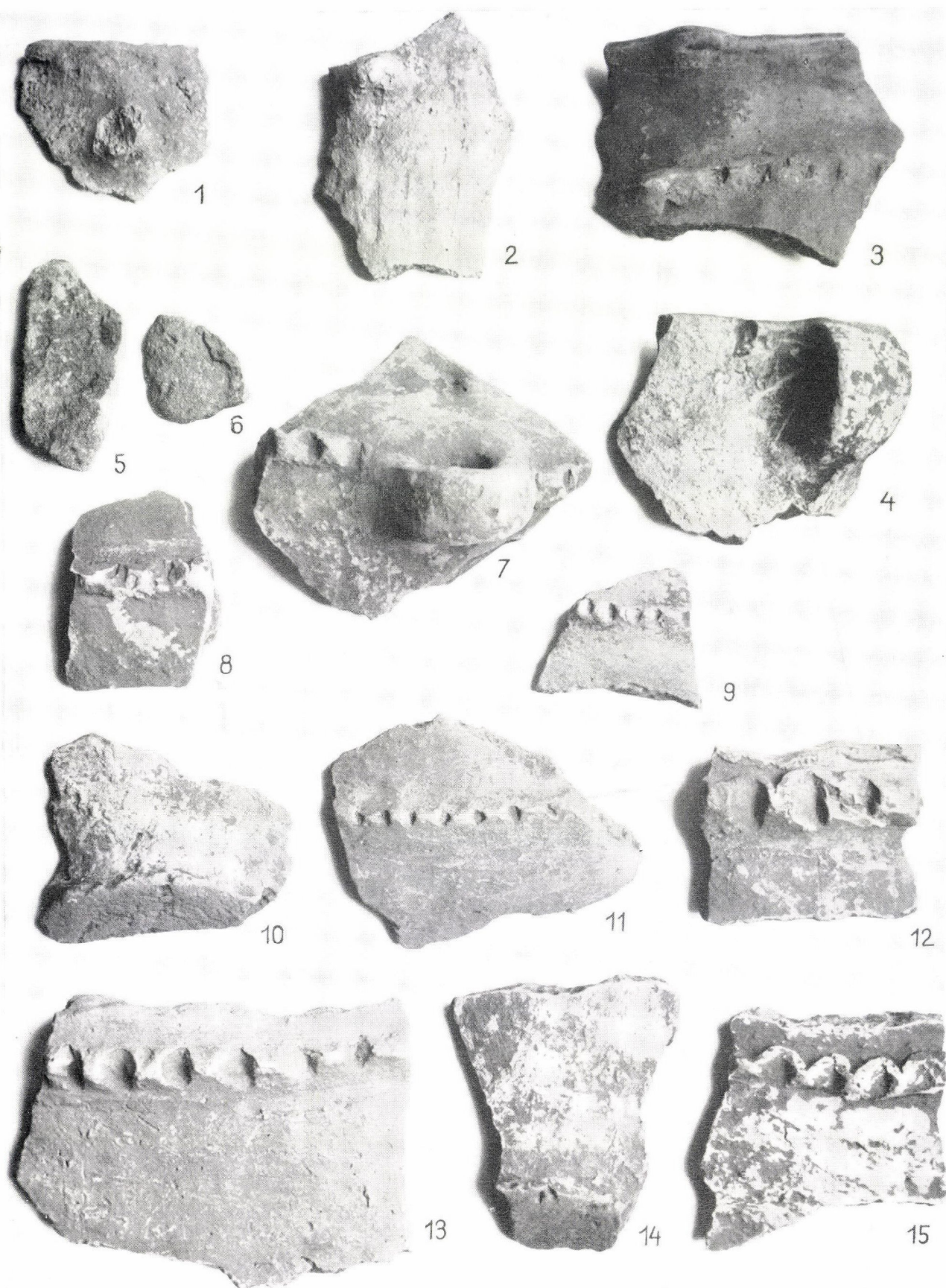
Tápiószele. 1—12: Grave 284; 13—15: Grave 293; 16: Grave 290; 17: Grave 289; 18—19: Grave 288; 20—21: Grave 296; 22—28, 31, 40—41, 44: Grave 302; 29: Grave 301; 30: Grave 292; 32—35: Grave 283; 36: stray; 37: Trench XCVIII; 38: Grave 298; 39, 43: Grave 282; 42: Grave 275; 45: Grave 274; 46: Grave 295. (1—38, 40: 1/1; 39, 41—46: 1/4)



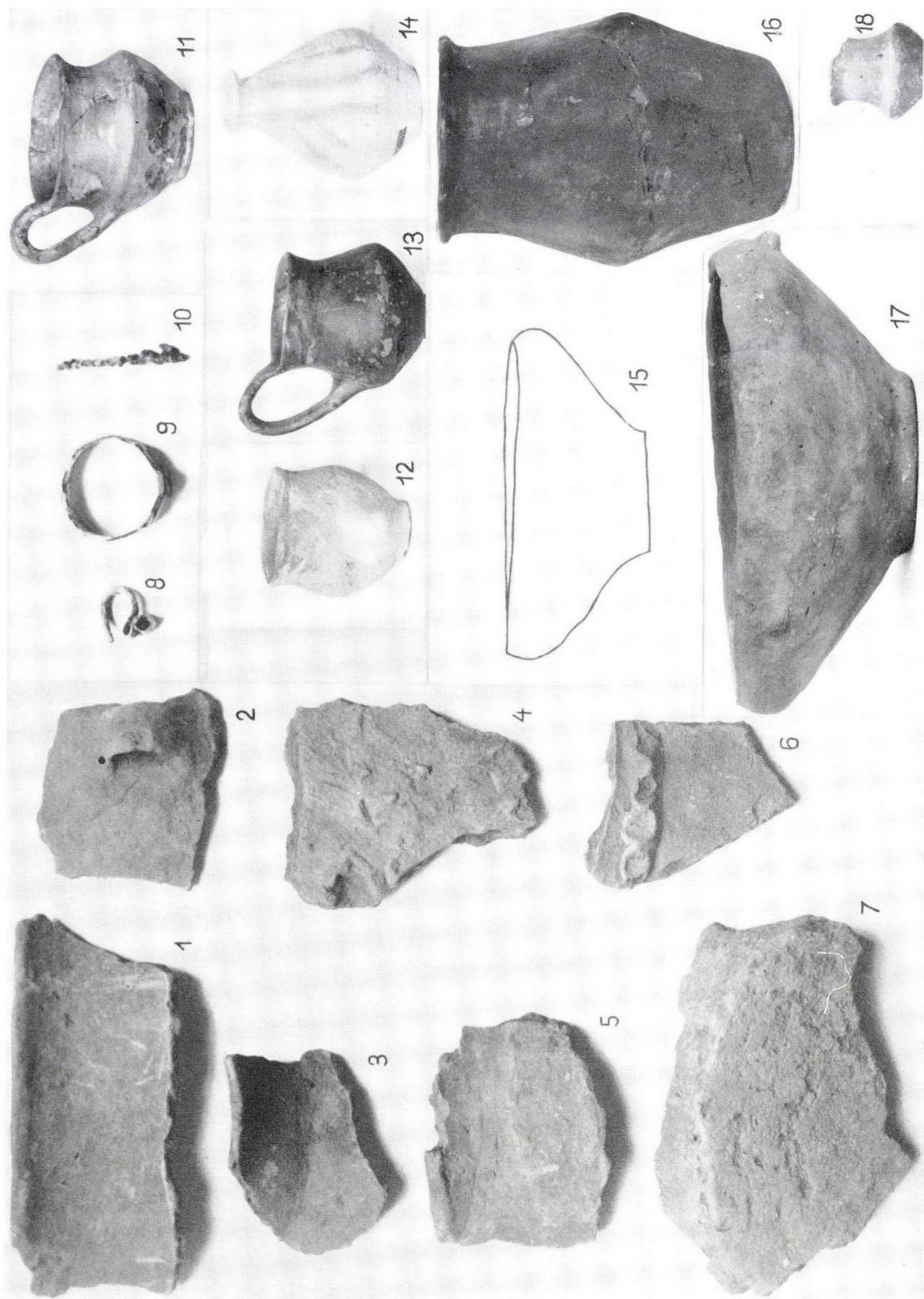
Tápiószele. 1, 11, 21: Grave 257; 2, 10: Grave 264; 3—4: Grave 256; 5: Grave 267; 6: Grave 260; 7: Grave 282; 8, 19: Grave 285; 9: Grave 265; 12: Grave 297; 13, 20: stray; 14: Grave 295; 15: Grave 299; 16: Grave 302; 17: Grave 301; 18: Grave 298. (1/4)



Tápiószele. 1, 10, 20: Grave 270; 2: Grave 271; 3: Grave 276; 4, 16: Grave 274; 5: Grave 273; 6, 12: Grave 267; 7: Grave 299; 8: Grave 269;
18: Grave 268; 11: Tápiószele, stray; 13: Grave 297; 14: Trench XCV; 15: Grave 284; 17: Grave 263; 19: Grave 282. (1/4) 9,



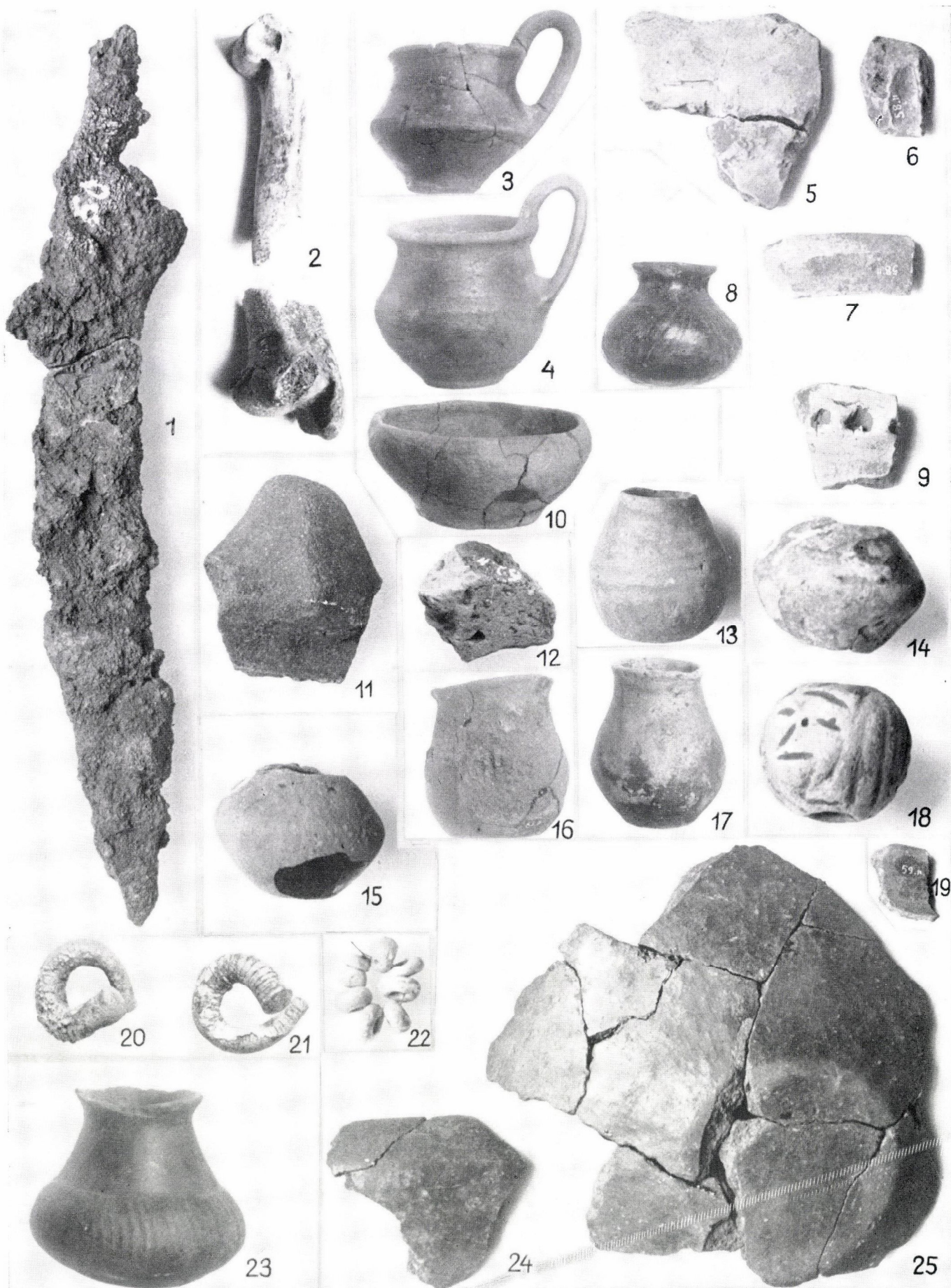
Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 266; 3—4: Grave 278; 5—6: Grave 274; 7—15: Grave 259. (1/2)



Tápiószéle, 1–3: Grave 304; 4–7: Grave 277; 8–10: Grave 363; 11–13, 16–17: Grave 436; 14: Grave 437; 15: Grave 442.
(8–10: 1/1; 1–7: 1/2; 11–15, 18: 1/5; 16–17: 1/3)



Tápiószele. 1–4, 11: Grave 305; 5–10: Grave 306; 12–15: Grave 307; 16–22: Grave 308; 23: Grave 309; 24–29: Grave 310. (10–17, 23, 27: 1/1; 4–5, 7, 9, 18–22, 24–26: 1/2; 1–3, 6, 8, 28, 29: 1/3)



Tápiószéle. 1, 4, 10, 11: Grave 312; 2-3, 8, 19, 24-25: Grave 311; 5-7, 9: Grave 310; 12-13, 15, 17-18, 20-21, 23: Grave 314; 14, 16, 22: Grave 313. (1, 11-12, 14-15, 18, 20-22: 1/1; 2, 5-7, 9, 13, 19, 24-25: 1/2; 3-4, 8, 10, 16-17, 23: 1/3)



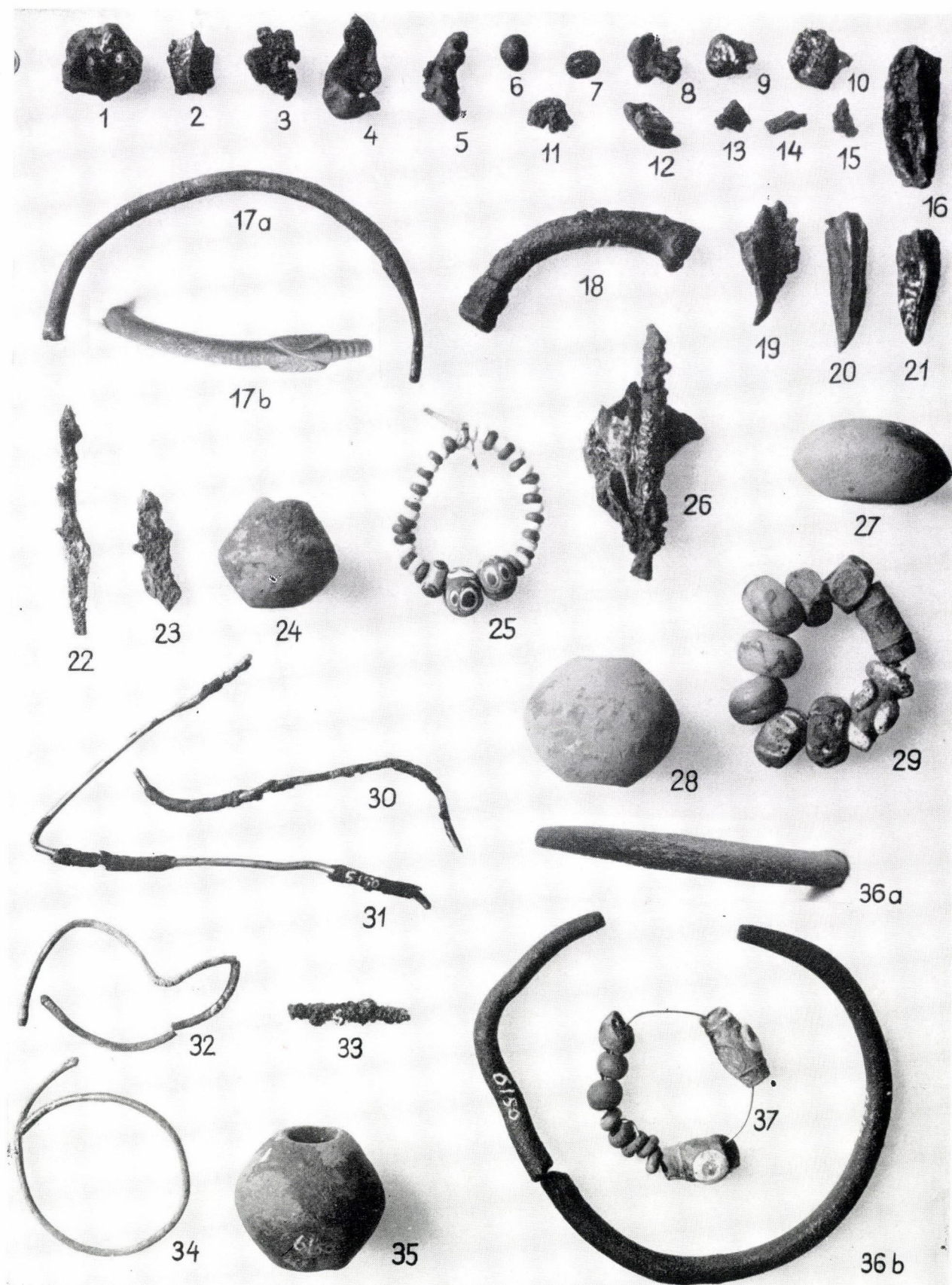
Tápiósztele. 1: Grave 314; 2, 4–6: Grave 316; 3: Grave 315; 7–12, 20: Grave 317; 13–16, 25: Grave 318; 17: Grave 321; 18–19, 21, 24: Grave 319; 22, 26: Grave 320; 23: stray. (1, 3, 9, 12, 17, 23, 25: 1/1; 4–8, 18–21, 24: 1/2; 2, 10–11, 13–16, 22, 26: 1/3)



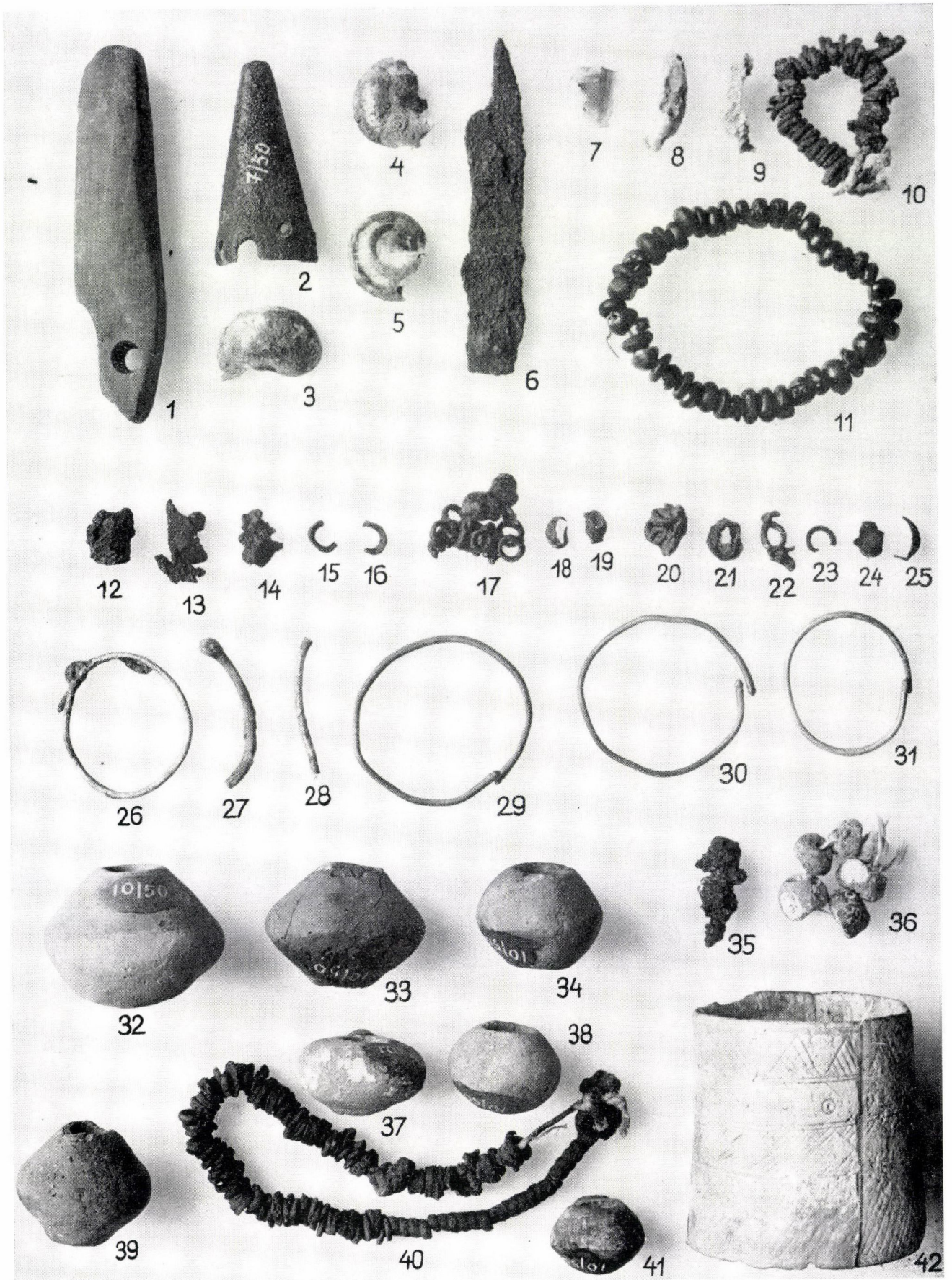
Tápiószéle. 1: Grave 319; 2—3, 6: Grave 322; 4: Grave 320; 5, 7—9, 11: Grave 328; 10: Grave 326; 12—13: stray; 14: Grave 330; 15: Grave 440; 16: Grave 443; 17: Grave 436; 18: Grave 438; 19: Grave 442.
(12, 14: 1/1; 1, 3, 7—11, 13: 1/2; 2, 5, 6: 1/3; 4, 15—19: 1/4)



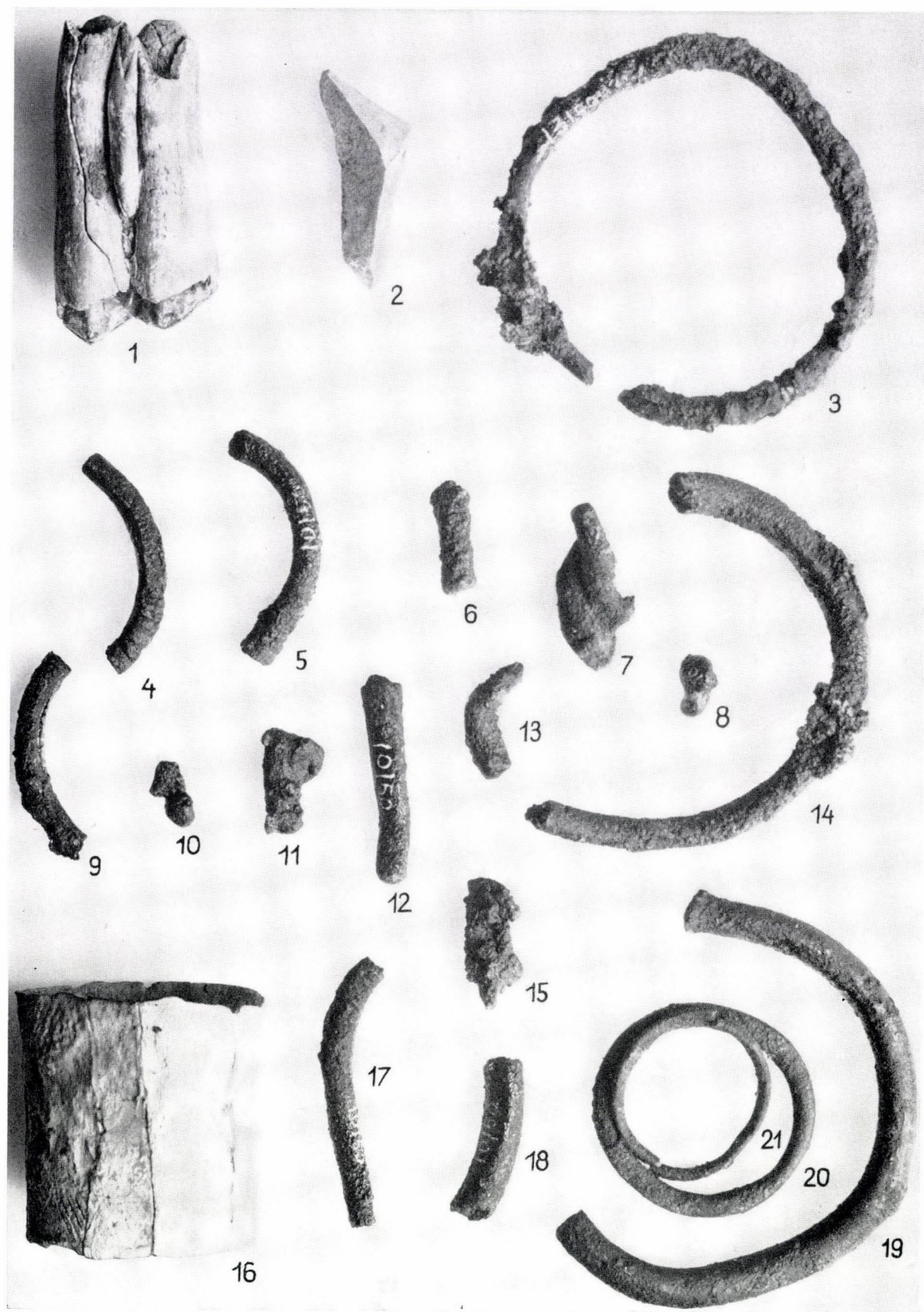
Tápiószele. 1, 5: Grave 323; 2: Grave 330; 3: Grave 326; 4: stray. (1, 3—5: 1/2; 2: 1/3)



Tápiószele. 1–21, 27: Grave 331; 22–23, 26: Grave 333; 24, 32–37: Grave 337; 25: Grave 334; 28: Grave 335; 29: Grave 332; 30–31: Grave 336. (1/1)



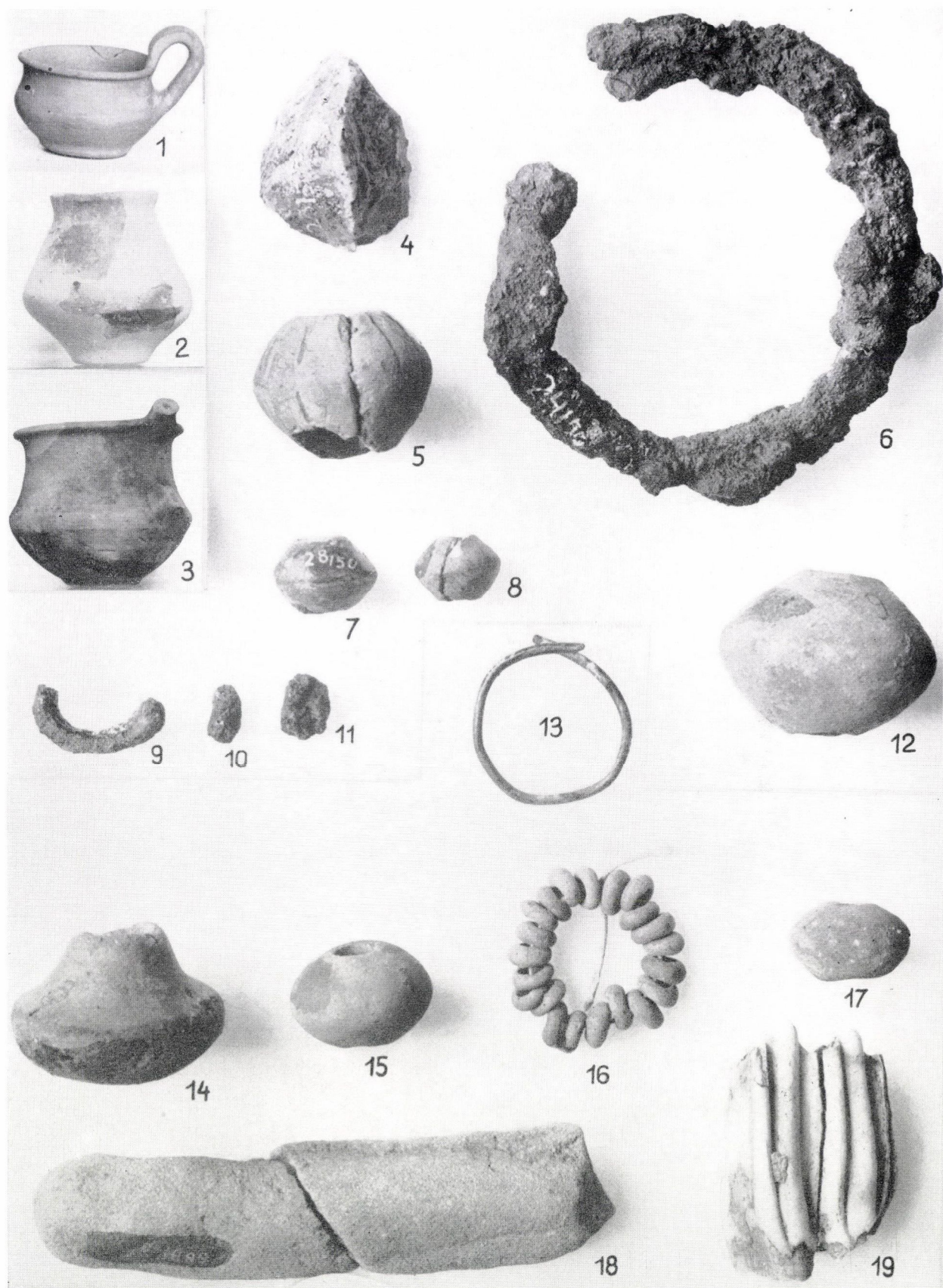
Tápiószele. 1—5: Grave 338; 6: Grave 339; 7—9, 11: Grave 340; 10, 12—42: Grave 341. (1/1)



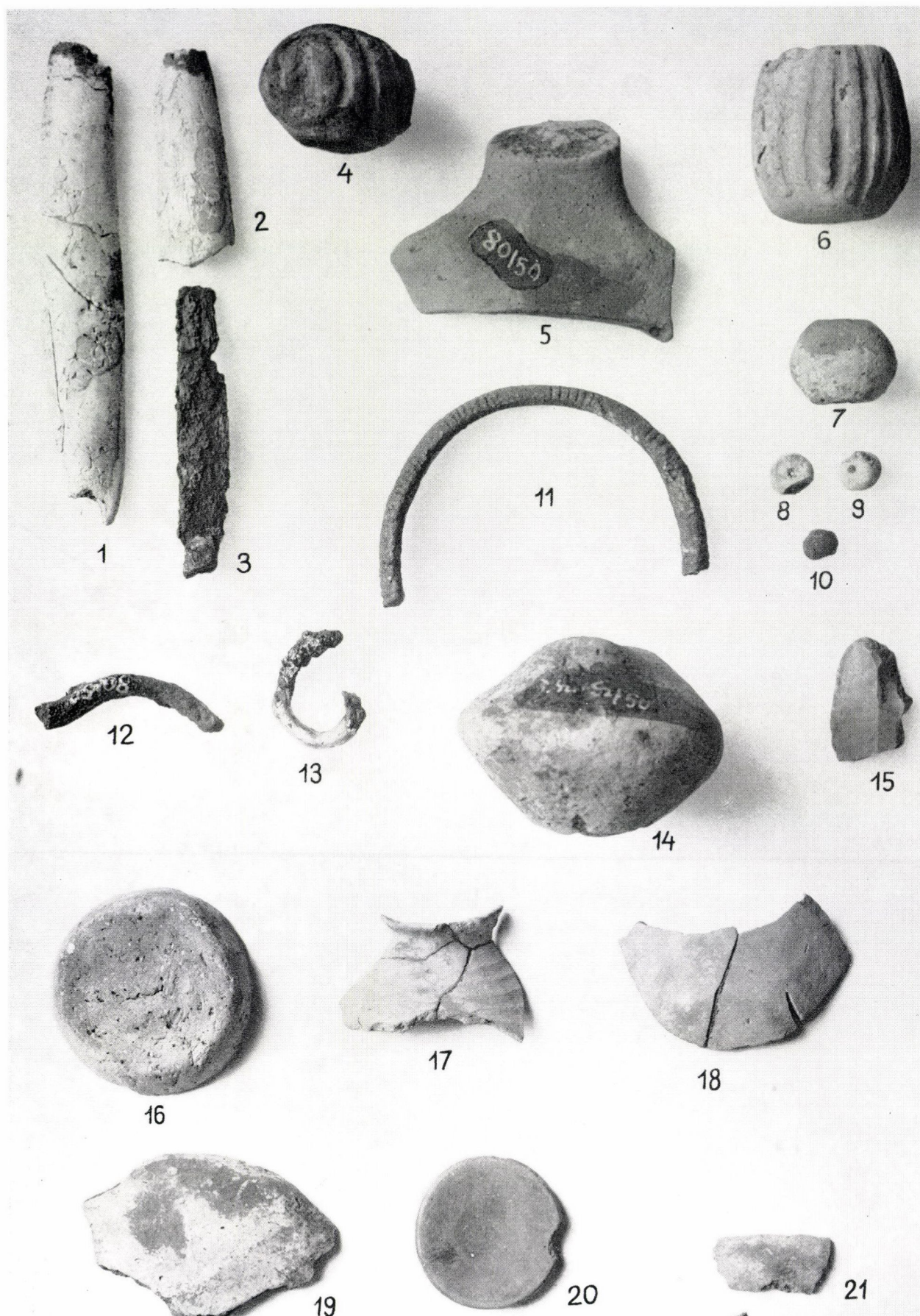
Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 342; 3: Grave 344; 4—21: Grave 341. (1/1)



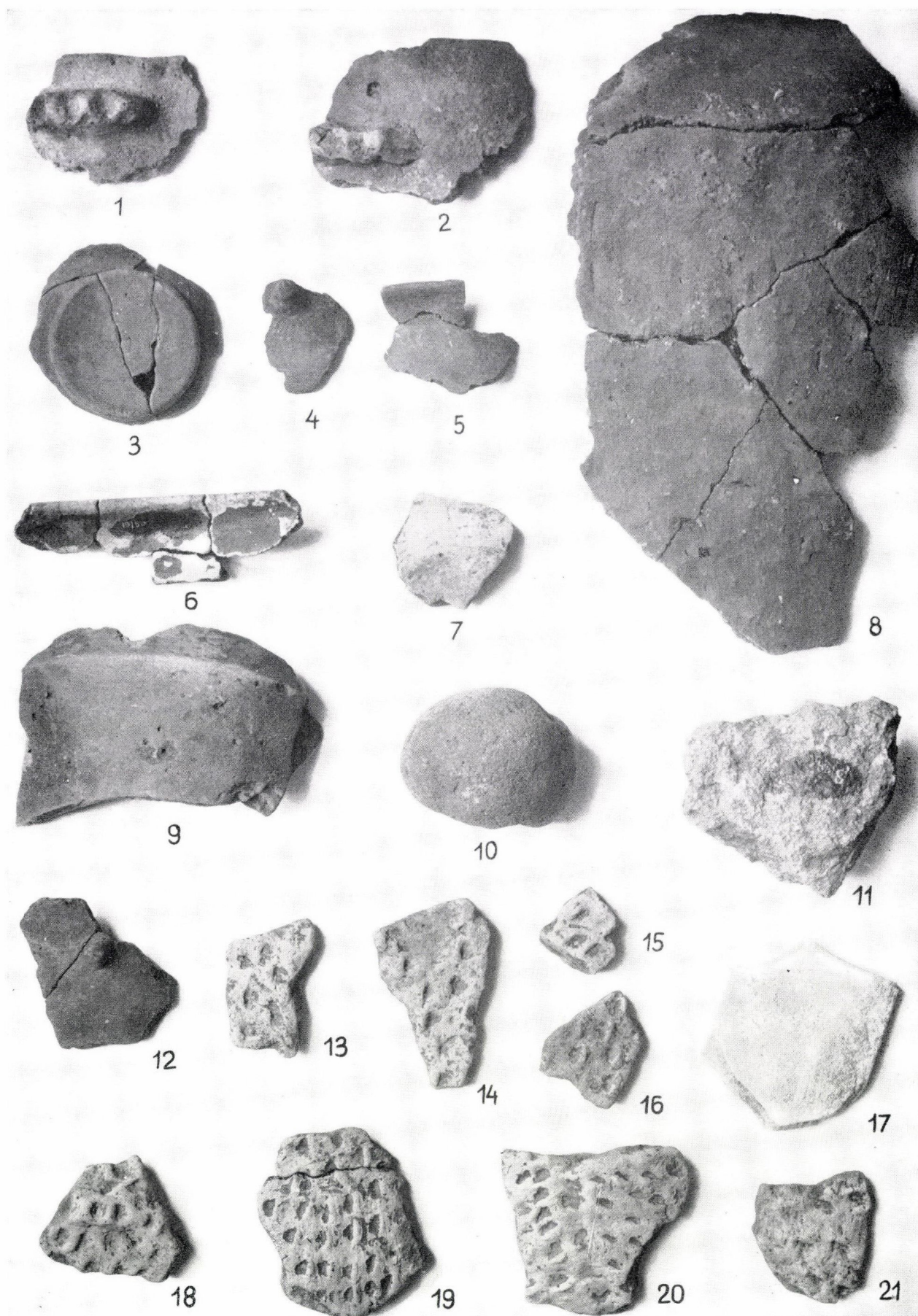
Tápiószele. 1—9: Grave 348; 10: Grave 342; 11—14: Grave 345; 15—16: Grave 347; 17—19, 21: Grave 350; 20: Grave 353. (1/1)



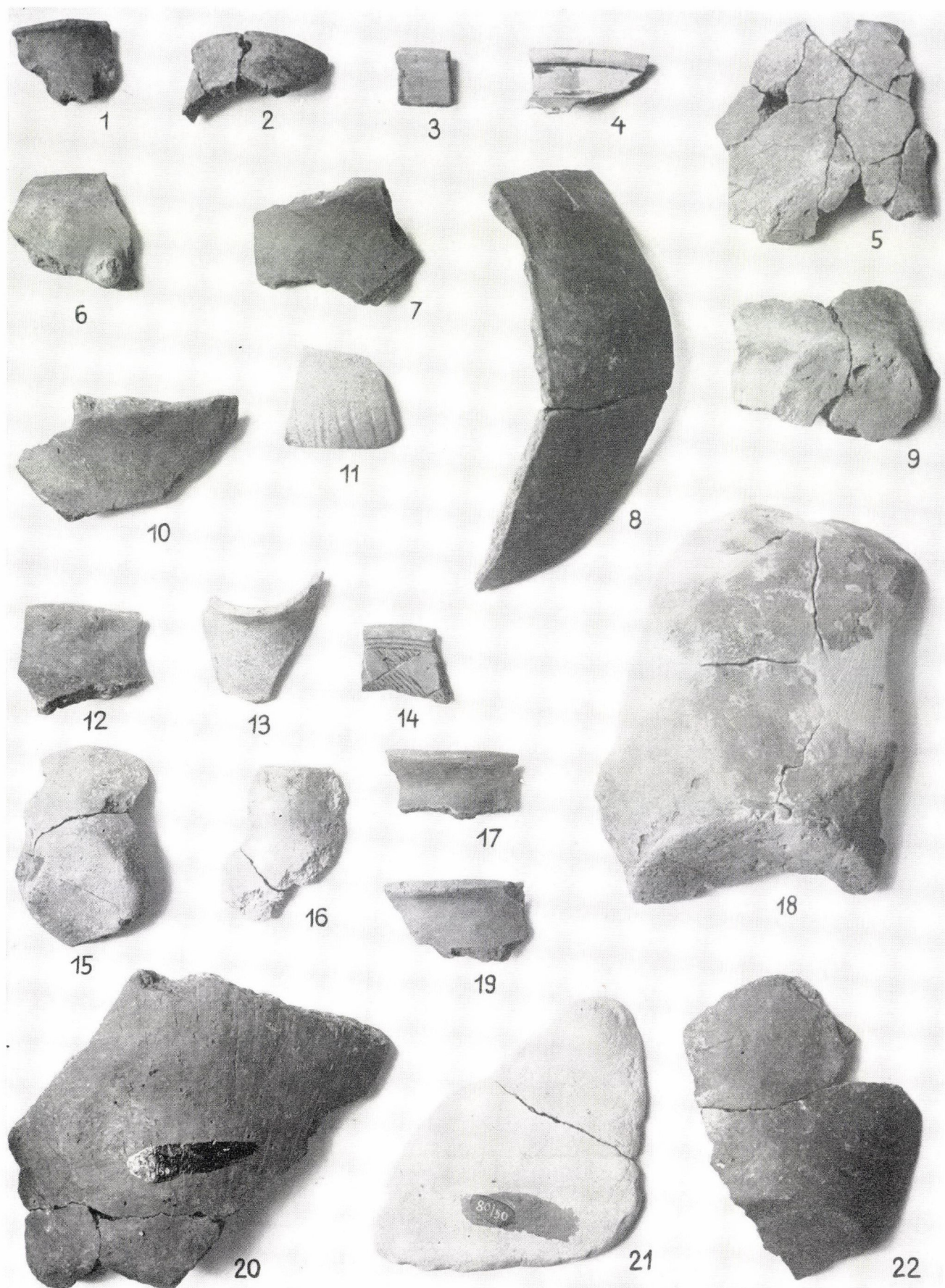
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 350; 2: Grave 344; 3: Grave 447; 4–5: Grave 356; 6: Grave 355; 7–8: Grave 359; 9–11: Grave 358; 12: Grave 357; 13–14: Grave 446 B; 15, 17–18: Grave 446 A; 16: Grave 449; 19: Grave 445. (1–3: 1/4, 4–19: 1/1)



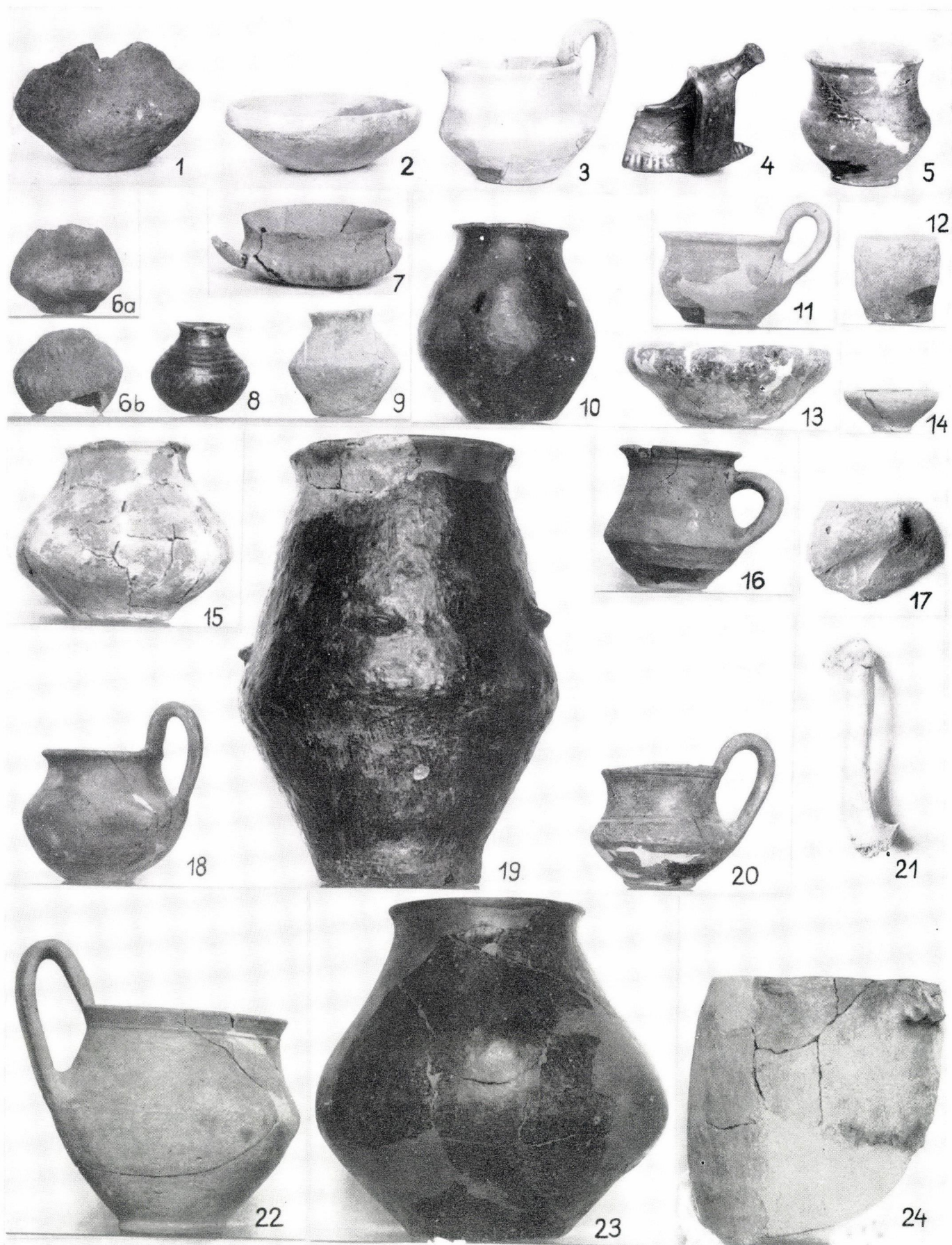
Tápiószele. 1–4: Grave 454; 5–7, 11–13: Grave 458; 8–10: Grave 455; 14: stray; 15: Trench VIII;
16: Grave 337; 17–21: Grave 335. (1–15: 1/1; 16–21: 1/3)



Tápiószele. 1, 4–7, 9, 12: Grave 350; 2, 8: Grave 454; 3: Grave 347; 10: Grave 447; 11: Grave 339; 13–16, 18–21: Grave 343; 17: Grave 341. (1/3)



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 349; 2, 6: stray; 3—4: Grave 357; 5, 9: Grave 359; 7—8, 10—14: Grave 342; 15, 21: Grave 458; 16: Grave 449; 17, 19, 22: Grave 331; 18: Grave 352; 20: Grave 448. (1/3)



Tápiószele. 1: Grave 358; 2—3: Grave 356; 4—5: Grave 454; 6: Grave 446 A; 7, 23: Grave 335; 8—10: Grave 345; 11—12: Grave 339; 13: Grave 344; 14: Grave 346; 15, 18: Grave 359; 16: Grave 458; 17: Grave 452; 19—20: Grave 445; 21, 24: Grave 350; 22: Grave 354. (1—16, 18—20, 22—24: 1/4; 17, 21: 1/3)



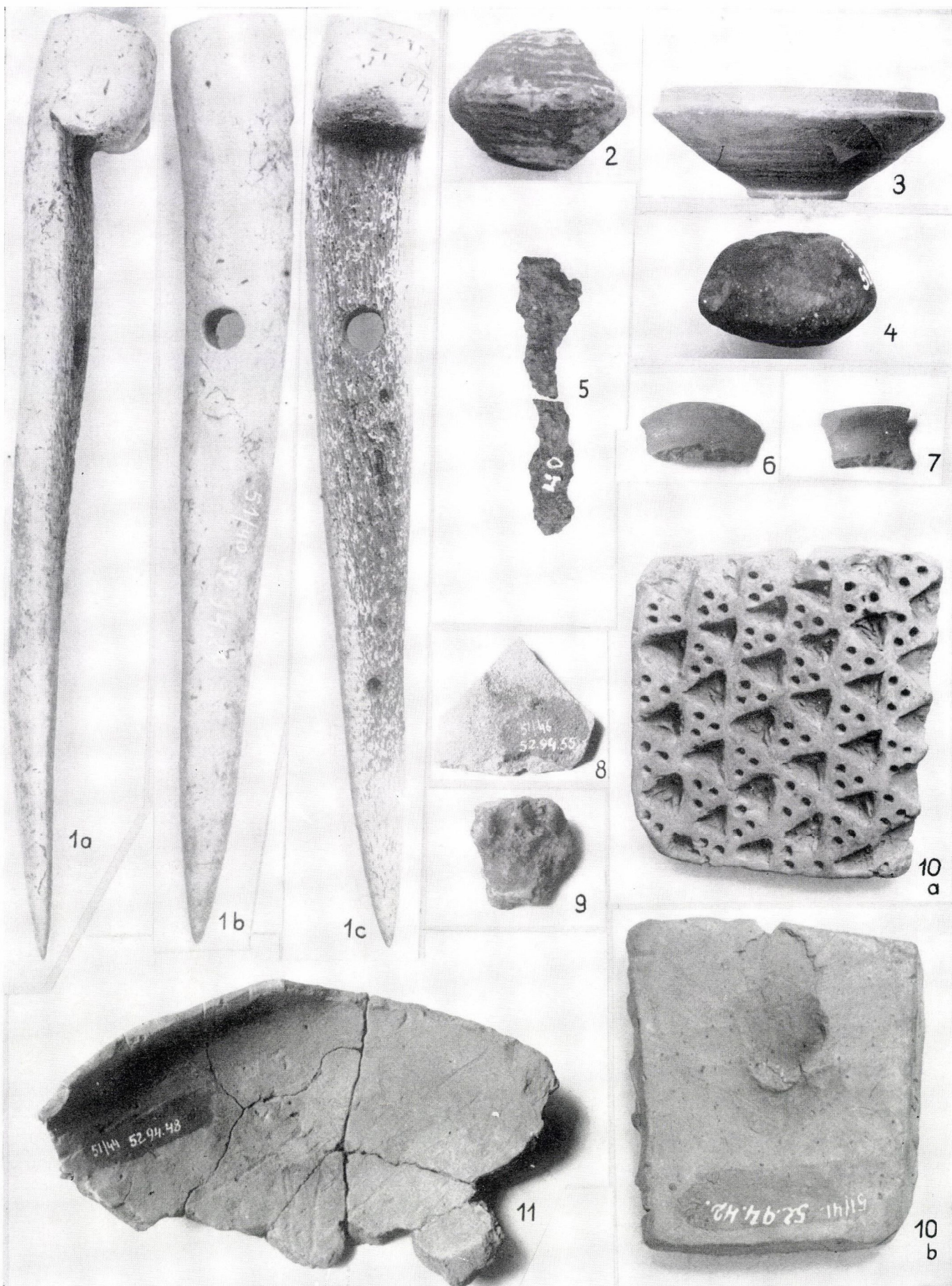
Tápiószele. 1, 9, 13: Grave 452; 2–3, 14: Grave 342; 4: Grave 446 B; 5: Grave 351; 6: Grave 447; 7, 11 Grave 341; 8: Grave 344; 10: Grave 339; 12, 15: Grave 337; 16: Grave 455; 17: Grave 445; 18, 21: Grave 449; 19: Grave 353; 20: Grave 335; 22: Grave 350; 23: Grave 333; 24: Grave 336. (1–13, 15–24: 1/4; 14: 1/3)



Tápiószele. 1–5, 11, 17: Grave 360; 6–8: Grave 361; 9–10, 13–14, 16, 18–19: Grave 362; 12: Grave 363; 15: Grave 372. (1–8, 12: 1/1; 9–10, 13–16, 18–19: 1/2; 11, 17: 1/4)



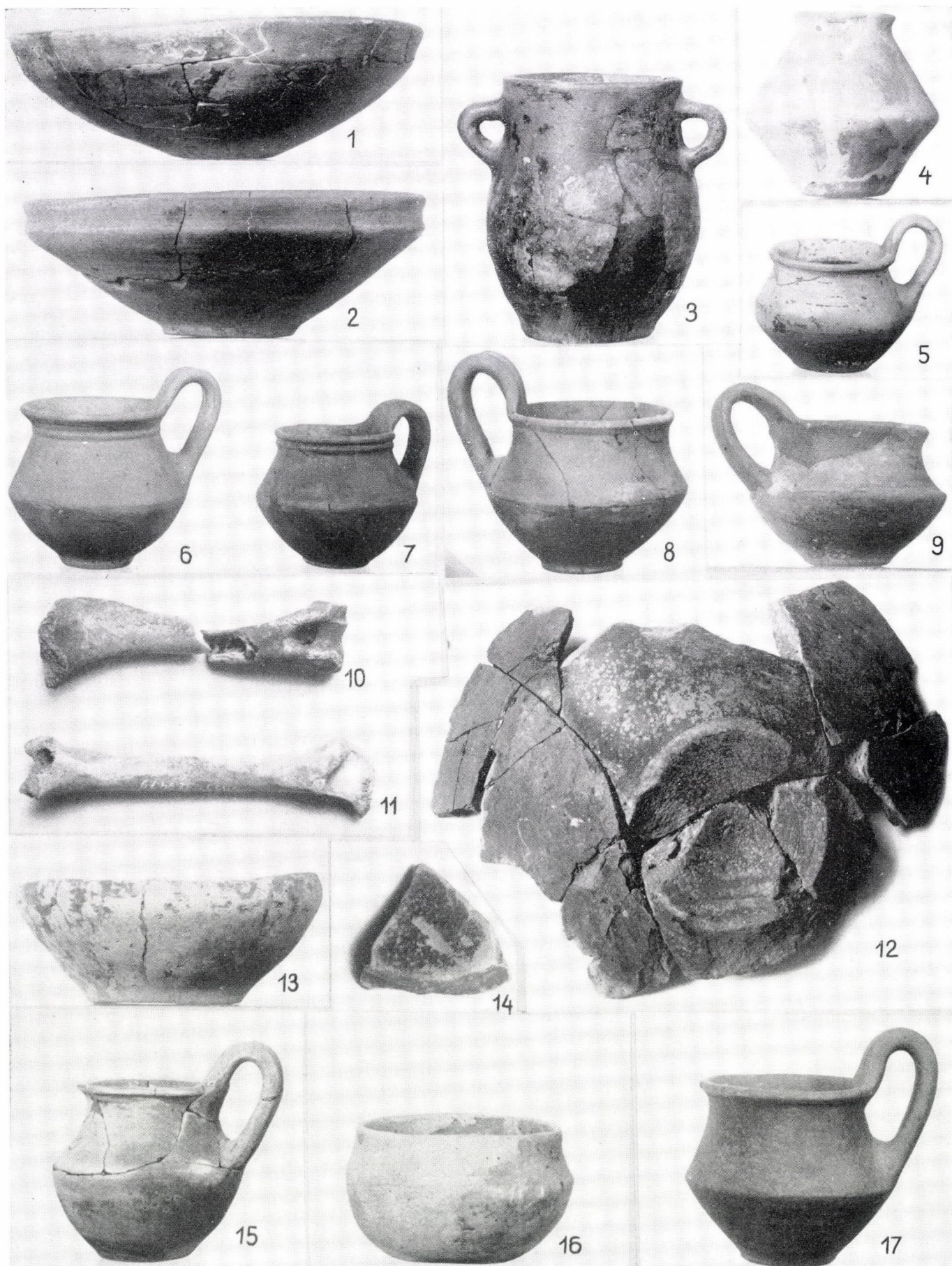
Tápiószele. 1–6, 8–9, 16, 20: Grave 365; 7, 18–19, 22, 24–26, 28, 30: Grave 372; 10, 14–15, 23: Grave 360; 11: Grave 362; 12–13, 21: Grave 363; 17: Grave 366; 27: Grave 371; 29: Grave 374.
(1–10, 18, 19, 22: 1/1; 13–17, 20–21, 23: 1/2; 11–12, 24–27: 1/4)



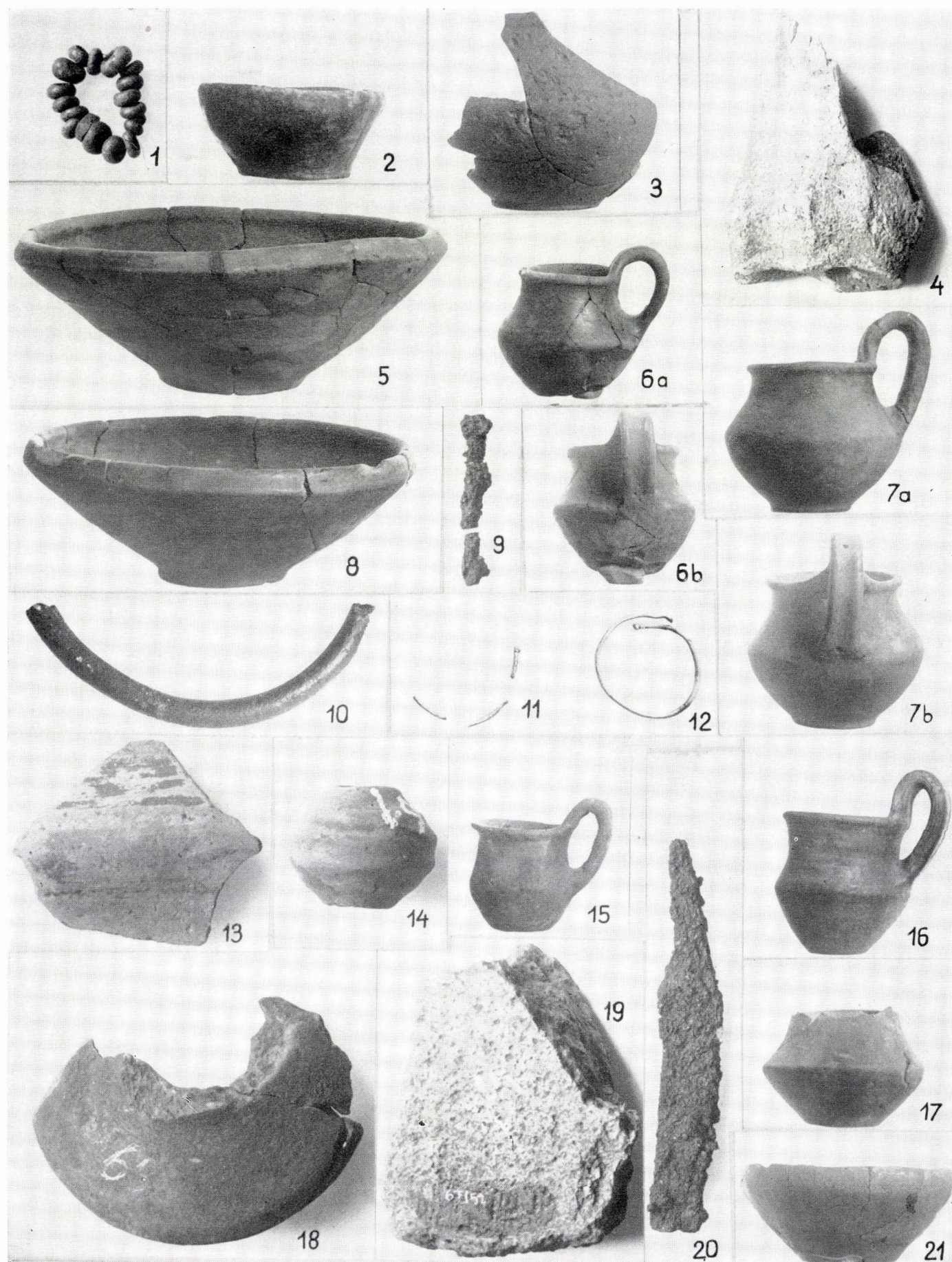
Tápiószele. 1, 3, 5: Grave 371; 2: Grave 373; 4, 10: Grave 372; 6–7, 9: Grave 379; 8: Grave 377;
11: Grave 375. (1–2, 4–5, 10: 1/1; 6–9, 11: 1/2; 3: 1/4)



Tápiószele. 1, 4: Grave 379; 2, 13: Grave 372; 3, 7: Grave 383; 5: Grave 375; 6, 15, 17: Grave 384; 8, 14, 16: Grave 386; 9–10: Grave 381; 11: Grave 378; 12: Grave 380. (1–5, 7–11, 14–16: 1/1; 6, 17: 1/2; 12–13: 1/4)



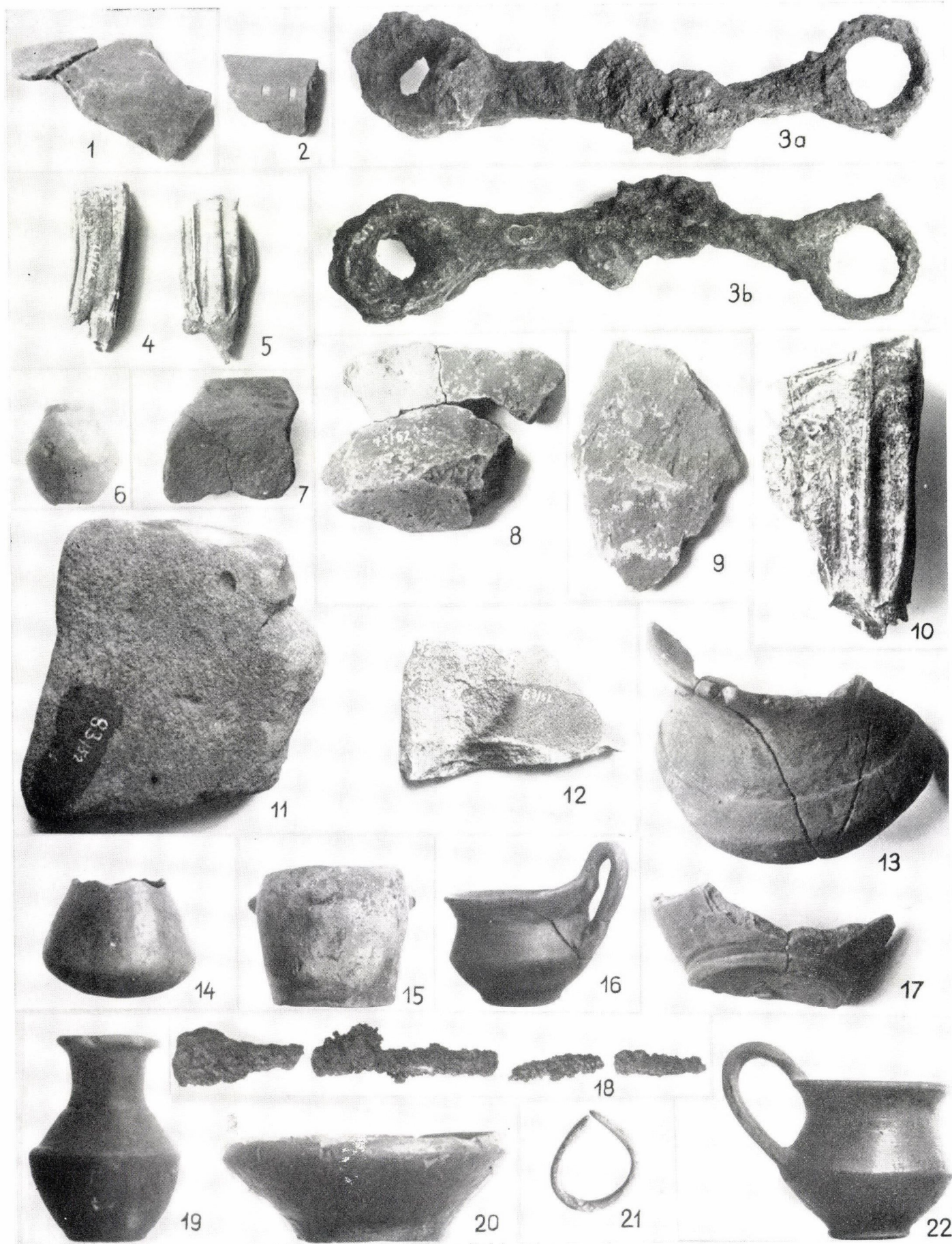
Tápiószele. 1: Grave 380; 2, 5: Grave 377; 3, 8: Grave 375; 4: Grave 372; 6: Grave 386; 7: Grave 379; 9: Grave 378; 10, 16, Grave 383; 11, 14: Grave 384; 12: Grave 382; 13, 15: Grave 381; 17: Grave 385.
(1–9, 13, 15–17: 1/4; 10–12, 14: 1/2)



Tápiószele. 1—2: Grave 387; 3: Grave 389; 4, 7—14: Grave 392; 5, 6: Grave 390; 15, 20—21: Grave 395; 16: Grave 397; 17: Grave 396; 18: Grave 394; 19: Grave 398. (1, 9—12, 18, 20: 1/1; 4, 13, 19: 1/2; 2—3, 5—8, 14—17, 21: 1/4)



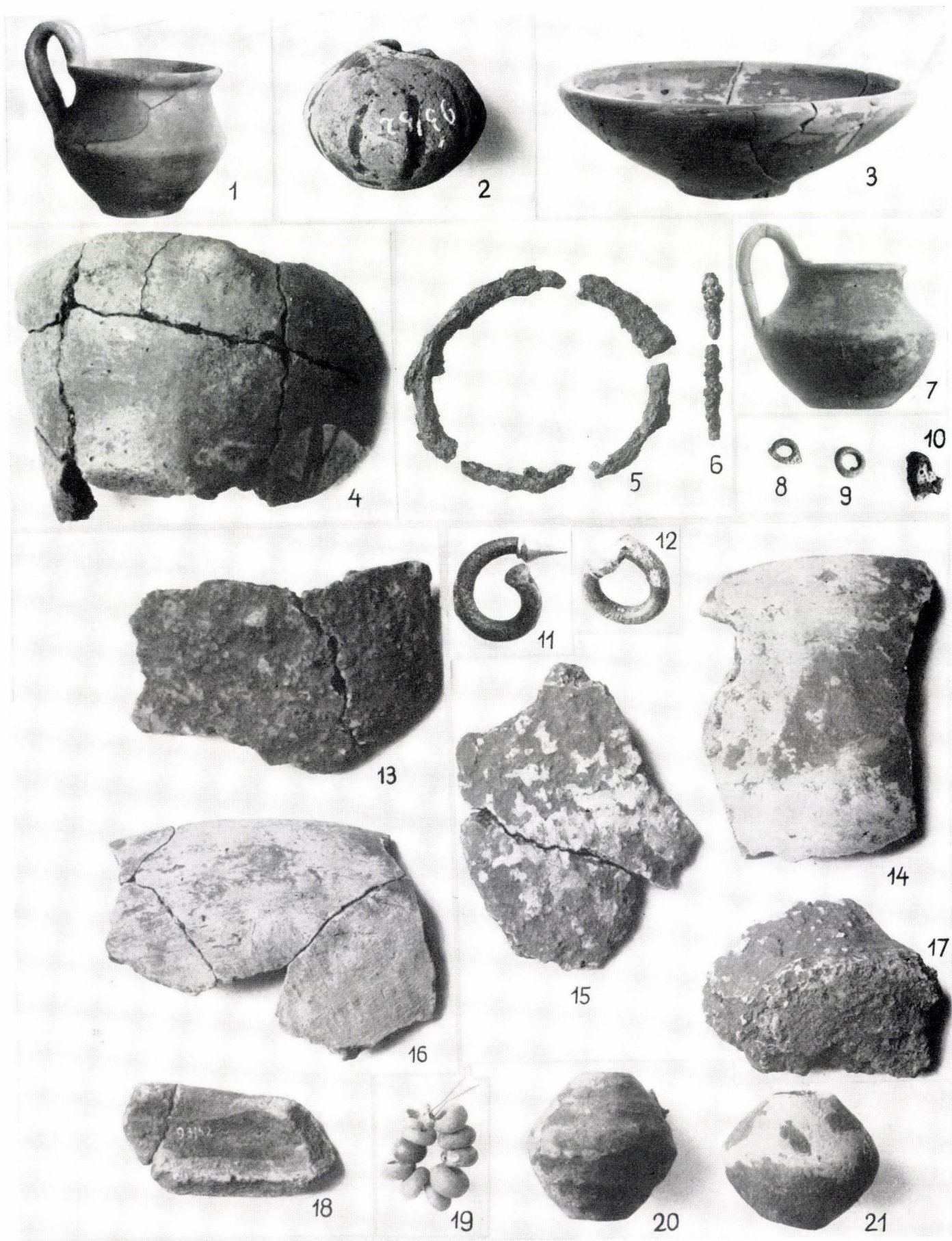
Tápiószele. 1–3, 5, 9–10: Grave 402; 4, 6, 12: Grave 405; 7–8, 11: Grave 406. (1–4, 6, 11–12: 1/1;
7–8, 11: 1/2; 5, 9–10: 1/4)



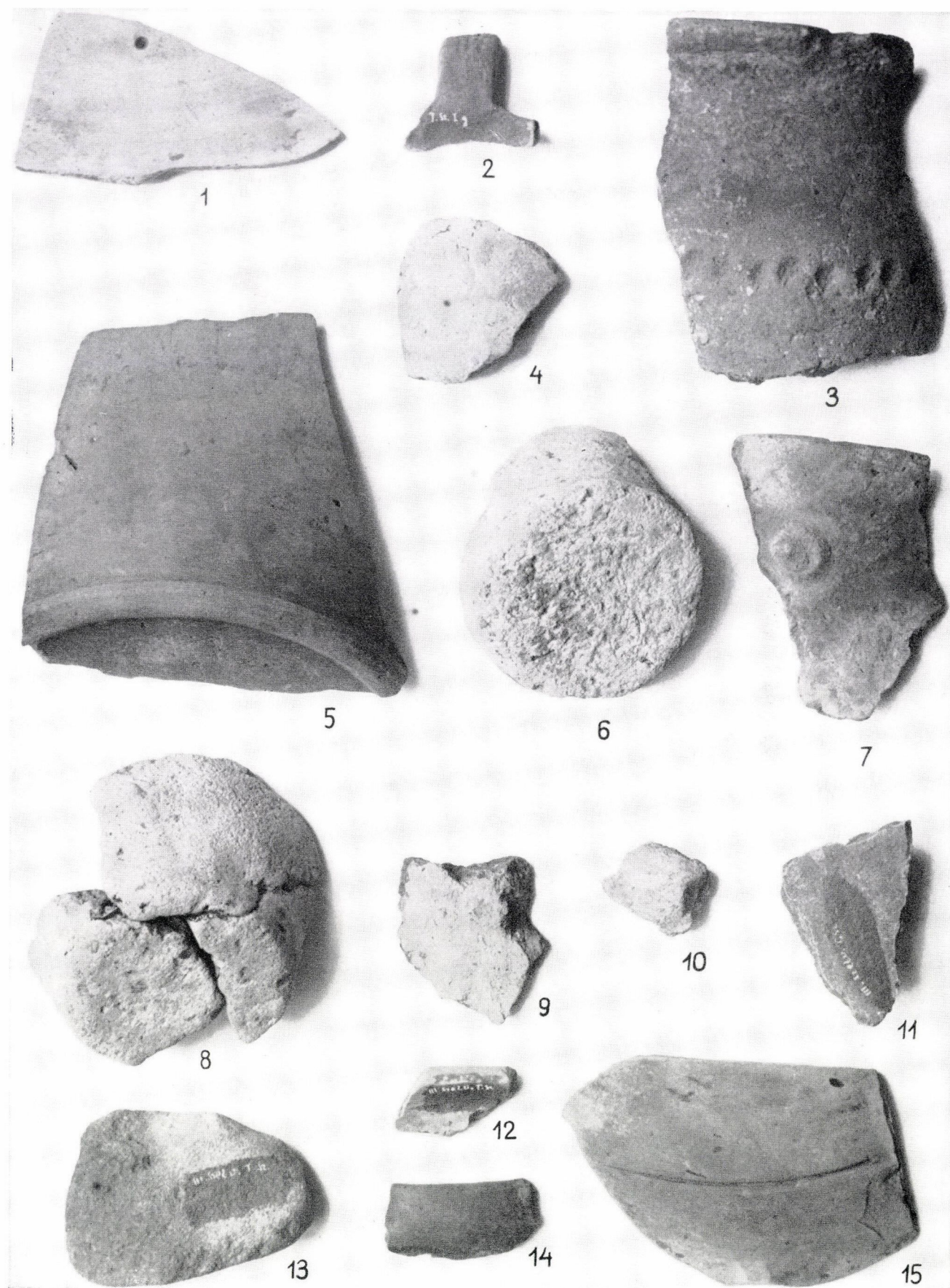
Tápiószéle. 1–5, 8–9: Grave 406; 6: Grave 407; 7, 10: Grave 411; 11–12: Grave 414; 13, 16–17: Grave 416; 14, 18, 21–22: Grave 418; 15: Grave 417; 19–20: Grave 420. (3, 10, 18, 21: 1/1; 1–2, 4–5, 7–9, 11–13, 17: 1/2; 6, 14–16, 19–20, 22: 1/1)



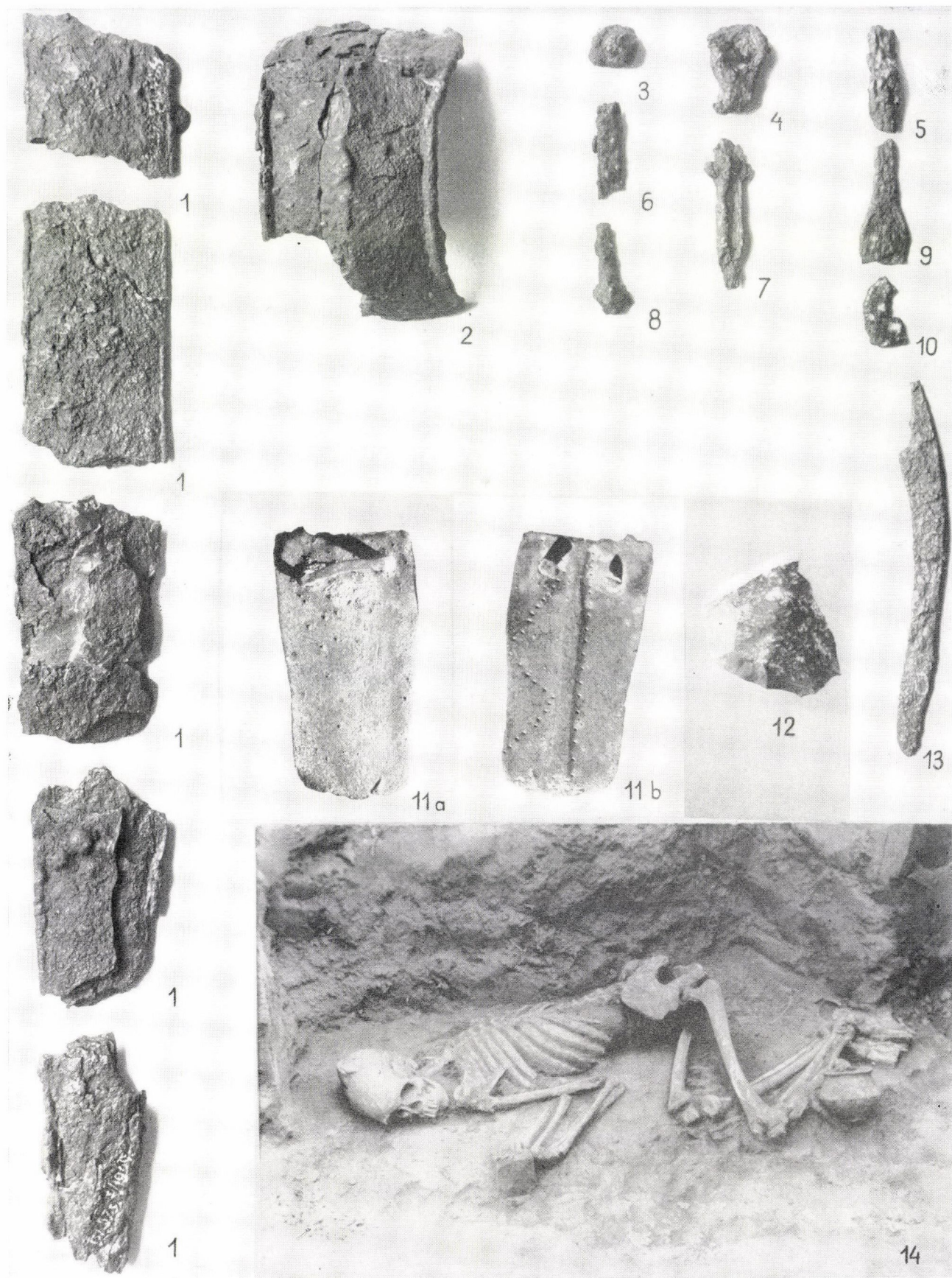
Tápiószele. 1—6: Grave 418; 7—11: Grave 420; 12—13: Grave 421; 14: Section IX, stray; 15—16: Grave 425. (1—4, 6, 8—10, 13—16: 1/1; 12: 1/2; 5, 7, 11: 1/4)



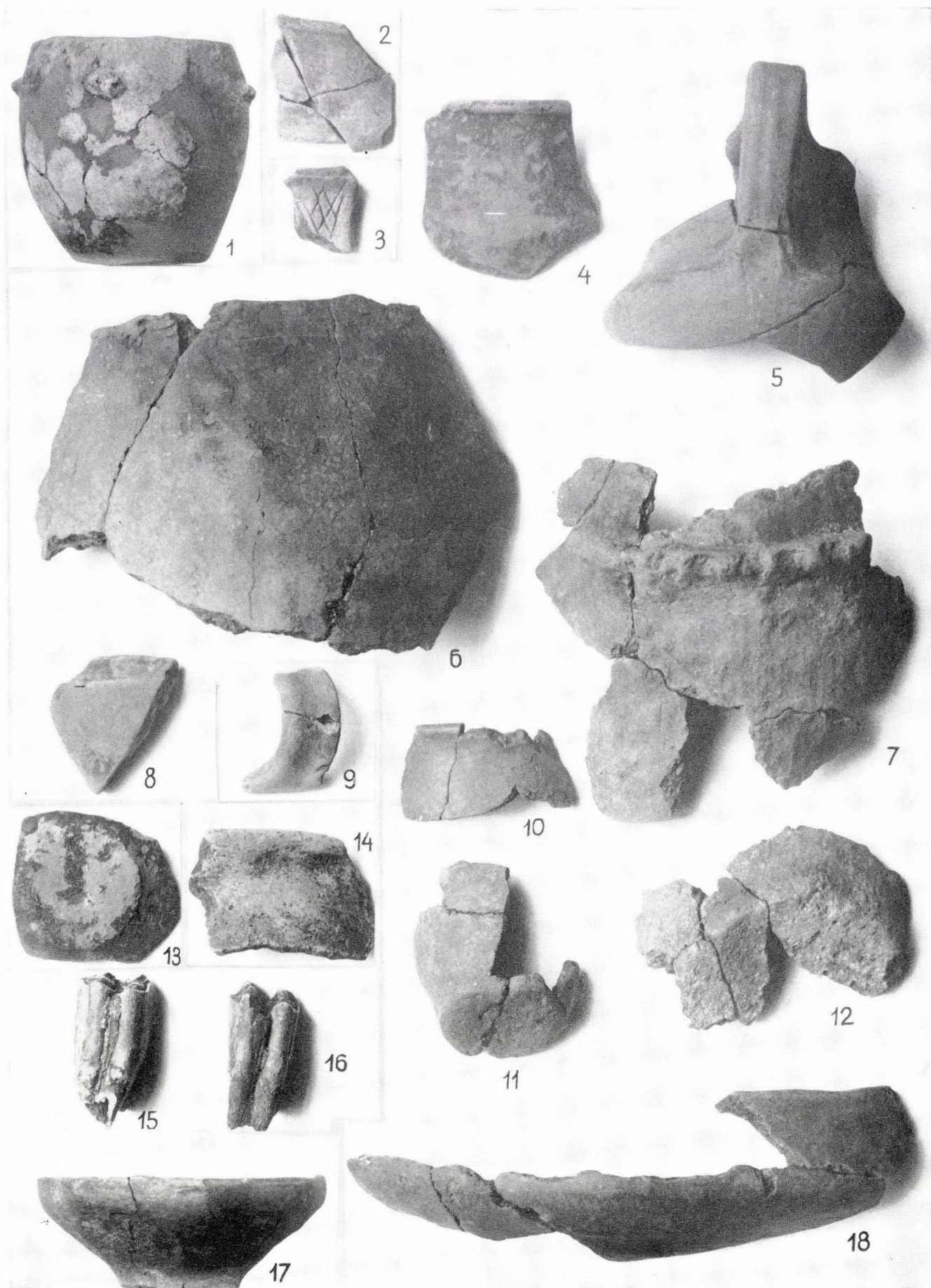
Tápiószéle. 1, 3: Grave 421; 2, 7–10, 16, 18: Grave 424; 4: Grave 423; 5: Grave 422; 6, 11–12, 20–21: Grave 425; 13–15, 17: Grave 426; 19: Grave 429. (2, 5–6, 8–12, 19–21: 1/1; 4, 13–18: 1/2; 1, 3, 7: 1/4)



Tápiószele. 1—8: Pit V; 9—13, 15: Pit VI; 14: Grave 310. (1—15: 1/2)



Tápiószele. 1—10: Grave 435; 11—12: Trench XV; 13: Grave 443; 14: Grave 374. (1—10, 13: 1/2; 11—12: 1/1)



Tápiószele. 1, 4–5: Grave 464; 2–3, 9, 13–16: Grave 461; 6: Grave 386; 7, 10–12, 18: Grave 460; 17: Grave 383. (1, 17: 1/4; 2–16, 18: 1/2)



Tápiószele. 1—3, 6—7: Grave 460; 4: Grave 462; 5: Grave 465; 8: Grave 461. (1—3, 6—7: 1/1;
8: 1/2; 4—5: 1/4)



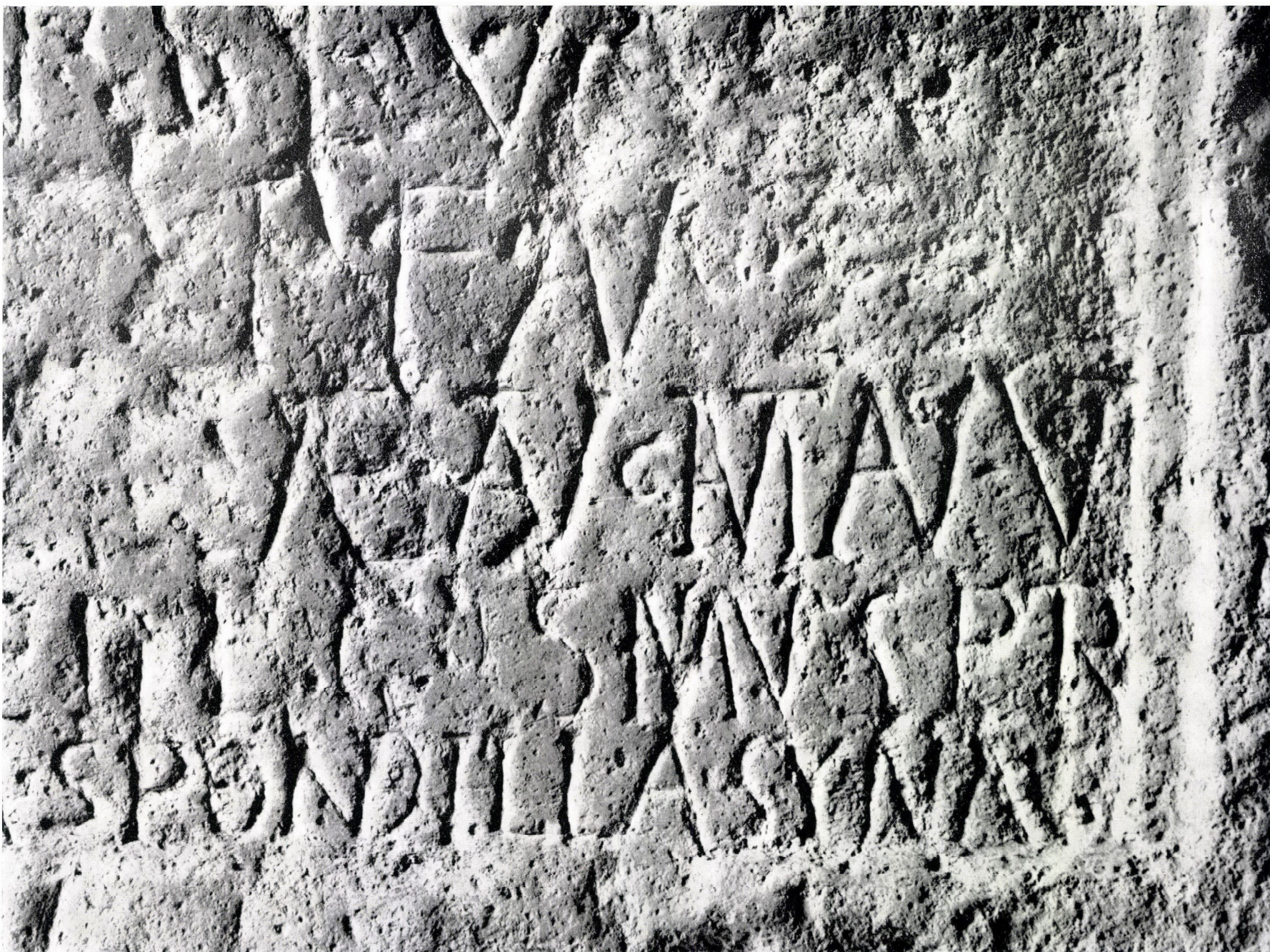
Tápiószele. 1—4: Grave 462; 5: Grave 461. (1—3, 5: 1/1; 4: 1/4)

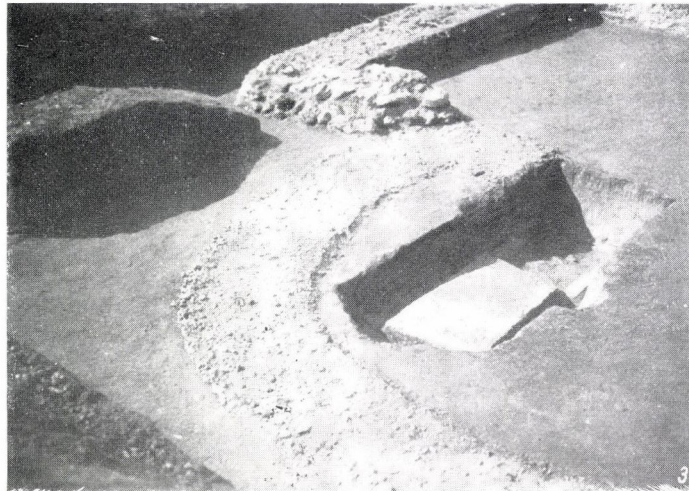


Tápiószele. 1—8: Grave 462; 9: Grave 467. (1/1)

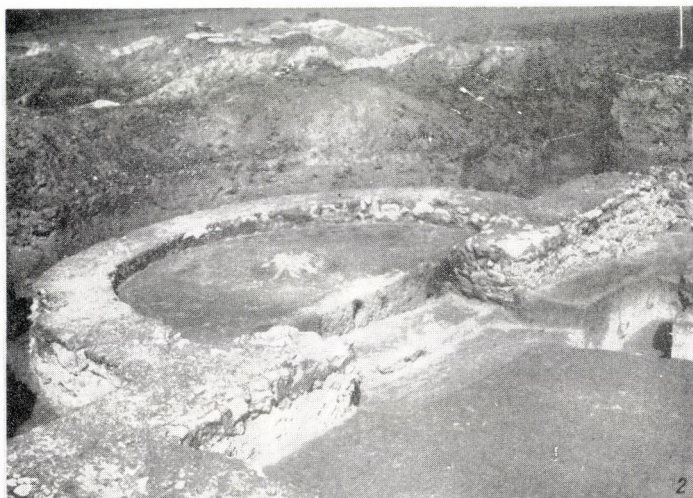


Intercisa — Dunapentele. Votive Inscription

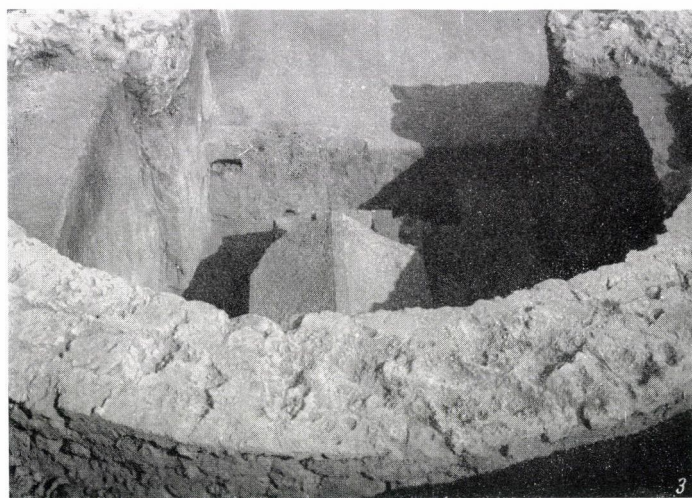




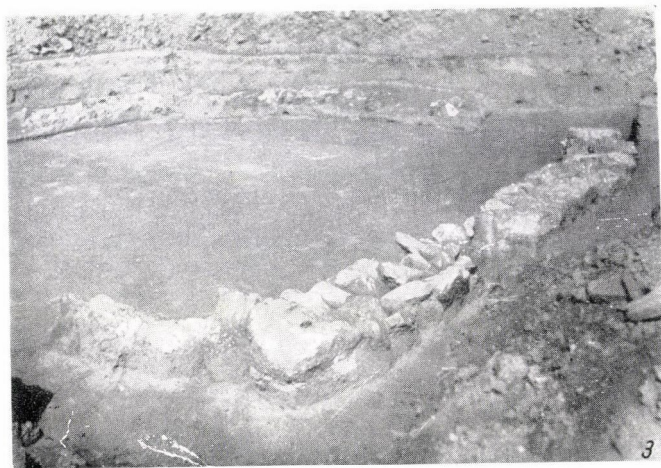
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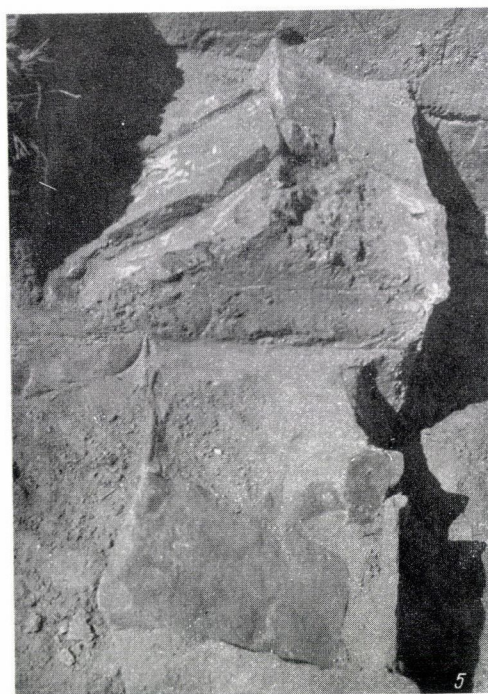
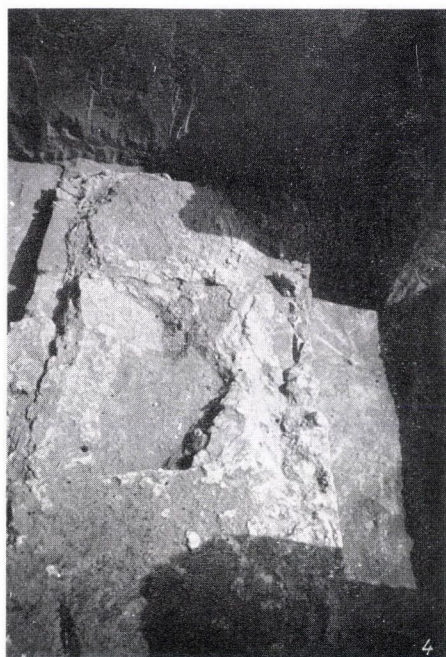
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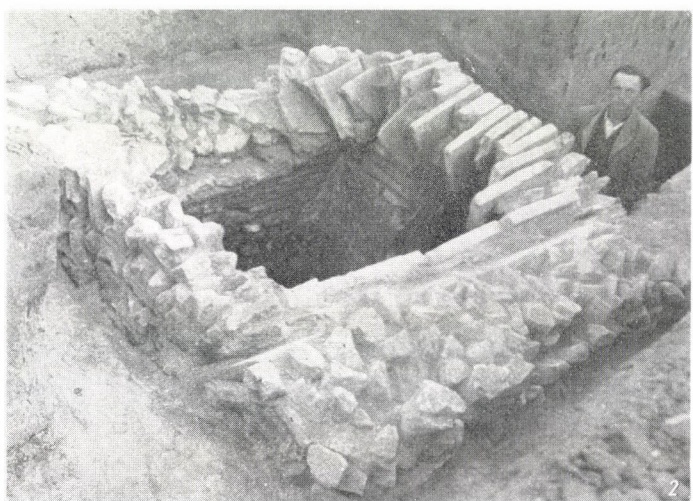
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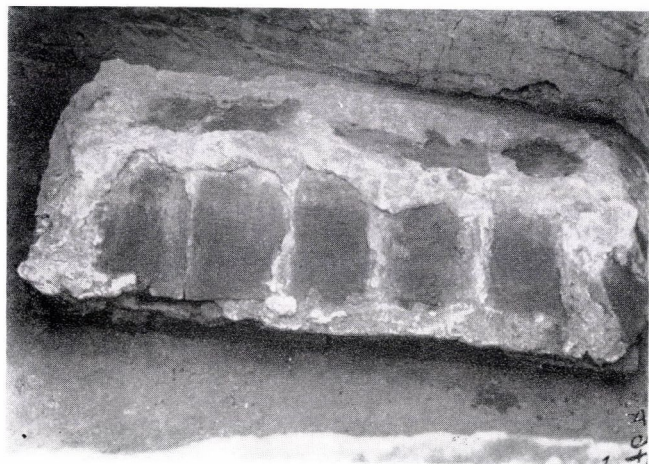
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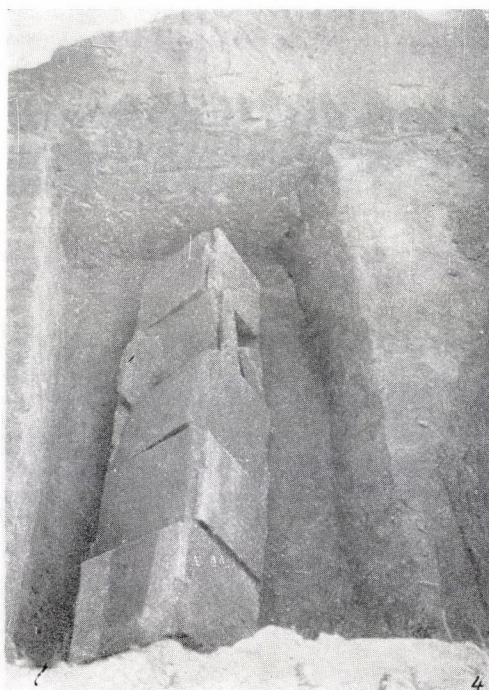
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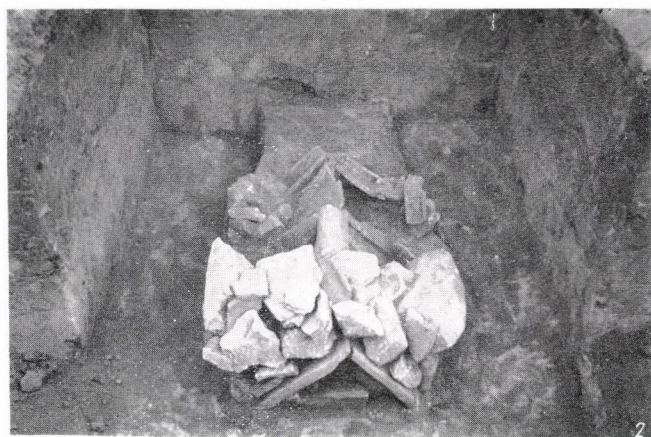
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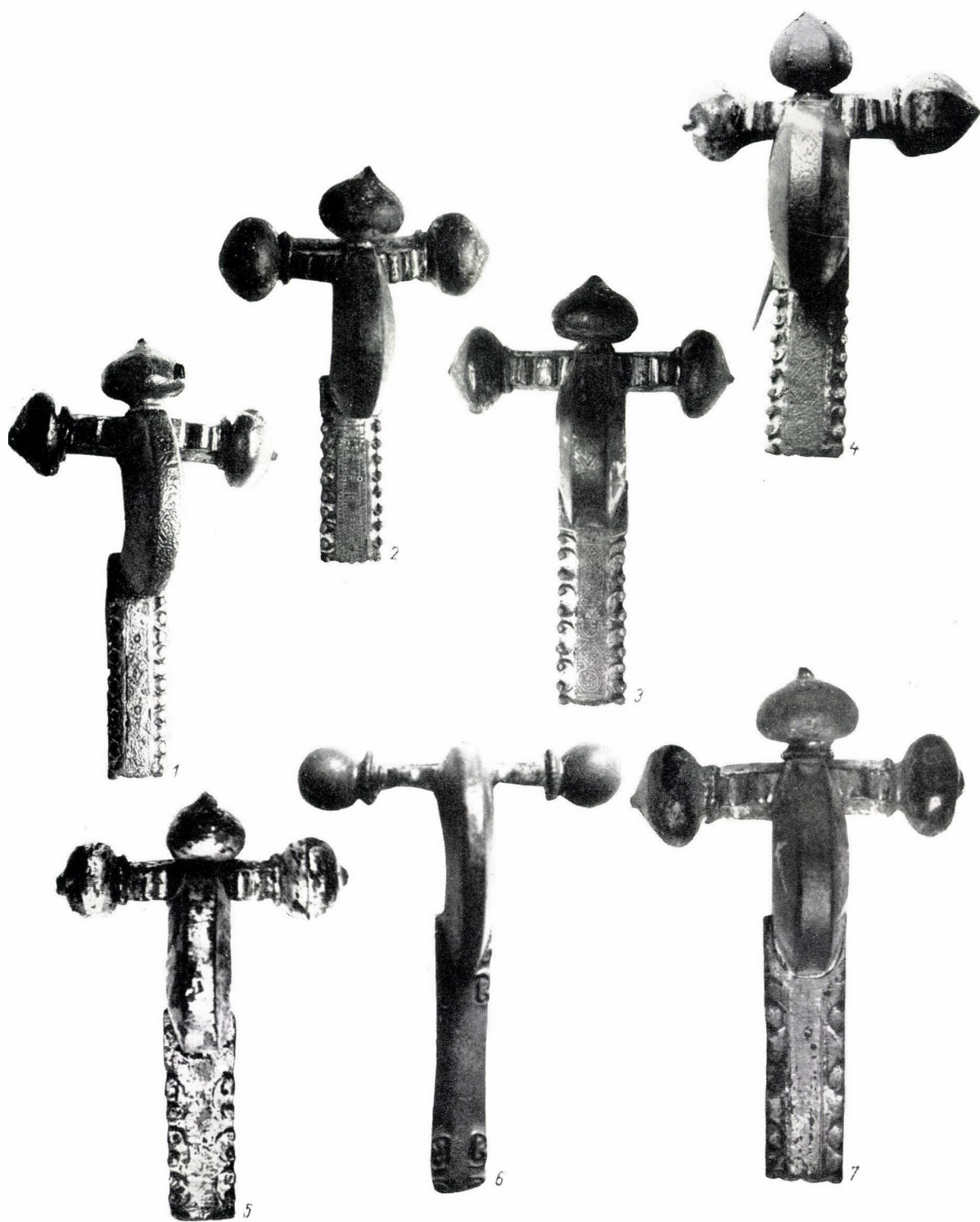
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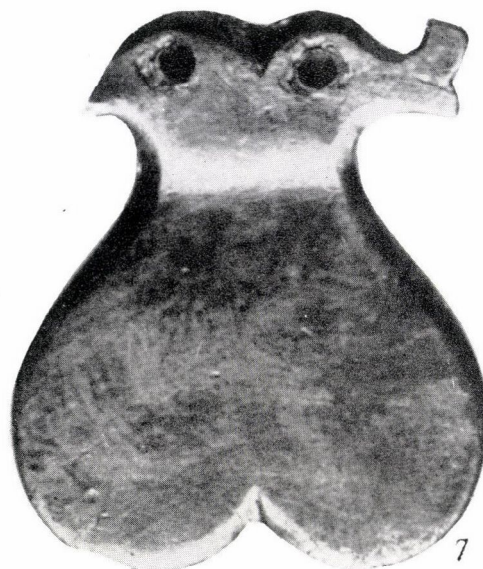
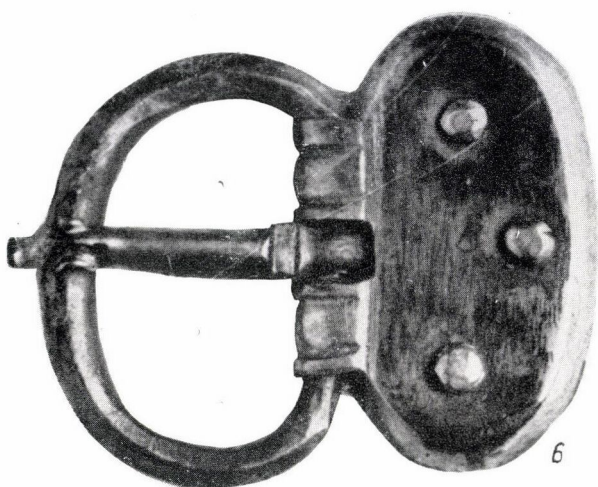
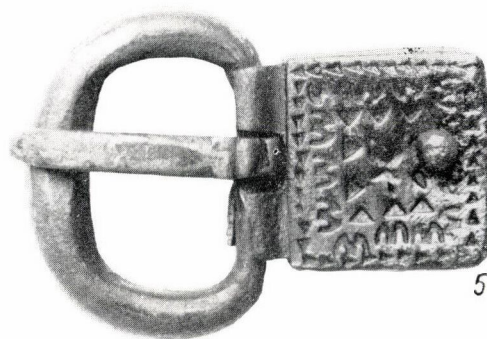
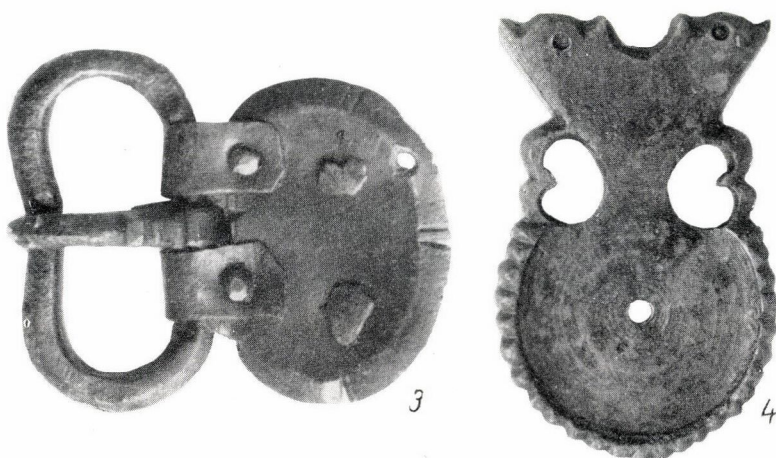
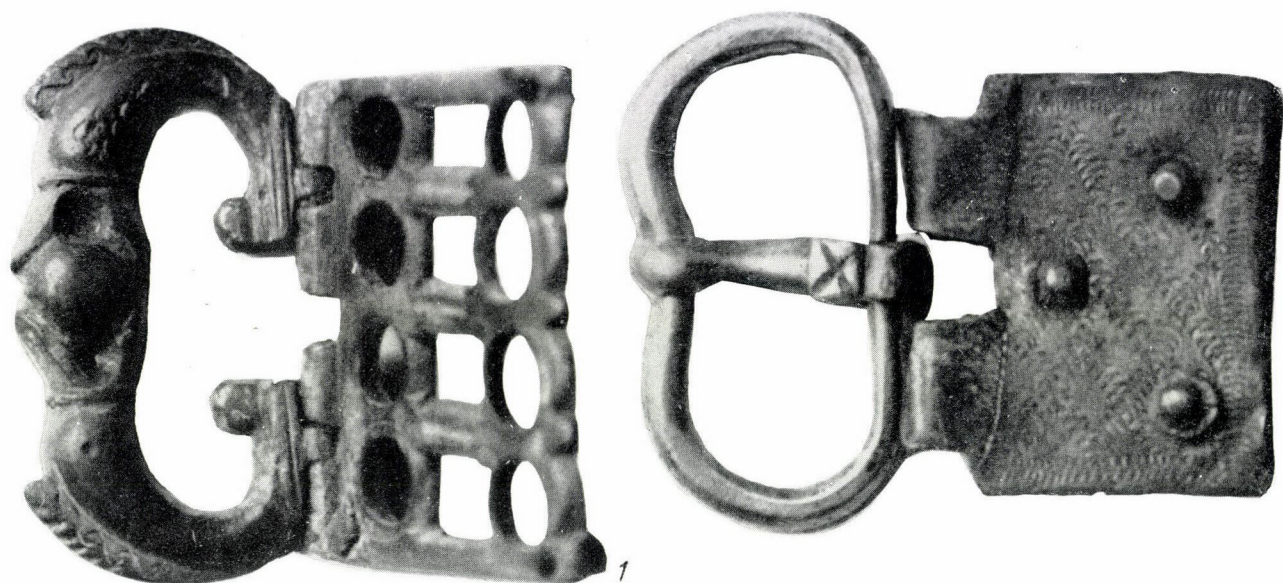
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6: Grave 18. 7: Grave 152. 8: Grave 154



Ságvár (Gilt bronze fibulae). 1: Lost (Grave 280 or 307 ?). 2: Grave 253. 3: Grave 257. 4: Grave 20. 5: Lost (Grave 280 or 307 ?). 6: Grave 63. 7: Grave 198



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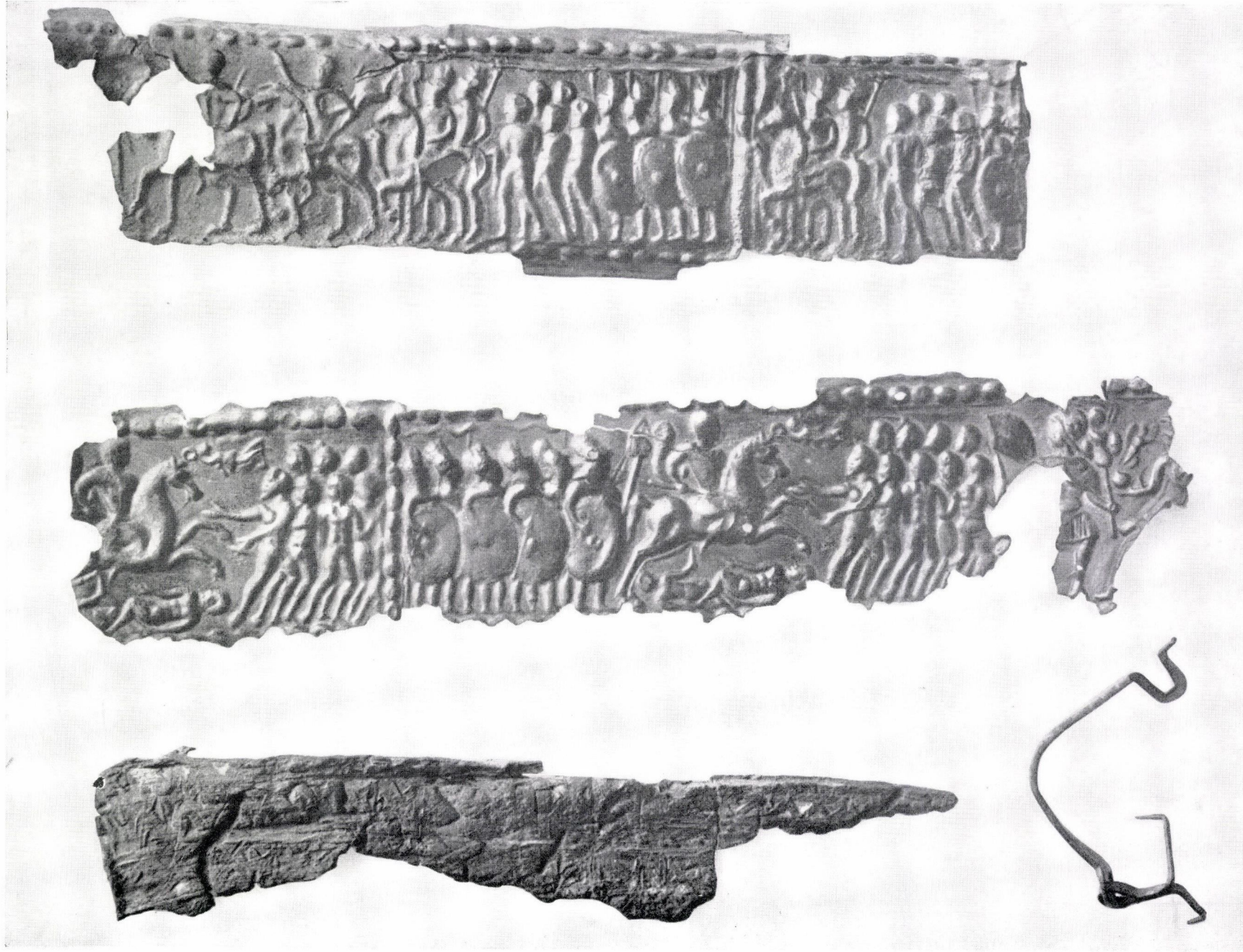
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Ságvár. Serinium from Grave 174



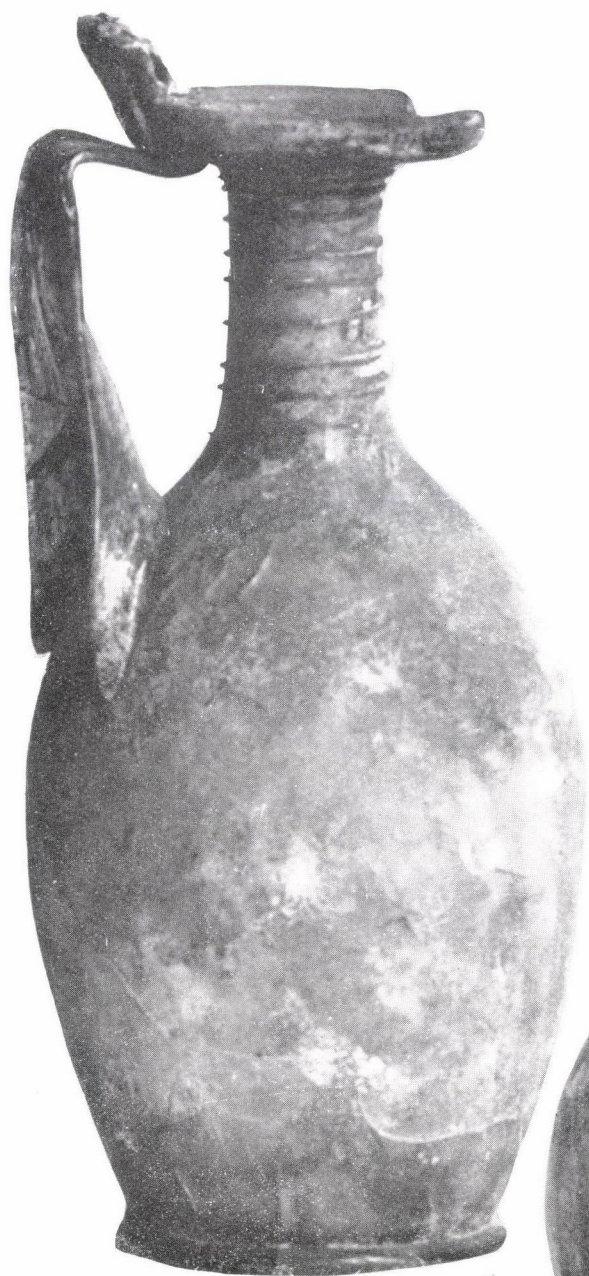
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Ságyvár. 1: Glass beaker from Grave 198. 2: Glass bowl from Grave 190. 3: Toilet bottle from Grave 335.
4: Glass bowl from Grave 186. 5: Glass beaker from Grave 173



Ságvár. 1: Glass vessel from Grave 89. 2: Glass amphora from Grave 236



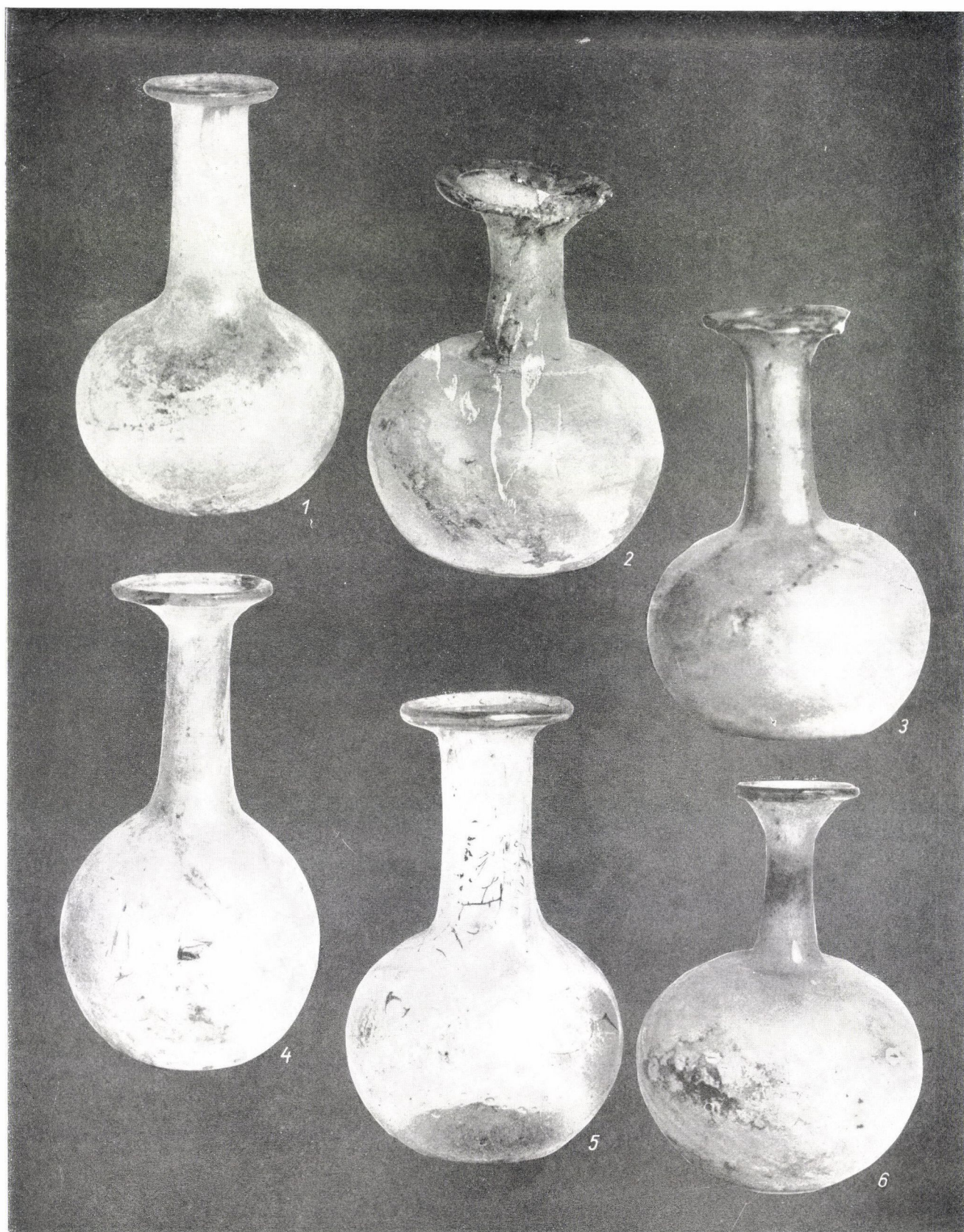
Ságvár. 1: Glass jug from Grave 31. 2: Glass jug from Grave 47



Ságvár. 1: Glass jug from Grave 230. 2: Glass jug: Scattered find from the excavations of 1938. 3: Glass jug from Grave 212. 4: Glass jug from Grave 233. 5: Glass jug from Grave 305. 6: Glass jug from Grave 335



Ságvár. 1: Glass flask from Grave 193. 2: Glass flask from Grave 9. 3: Glass flask from Grave 219.
4: Glass flask from Grave 132. 5: Glass flask from Grave 254. 6: Glass flask from Grave 298



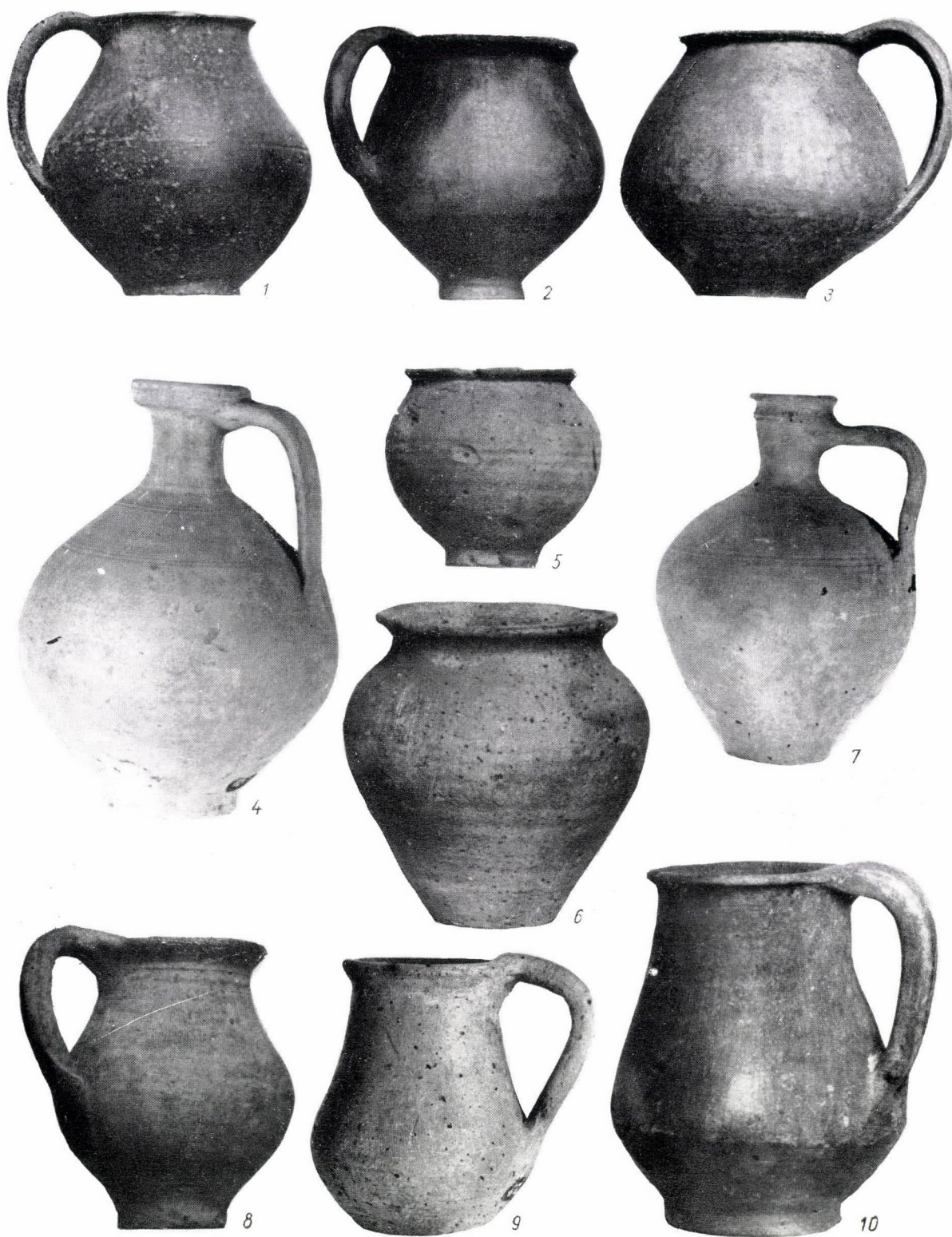
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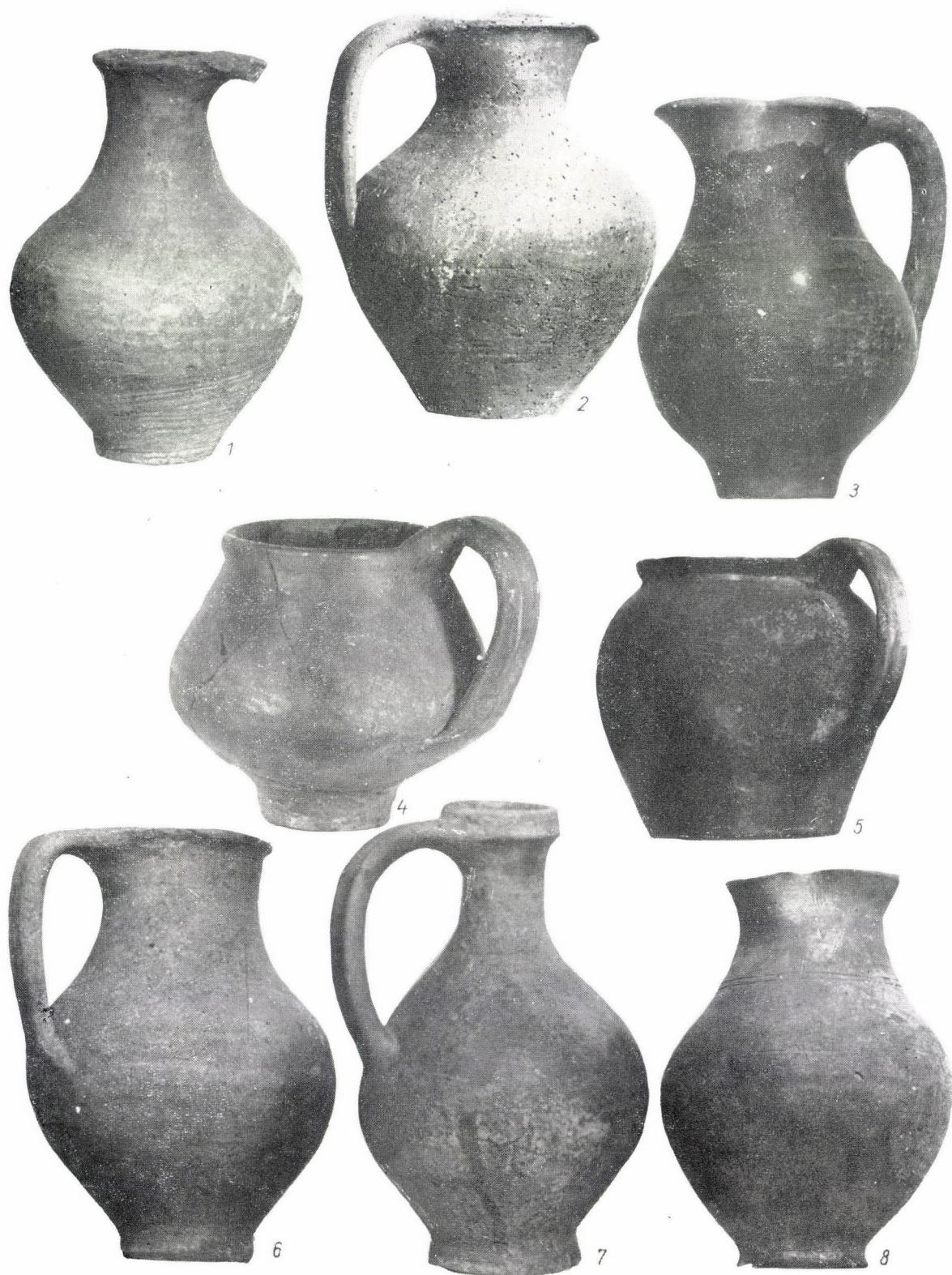
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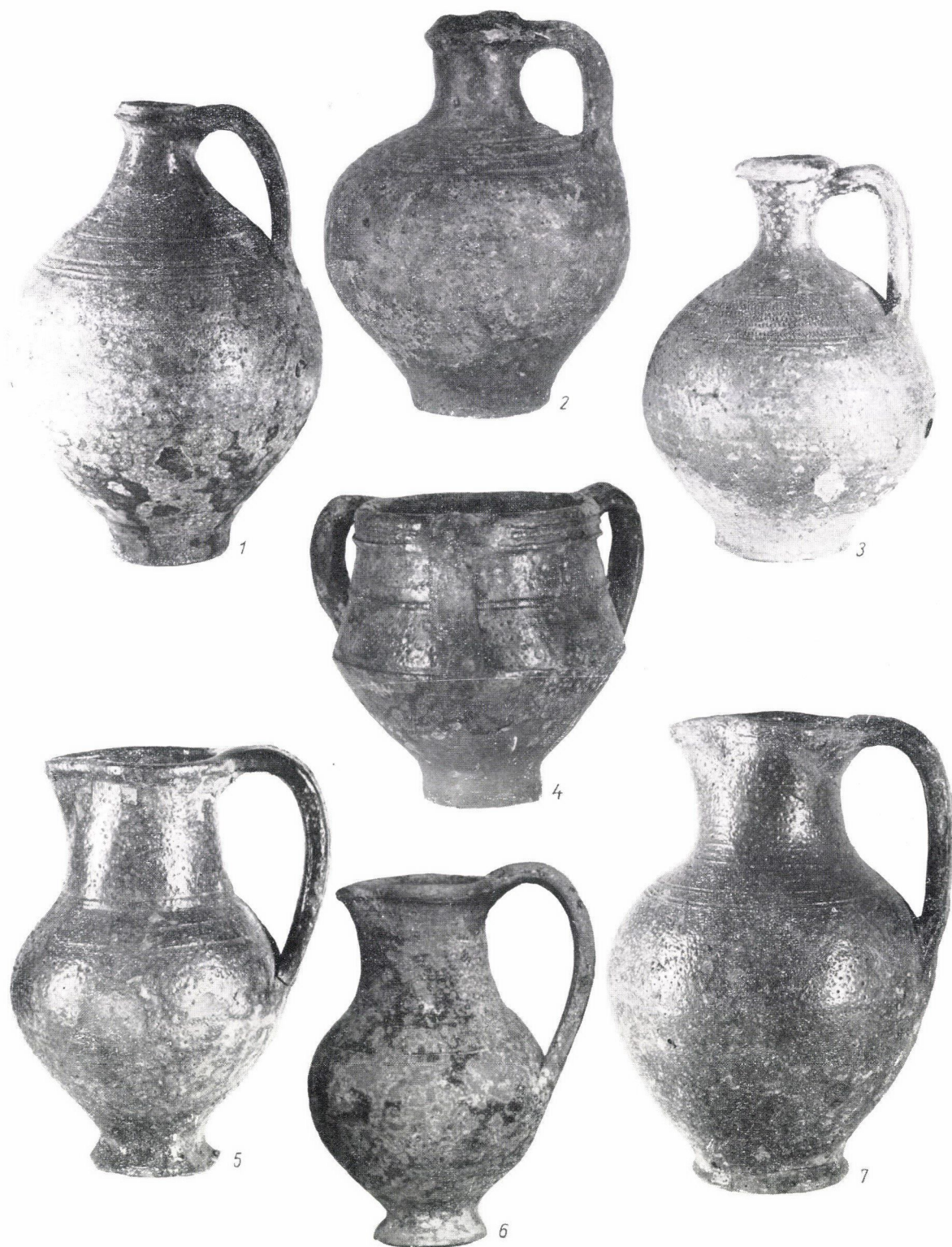
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Ságvár. 1: Grave 73. 2: Grave 74. 3: Grave 64. 4: Grave 61. 5: Grave 12. 6: Grave 31



Ságvár. 1: Grave 34. 2: Grave 337. 3: Grave 117. 4: Grave 167. 5: Grave 211. 6: Grave 125.
7: Grave 192. 8: Grave 56



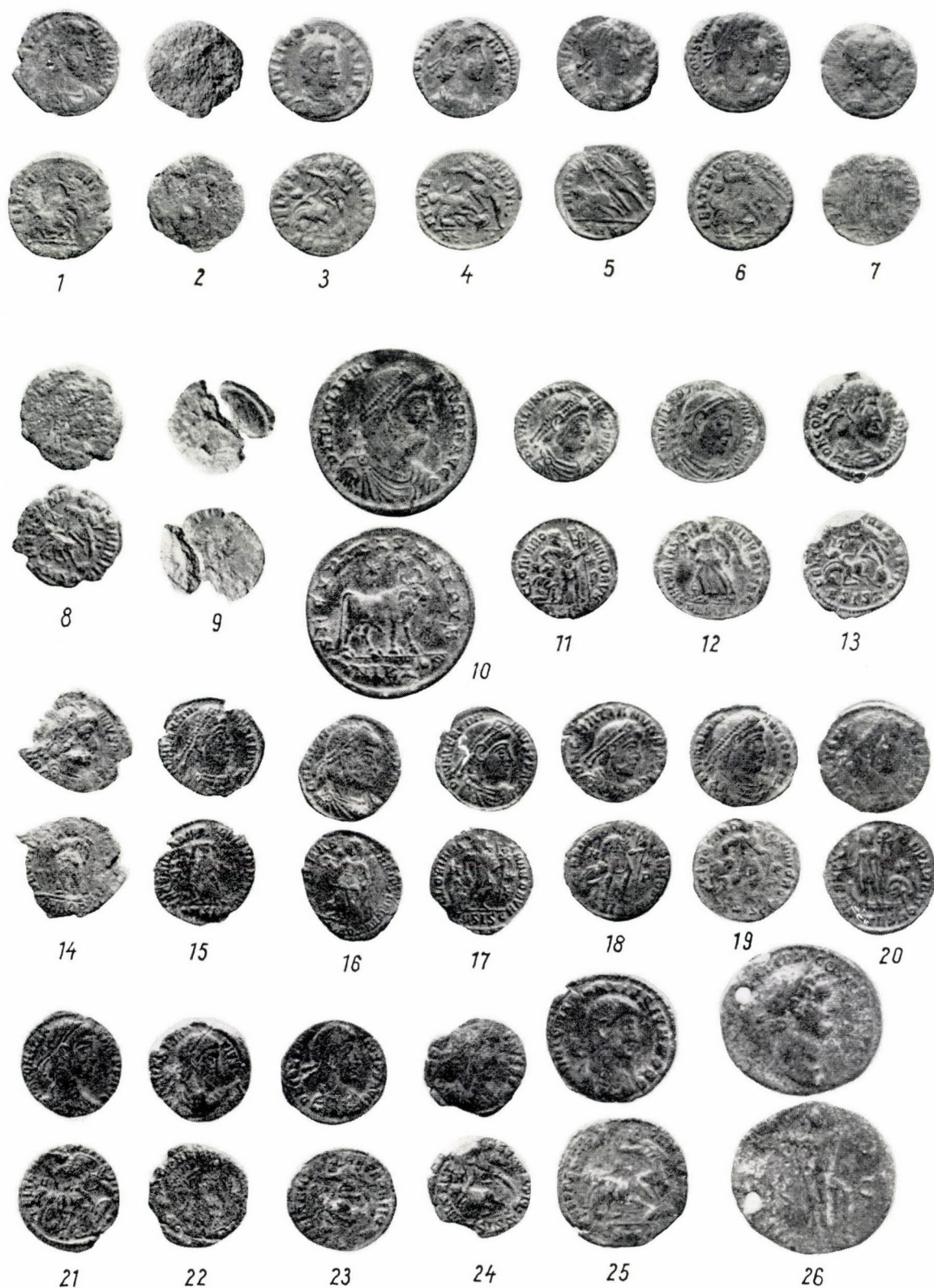
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Ságvár. 1—6: near Grave 54. 7: Grave 66. 8—12: Grave 73. 13: above Grave 88. 14—24: Grave 89. 25: Grave 92. 26: Grave 125



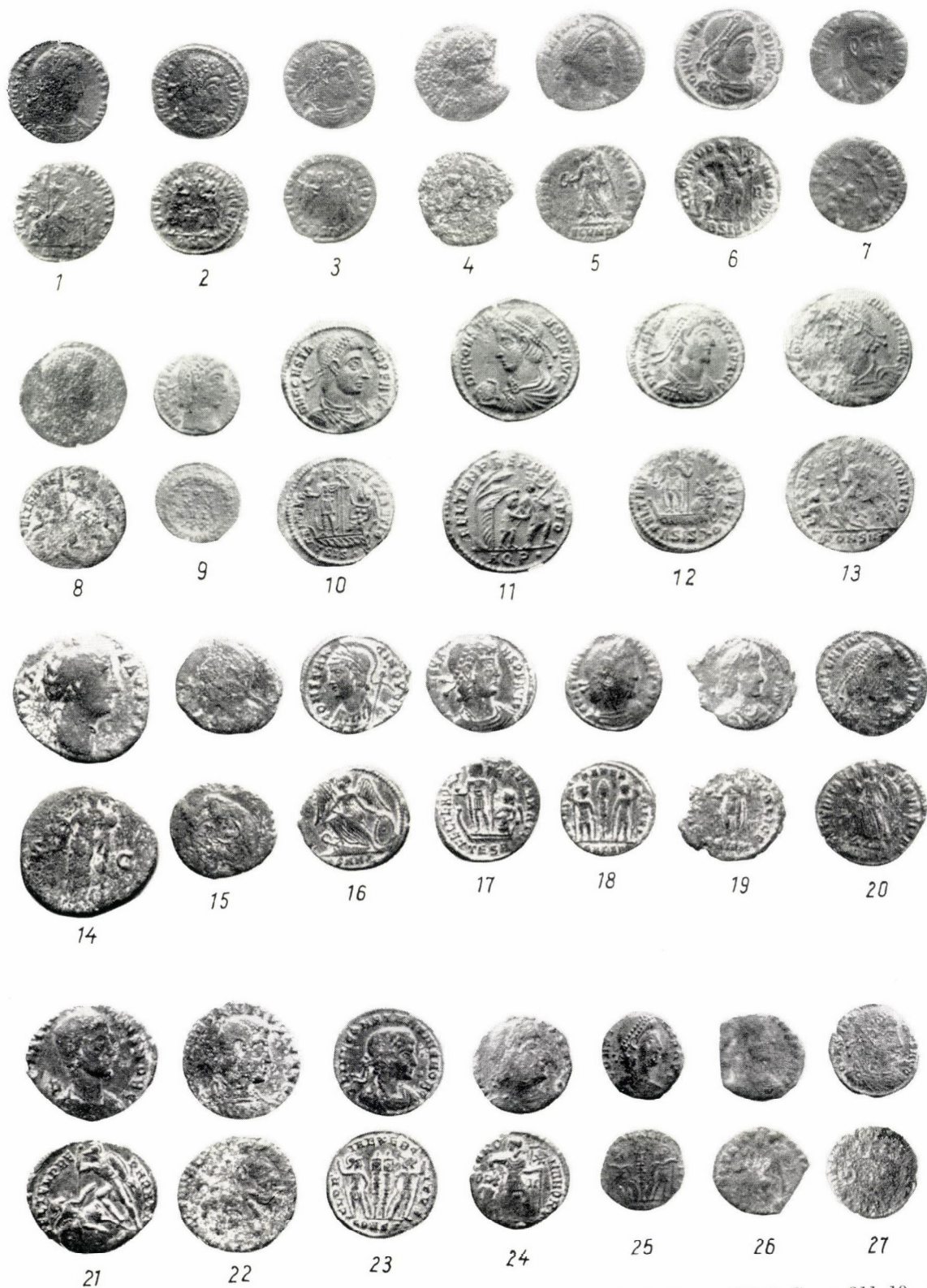
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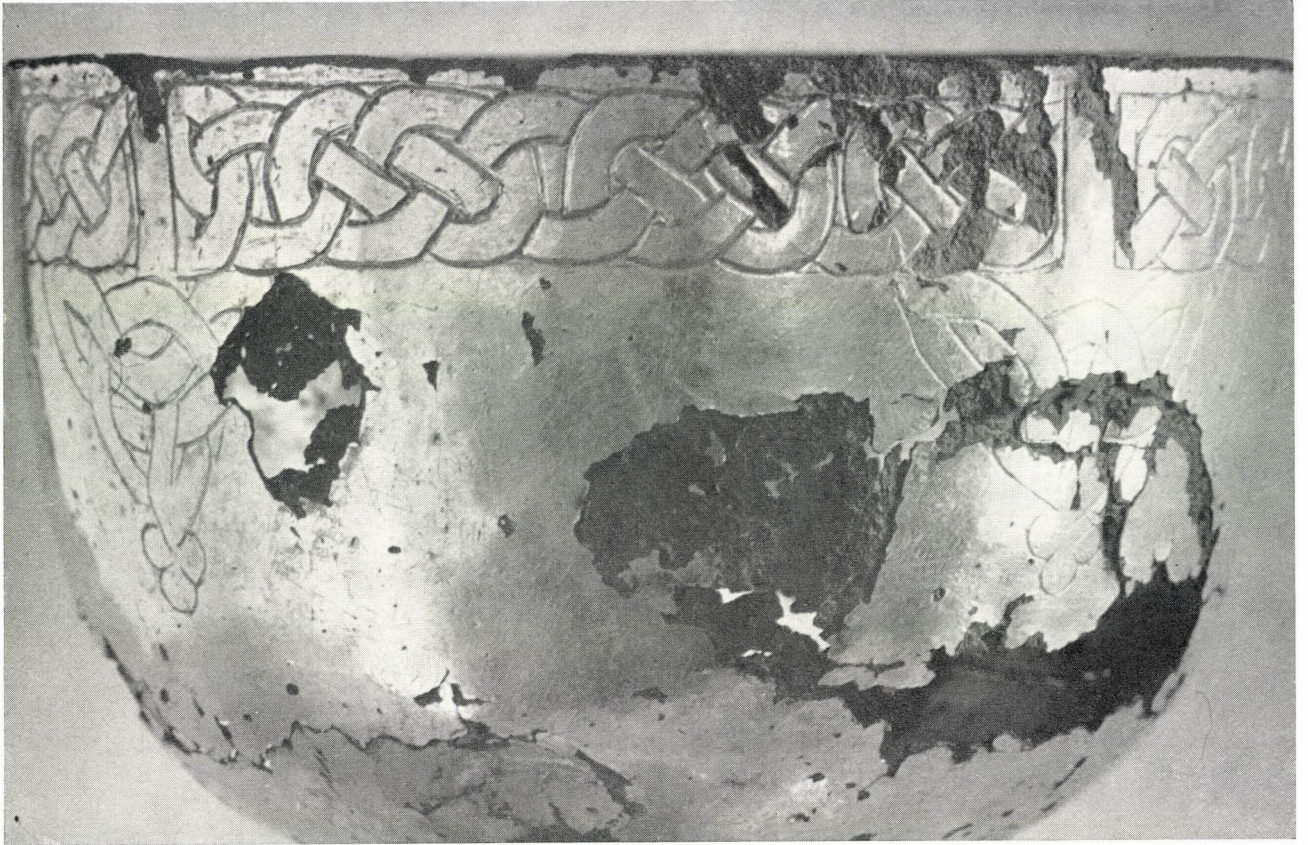
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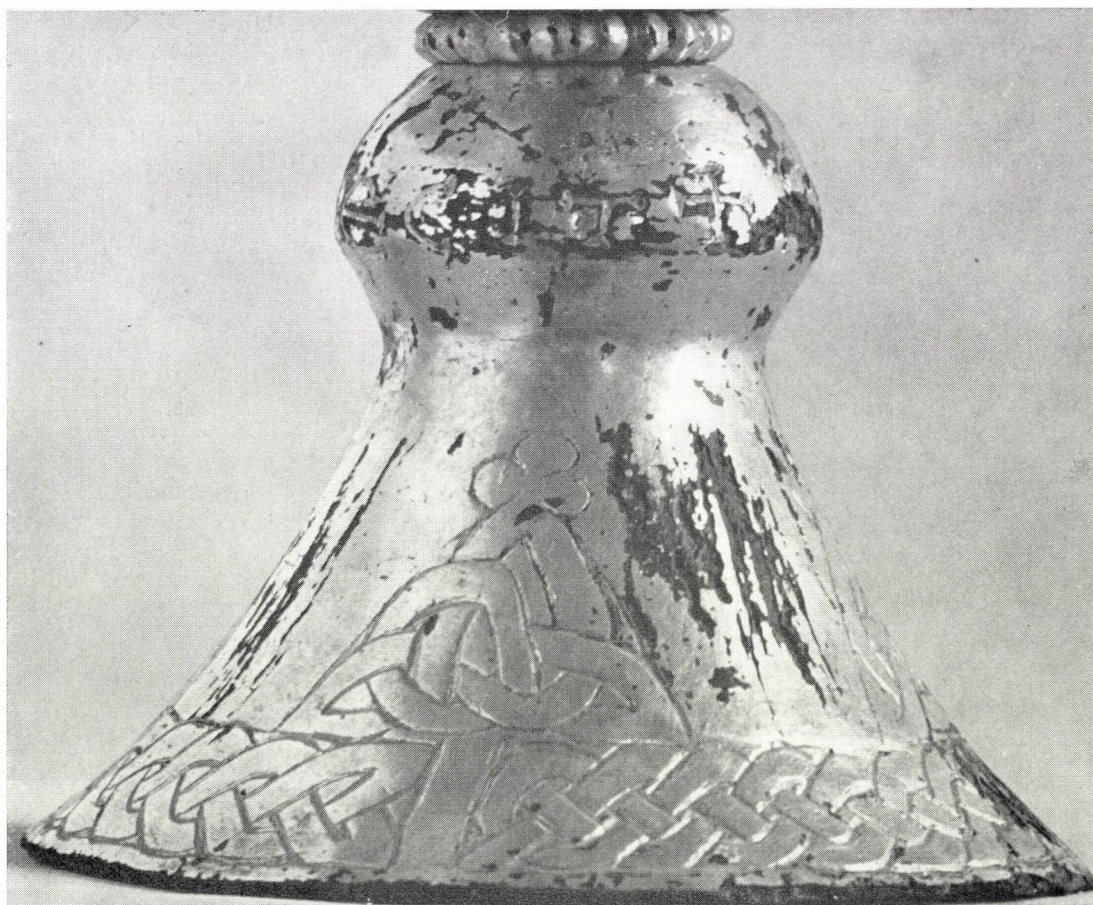
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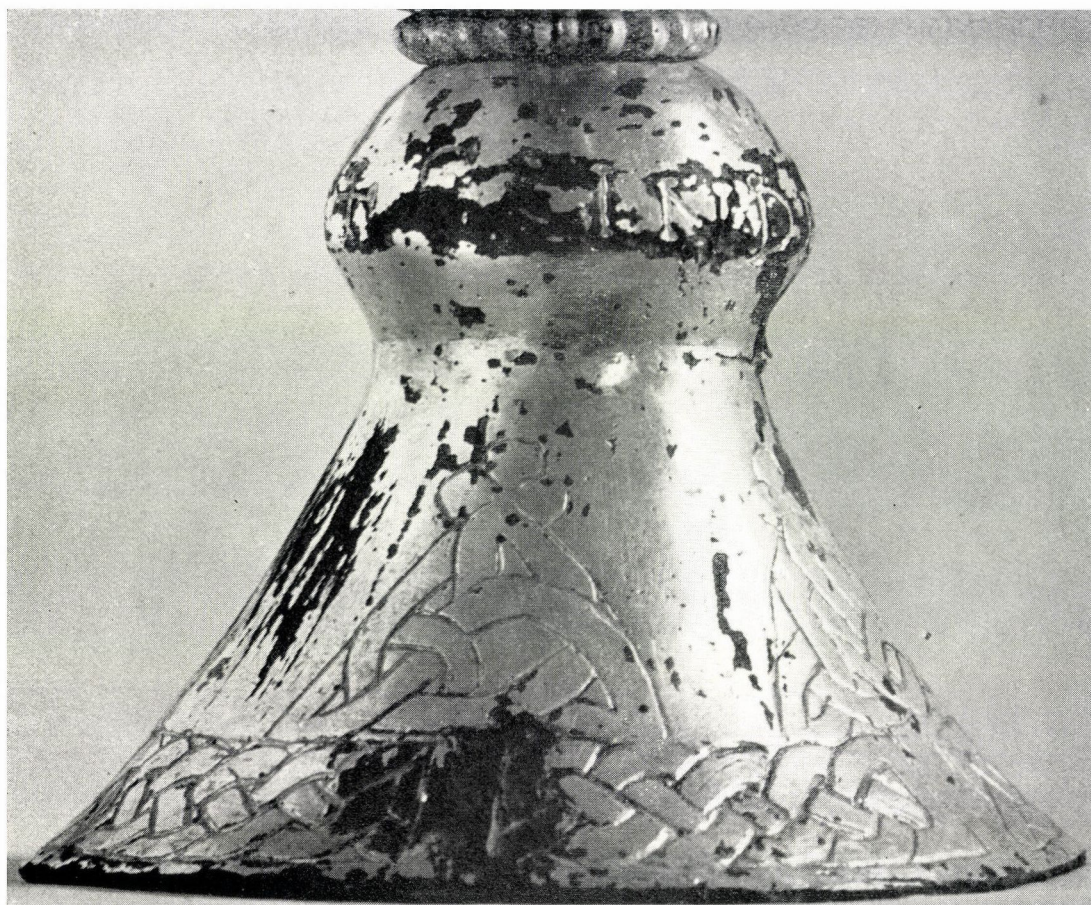
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